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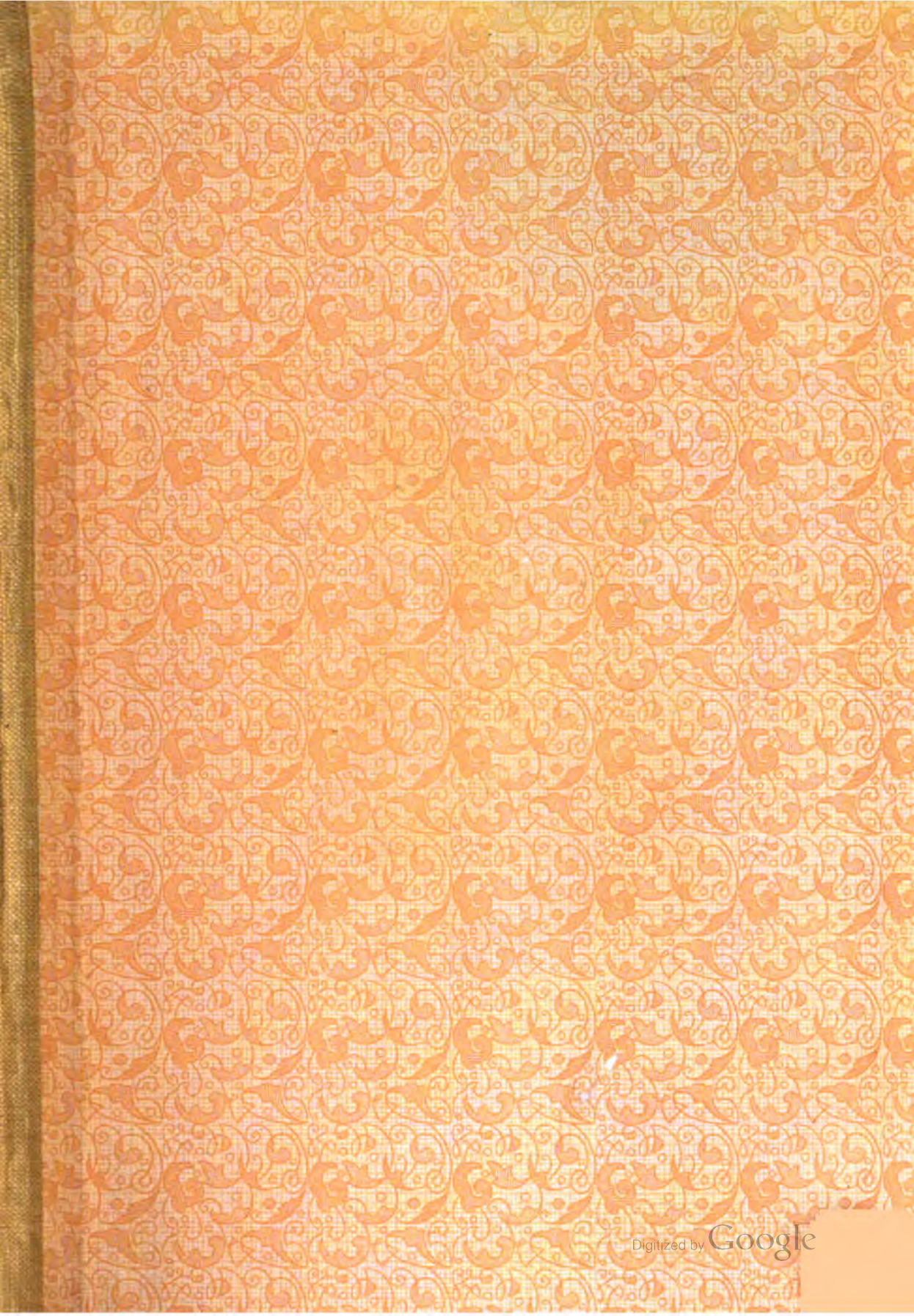
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LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY



Vol. XIV

JULY, 1907.

No.

AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST

CONTAINING

PREVENTIVE SANITATION

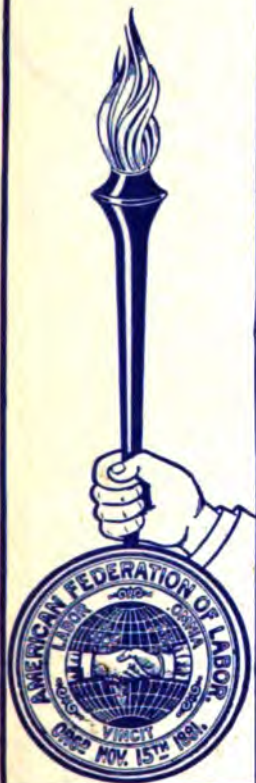
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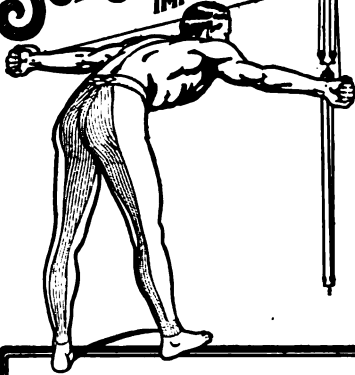


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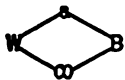
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AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Editor

Official Magazine of the American Federation of Labor

1907

Contents for July.

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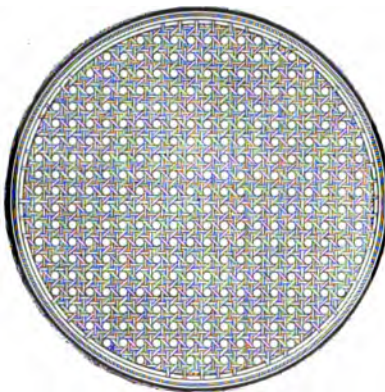
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*Sanitary
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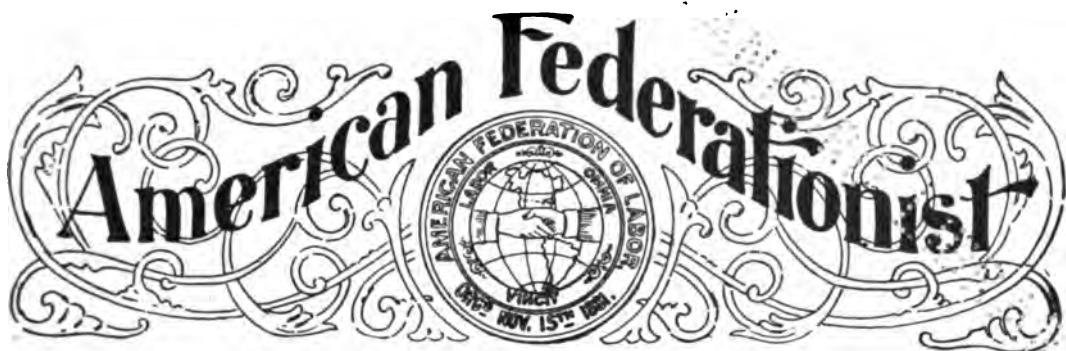
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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS OF THE
TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

Vol. XIV.

JULY, 1907.

No. 7

PREVENTIVE SANITATION.

By SURGEON-GENERAL WALTER WYMAN.

[Surgeon-General Walter Wyman of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service recently delivered a most interesting address at the commencement exercises of the Medical College of South Carolina. He dealt comprehensively with all phases of sanitation, quarantine, hygiene, and particularly with measures for the prevention of communicating infectious diseases such as bubonic plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhoid fever, and tuberculosis. He gave due credit to the great labor movement of our country for its practical work in arresting and suppressing these dread diseases. Dr. Wyman's address is of such great value to all our fellow-workmen that we publish here a large part of it.—ED.]

THE sanitary awakening in the United States is notable. Its growth may be appreciated when we look back to the conventions called by those interested in these affairs just before and after the civil war. These conventions were held in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, and the discussions therein related almost exclusively to maritime quarantine. The great need was of uniformity in the administration of quarantine at the several ports. That uniformity was finally established through the National Quarantine Act of February 15, 1893. No longer is there heard the complaint that one port is lax in its quarantine administration with the evident purpose of attracting to itself commerce, seeking to avoid the more honestly administered quarantine restraints at neighboring or rival ports. This evil, so exasperating and dangerous in the past, has been so thoroughly done away with that it is almost forgotten.

Out of these quarantine conventions there developed the American Public

Health Association, composed of sanitarians in both official and private life, who as the published transactions will show, have devoted themselves to the subjects of sanitation and hygiene. A leading cry of these sanitarians is the necessity of arousing popular sentiment and diffusing in popular form knowledge concerning the all-important subjects of municipal sanitation and hygiene.

Popular sentiment has been aroused, and a brief review of the field will show that it is stirred at the present time to a degree hitherto unknown.

This is seen partly in the activities of the state boards of health. All the states have now boards of health, or health departments, which each year are increasing in importance and in direct influence upon their own people. The legislatures have widened the legal functions of these state boards, and are yearly becoming more liberal in their appropriations. True, in some states the appropriations are absolutely niggardly, and it is the duty of the

people appreciating the sanitary movement to demand of their legislators more liberal support of the state health organization.

The brief circulars, leaflets or pamphlets, issued by the state boards of health, for distribution throughout the length and breadth of the state, giving plain directions with regard to the communicable diseases, pointing out the dangers and methods of meeting the same, are eloquent witnesses and contributors to the awakening of the public health sentiment.

As to the municipalities, one needs to but read the daily papers to be impressed with their increasing activities in the destruction of insanitary dwellings, tenement house reform, pure water supply, pure milk supply, pure food, compulsory notification of communicable disease and the restraints thrown about the latter to prevent extension thereof.

Throughout the length and breadth of the land, in nearly every state and in many of the cities and towns, there exist auxiliary sanitary associations, which are of great benefit in creating public sentiment and upholding the efforts of the authorities.

I need mention only, for illustrations, the great number of societies for the suppression of the great white plague, tuberculosis. Among other organizations for the suppression of this disease, there may be mentioned as of particular interest the American Federation of Labor. In a well-prepared pamphlet they have set forth the dangers and the care that must be exercised by the individual afflicted with this disease to prevent its conveyance to others, and as this association has a membership of about two million and extends to every part of the Union its influence in the suppression of this disease must be great.

The sanitary movements of the present time are answering the question: "Am I my brother's keeper?" and the answer is, "Yes!" There is more than a sentimental or religious reason in this answer; there is a practical and self-protecting reason, why every portion of the community should be interested in the sanitary welfare of every other portion—why the more prosperous should interest themselves in preventing the less prosperous from living under unhygienic conditions in insanitary dwellings or with indifference to the natural laws of health.

There is no part of any community which is not affected by the sanitary condition of

every other part. The millionaire, residing in his mansion in the suburbs, the God-given light falling in the windows on every side of his house, with fresh air in abundance, with a filtered water supply or drinking water imported from some spring of famous purity, and with plumbing and house drainage of the most modern and perfect type, may fancy that he has nothing to fear from the over-crowded rooms of an insanitary tenement house located in some interior court or alley of the slum district of the city, but the connection between these two dwellings is in many ways more direct than he may imagine. It needs but a little sociologic study to appreciate how readily the germ of a disease nurtured in the most poverty-stricken portion of a city may find its way to the residence of the wealthy.

I had this fact impressed upon me during a period of governmental service in a certain city where at the time of this incident the smallpox was prevailing. In one of its finest mansions there dwelt a beautiful child, the sole heir of its cultivated and wealthy parents, almost worshipped by them and guarded in every way possible with exceptional jealousy and care. The parents were unwilling to incur even the minimum risk of vaccination and established instead a system of prevention of contact with the outer world, involving a confinement of the child to the house until the disease should have disappeared from the city. But the faithful nurse must needs have rest and recreation, and during one of these periods made visits to her colored friends in their poor habitation, and brought back to the child the dread disease against which these unusual precautions had been taken, and which terminated its life.

The prosperous, intelligent, and ruling members of any community who are indifferent to the sanitary welfare of the ignorant, or the poor, or even the vicious, are thereby endangering themselves. The disease germ is too often considered a myth or something far away from the healthy and prosperous. It is invisible to the naked eye, but so is the air we breathe invisible. It is an entity; it has real existence. Though unseen by normal vision, it may be seen at any time through the microscope, now in such common use, the spectacles of science. You have but to put on your spectacles to see the germ. And

where will you hunt for it? You will not hunt where the sunlight from Heaven pours in, nor where the fresh pure air from the mountains, seas, or plains permeates the habitation; you will not hunt for it in houses where there is pure water and sanitary plumbing, or in localities where there is good drainage, sewerage, and paving. These are not the natural haunts of the germ. You will hunt for him successfully where these conditions do not exist—in your bad tenements, dark and unventilated rooms, in the hidden dirt and foul collections of untidy places; the parasite of rodents and insects, breeding along with these on unkempt premises. You will find it clinging to old carpets, furniture, wall paper, and bedding in these miserable habitations, or floating with the dust in the air, and clinging, also, to the persons of the inhabitants of such places.

Now, the disease germ is a social climber. Its existence is not stationary. It goes calling, with the old clothes and person of the inhabitants of the foul den, who surely will visit friends less degraded, and these have friends of higher degree. So that, slowly or rapidly as the case may be, the germ struggles upwards and is carried to the top.

This shows the necessity of the absolute elimination of the slums in every city.

As I have previously declared, there is no adequate reason why slums should exist anywhere, and by slums I mean places where, through bad drainage, imperfect sewerage, inadequate air space, lack of pure water, and lack of sunlight, human beings are subject to disease and crime inducing conditions.

The existence of slums in a city is that city's fault, not its misfortune. Human beings are subject to disease, and as this means simply municipal cleanliness and decency, there can be no good reason why it should not be brought about. The chief pride of a city should not be in its boulevards and handsome buildings. These can wait. But the chief pride should be that nowhere within its boundaries can be found slum conditions as just described. The removal of such conditions can not wait.

Not only thus will disease be suppressed, but there will be encouraged the development of individual health and power. It would mean a greater average of mental aptitude for work in the higher fields of human activity, in all the arts and sciences. Under

more perfect sanitary environments we live longer, we live better; our energies, physical and mental, are stronger, and better fit us for entering upon a higher plane of living. There is better opportunity for greater culture and refinement, greater familiarity with the higher laws of life, greater ability to comprehend our spiritual being and wrest from the unknown those higher principles of existence towards which we are now groping with unexplained instinct.

Man, after the fall, was at first chiefly animal; next he gained mentality; and now he is reaching forward to what for a better term we may call spirituality, and which is so often expressed in the term, "uplifting of the human race," by those who plead for human advancement.

Thus it will be seen that the principles of preventive medicine apply universally. All are interested in them, from the highest to the lowest, no matter what their calling.

Physicians are the natural agents of preventive medicine, but there are other natural agents. There are the engineers, expert in sanitary works; lawyers, who have sanitary wisdom; philanthropists, sometimes misguided in their efforts, but helpful. Then there is the clergy and the religious denominations. These have great opportunities, but too often miss the mark.

The clergy and their various denominational societies could be much more effective than they are in bringing about improved conditions. Their opportunities are exceptional, but their operations, while helpful to a degree and worthy of commendation, too often fall short and fail to grapple with the real needs. Their benefits are but temporary, and too often by their palliative character result in a neglect of more radical and basic treatment. I refer particularly to the work that is done under the name of charity.

Charity, as it is ordinarily understood, is insufficient and temporizes with the real difficulty. The charity enjoined by Scripture, it seems to me, is charity of the mind, and disposition rather than physical charities. "Charity covereth a multitude of sins," but it does not cover a multitude of dirt. Much of the physical charity of today is but the individual or corporate atonement for the shortcomings of the community. The best physical charity is the establishment and enforcement of proper sanitary laws. The charity

that limits its activity to supplying food, or clothing, or heat to the poor, and extending sympathy and words of encouragement, is not enough. Let the devotee go further; let him ask why there is allowed to exist within the city such a habitation where the sun never enters and light scarce permeates; where ventilation is unprovided, and the air is vitiated by overcrowding; where there is no sewer connection, and where the surface drainage round about runs to the cellar or first floor, adding dampness to other bad conditions. Let him ask, "Is there no city ordinance that forbids such conditions?" If there is, why is it not enforced?" Let him say, "I will inquire and if the purse or other influence of some crafty owner is the cause of this evasion of the law I will call attention to it and also to the official who is neglecting his duty." Or, if there is no violation of the law, with my friends I will form a coalition, and have elected to the city council some one who will introduce a proper ordinance, and I will help arouse a public sentiment that will force it through."

Put your pity, your sympathy, your indignation, your enthusiasm, your charity, into laws or ordinances. Enthusiasm is ephemeral; determination is weakened by time and events. But if all these are translated into written statutes they are preserved and are continuously operative.

The Earl of Stamford, in a presidential address before a sanitary Congress at Bradford, England, in 1903, made the following statement:

More and more is it becoming clear that indiscriminate public and private charities can never, for all their abundance, mitigate a tithe of the evil, misery, and pauperism—incidents of the accumulation of the very wealth out of which those charities are supported. In spite of all our efforts at charitable relief—nay, rather because of them—the evil increases, and individual attempts to arrest the rising tide become futile. Before our eyes spreads the depopulated countryside, and into our cities in increasing crowds pour the men and women who were once and ever should be the backbone and glory of the nation but who now go to swell the ranks of the unemployed and to be-

come the victims of the city slums. For these and all the other cognate evils of the day our eyes turn for salvation and help to sanitation, and Lord Beaconsfield's aphorism, "Sanitas, sanitatum, omnia sanitas," once lightly regarded or derided, has become a mighty and accepted truth.

How wide, then, is the field of thought and action of the sanitarian! He delves into the material problems connected with the daily life of the poorest of the community, and his mind is occupied with constructive efforts on the part of his state, his country, and of all nations. He must have his eye upon a standard set upon the highest pinnacle, but must beware of utopian measures. He should remember that a law or measure which seems entirely impracticable today may appear perfectly practicable tomorrow. And he should have the sound judgment which will make him withhold placing any stone in the sanitary structure till the stone below has been firmly fixed. His mission is alike to keep out disease and to eliminate its causes; as an ally or agent of law and government to spread a net and hold it firm to catch and throw back the vicious and diseased in the great wave of immigration as it breaks upon our shores; to lay the hand of healthful restraint upon commerce for its own and the public good; to check the merchant or manufacturer when his absorbing greed for gain makes him ready to risk the lives of hundreds; to oppose the lawyer when by a legal twist in behalf of the individual he seeks to force a way around the sanitary barrier erected for the common safety; to force the slow comprehension of legislators; to prick the tardy conscience of the doctor with the needle of the law; to sweep from the path the sentimental obstruction of philanthropic visionaries; and to spread the knowledge among the people so necessary for their own welfare.

In his mission he must bear in mind the old Latin aphorism: "Palma non sine pulvere." But he will find compensation in that other aphorism, "Labor ipse voluptas," in the consciousness of the nobility of his efforts his labor will itself prove a pleasure."

The social economic, and union-labeled product exhibit of the American Federation of Labor is now open to visitors in the Social Economic Building, at the Jamestown Exposition. Members of organized labor, its friends, and students who visit the Jamestown Exposition, are urged to visit

and examine the American Federation of Labor exhibit. A well-informed, courteous trade unionist in the person of Mr. C. P. Connolly, of St. Louis, is in attendance and will be glad to give full information and receive suggestions from visitors.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

By JOHN B. POWELL.

EVERY business, profession or trade that is honest is honorable, and if industriously and intelligently followed ought surely to make the follower at least a comfortable living. In the sense of amassing wealth, the accumulation of money comes with more certainty to those who derive it from inheritance or profit-producing factors. From the enhancement of values of stocks, bonds, real and commercial securities and transactions, margins, dividends, and premiums are derived. These are the foundation stocks which labor does not possess.

Advantages and opportunities which play so great a part with capital are not happenings of the hour or the day with Labor; hence it can not be said that capital and labor ride equally upon the surge and swell of money's mighty current. Nor is it possible for labor to obtain the same real, substantial benefit which capital thus secures.

The laborer, skilled or common, is not a capitalist. He works for what he earns—money. He has few real estate holdings, for the most part is a renter, and however moderate his living expenses, finds his earnings barely sufficient to meet them and not enough to serve as a foundation for a fortune of any considerable value, in fact the margins of his earnings are so narrow that he really can not invest in any profit-making enterprise.

An extraordinary individual would be the satisfied person. Were we all rich, in the sense of having unlimited wealth, we would still be contending for the acme of possession. The effort to ascend in the financial scale, generally falls heaviest on the man who earns his prosperity "by the sweat of his brow," and in most such cases it is the man of labor, trade and mechanics whose physical forces are strained to the utmost. If he asserts his skill and industry are of such value as to give him a right to demand a remuneration that will be sufficient to provide him an income beyond his

living requirements, he is where the more potent power—the capitalist—gives him a scornful look and declares he is without merit.

Indeed, says that power, when you place your skill and endurance before me for remuneration, you must realize that I am its judge as I am the proper one to estimate the supply and demand and to fix the profit I should have.

This is the condition which the labor world encounters. Much of capital is represented in its employers' associations.

When it is considered that there are today over three millions of men supporting a varied number of trade unions, it can not be consistently denied they have in their unity, inalienable rights which they should assert and protect.

Organized labor seeks to inculcate the principle that a just service is entitled to a just compensation; a rational endurance to a rational rest; and in the moral domain it aims to free men from the rapacity and slavery of money's power, to spread calm, clear, liberal thought, speech, and action along the lines of right, reason, and justice, and to make life peaceful, worth the living, uncontrolled and uncontrollable by the elements of hate, avarice, and contention.

However, it may be asked whether labor has a dispute with capital or capital with labor, which is so pregnant with contention and of such importance in an international scope, that it is really a subject fitly to be considered and passed upon by a congress appointed to review and decide questions purely affecting affairs pertaining to political and international government and conditions. We are interested, but not concerned, in what is occurring or has occurred in Germany, France, Australia, and elsewhere, but there is no industrial disquiet interrupting the amity of nations in an international scope. True, a strike originating among the shipping in a seaport of one country might to some extent involve navigation to a foreign port, and thus become an international menace, but it is

hardly probable that a conflict between capital and labor in any of our inland cities would be other than local in effect.

Organized labor claims that its cause is that of equity, right, reason, and justice, the *primum mobile* of humanity's prosperity, shirking no responsibility, but prepared to face public opinion the world over as a sincere advocate of industrial peace and earnest in any effort that will secure impartial judgment upon all questions involving the rights of wage-earners and employers to the end that harmony and peace may generally prevail.

Very naturally it is pertinent to inquire whether there is a hope for any such happy probability.

Past observation is not encouraging, if we look to the domains of capital as represented in the manufacturers' association.

Former President D. M. Parry said at one time:

The only true solution of the labor question must lie in an appeal to the intelligence of the people.

Arbitration, he elsewhere said, is an interference with free competitive conditions, and its effect can not, therefore, fail to be detrimental and, if generally adopted, its tendency will be to hamper industry, bring about a waste of effort and an increase of the cost of production and a decrease in the margin of profit.

The recent determination of this same association to raise \$1,500,000 to fight labor unions, seems to show that the spirit of peace is not theirs.

The declaration of the American Federation of Labor presents an advanced position in American citizenship as shown in its resolution that "Labor should make an organized effort to aid the movement for arbitration of international disputes."

There is manifest a spirit on the part of organized labor, in the resolution quoted, to uphold the highest possible tribunal, wherever it may sit in judgment to pass upon its views on arbitration and its claims to equity and justice. Will not the public note the defiance of the capitalists as represented by the manufacturers' association and the reasonableness of labor as manifested by the action of the American Federation of Labor.

Accepting Mr. Parry as a capitalist, or rather as a man with capital in the field of manufacture, we may look upon his expressions as voicing the sentiments of the

avowed opponents of organized labor; hence it is interesting to compare his utterances with those of President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, a body that is virtually the representative congress of American organized labor.

Labor welcomes, says Mr. Gompers, without being carpingly critical, any effort that may be made which will bring peace to the peoples of the world. Labor sincerely declares that the time must come, and come soon, when the world will recognize that peace is essential to the full development of industrial, commercial, and civilized life as air is to human life.

Mr. Parry says, Any crusade having for its object the grinding down of labor, should meet the determined opposition of practically the entire membership of American manufacturers.

Mr. Gompers remarks, that the hopes and aspirations and the determined efforts of America's toilers are to join in the higher, nobler, and more humane endeavors for peace and harmony.

Which, if you please, speaks honestly, truly, and sincerely for his cause and the cause of humanity? One represents millions of money, the other millions of minds, while both attract the attention of the thinking world, and what they say, or have said, will be weighed in the scales of careful thought by the weighmaster of us all—the public.

There are people who delight to applaud an unrighteous victory over a righteous cause. The *real* heroes are sometimes the defeated, and they may well stand before the world claiming its admiration, being conscious of the glory that their field is the field of honor; their ensign, that of justice; their appeal, reason's appeal, and their defense that of the right.

Stand such heroes before my eyes to admire; let my ears hear their appeal, and my voice proclaim that their defeat is noble in its pathos and sublime in its grandeur, for their cause is the cause of humanity, weakened only for a day in its suffering, for it knows no final surrender on the field where it has fought, is fighting, and will continue to fight, not for its existence as an organized body, but for the breath and body of its families, its friends, its members—the solid ranks of the great army of toilers whose mind and muscle have developed the might and main of the land and made possible its material and commercial facilities, productiveness, and prosperity, and certainly its cause is, in a constituent sense, the cause of humanity.

LABOR DISPUTES IN GERMANY.

By HANS FEHLINGER.

MUNICH, GERMANY,
June 8, 1907.

SO LONG as the industrial machine is so unevenly balanced as at present, no amount of care, and no precaution, however wisely directed, can avert strikes and lockouts. They are necessary evils and will continue to play a part in our industrial life as long as small groups of individuals are allowed to place the maintenance of a certain rate of interest before the industrial content and economic security of the wealth producers.

Trade unions regard strikes always as a reserve power, only to be used when all other means to improve the working conditions of their members have failed. But there are still many employers in this country who are not willing to settle questions as to hours and wages in joint conference with the representatives of organized labor, employers who can not reconcile themselves with the thought that wage-earners have equal rights as citizens, and that they must have the right, also, of collectively selling their labor power.

To strike may be considered a crude way to settle a dispute, but what other method have the men upon which to rely, if the employer refuses to meet the officials of the trade union and to discuss grievances?

The following summary of strikes and lockouts in the years 1900 to 1905 is based on the statistics of the General Commission of German Trade Unions. The figures show that industrial struggles are very numerous in Germany, and that they tend to increase in recent years:

Year.	Total number of strikes and lockouts	Number of persons involved.
1900.....	852	115,711
1901.....	727	48,522
1902.....	861	55,713
1903.....	1,282	121,593
1904.....	1,625	135,957
1905.....	2,323	507,997

Fortunately it can be said that the proportion of labor disputes terminating in favor of the workmen continuously rose

during the last five years from 60.4 per cent of the total number of disputes in 1901 to 63.1 per cent in 1902, 68.4 per cent in 1903, 75.8 per cent in 1904, and 77.1 per cent in 1905. Up to 1904 the General Commission of German Trade Unions published statistics of strikes and lockouts only, but not of those movements for improving the conditions of labor which did not lead to a cessation of work. In order to show this side of trade union activity it was decided to compile statistics of *all* movements for increasing wages and shortening the hours of work, so that the achievements of organized labor might be fully appreciated.

In 1905 wage movements, strikes, and lockouts occurred in 44,040 establishments and involved 893,337 employees. In consequence of these movements 186,363 persons obtained a reduction of their working time amounting to 696,259 hours per week, and 427,187 persons had an increase of wages amounting to 885,311 marks per week. Furthermore, 107,478 persons obtained increased wages for overtime, 71,632 persons obtained higher pay for night and Sunday work, 18,340 persons had piece-work abolished, 8,123 persons obtained improved working rules, 125,135 persons obtained other advantages. In 1,507 cases collective trade agreements were arrived at for 257,791 wage-earners. The sum of 11,000,000 marks was spent for all disputes. In 1905, the largest number of workmen (216,923) involved in strikes and lockouts was in the mining industry. Next to the miners came the metal trades with 86,046, the building trades with 79,075, and the clothing and textile trades with 63,892 persons taking part in labor disputes. The greatest success in shortening the working time and increasing wages was achieved in the building trades; in this group of trades 50,900 persons obtained shorter hours of labor amounting to 212,616 hours per week, and 203,822 persons had increases of wages amounting to 418,221 marks per week.

One of the most important causes of many strikes in recent years was the increase of the prices of nearly all commodities in consequence of the new tariff and commercial treaties.

EDITORIAL.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS.

CAPITALISTS' WAR FUND TO CRUSH LABOR. Parry has been out-Parried. The National Association of Manufacturers which recently held its convention in New York City revealed a degree of bourbonism, stupidity, malignity, and impudence that astonished even the corporation organs. The comments of the press throughout the country on the proceedings of that gathering have been almost uniformly unfavorable, and this is a good sign—a sign of progress. But how is one to account for the violence and folly of the moving spirits of the convention? Is it possible that the manufacturers of the country, many of whom have just and rational ideas, maintain friendly relations with union labor, have trade agreements with labor, conduct union shops; will allow an association, controlled by reactionaries and ranters to misrepresent them and create strife, ill will, and bitterness?

The president of the association, Mr. Van Cleave, of St. Louis, is evidently jealous of Parry and determined to better that gentleman's instructions. One of his recommendations in the annual address was contained in the following passage:

We want to federate the manufacturers of this country to effectively fight industrial oppression. The president ought to have fully \$500,000 a year for the next three years. We should certainly provide ways and means to properly finance the association, to federate the employers of the country, and to educate our manufacturers to a proper sense of their own duty, patriotism, and self-interests.

The convention agreed with Mr. Van Cleave and appointed a committee of 35 to raise the amount specified.

What does the association propose to do with such a fund? Hire spies, establish agencies of strike-breakers, corrupt and bribe law-makers or others, maintain lobbies? "Not at all," say the officers. The fund is to be devoted to educational purposes. The public is to be informed as to the awful aims and demands and methods of organized labor, and manufacturers who are not sufficiently alarmed and excited are to be worked up to the proper pitch.

Mr. Van Cleave indicated in his address what it was he wanted to combat in the union movement. He was modest and generous. He did not propose to destroy unions root and branch. He had no objection to benevolent associations of workingmen. He was opposed, and would fight, if you please, the "abuses" and "evils" of unionism. And what are they from the Van Cleave point of view?

The closed shop, the boycott, limitation of apprentices, limitation of output, dictation by the unions or the officers, and the attempt to control legislation. New issues, the convention was told, had been raised by the apparent resolve of labor to "terrorize the President, Congress, judges, and juries." This danger had to be fought at all points and at any cost.

Now, union labor will not give up the right of contract upon which the "closed," or more properly speaking, the union shop, is based; nor

the right to dispose of its patronage as it wills, which is the basis of the peaceful boycott. It will not give up the right to have a voice in the management of the shop, and to determine on what terms and conditions it will co-operate with capital in production, and the right to work steadily for the improvement of the position of the wage-earner.

Employers who do not like this will have to accept the situation all the same.

The notion that employers are "masters," and that Labor should bow to their will and be thankful for the opportunity to work at all, is out of date.

What the Parry-Post-Van Cleave element calls "dictation" is merely Labor's assertion of its own rights and interests.

Output, apprenticeship, wages, hours, and so on, are not the "employer's business" alone; the employees are concerned in them, and hence such matters should be settled by agreement, by discussion, by friendly conference, and in a spirit of mutual respect and good will.

As to the charge of "terrorizing the President, Congress, courts," and so on, it is as impudent as it is ridiculous.

Are the manufacturers and merchants to have a monopoly of the right to present their demands to Congress and the Executive, to pass resolutions, to approve and disapprove records of public men, to vote or refuse to vote for candidates for public office?

What about the lobbies of the manufacturers at the national and state capitals?

What about their efforts to defeat labor legislation? What about their position pro or con regarding tariff legislation and numbers of other questions?

When manufacturers appear before executive, or legislative bodies, they are within their rights as citizens, but when union labor does this, it is guilty of seeking to "terrorize the government," and a great outrage is committed, so that a million and a half dollar fund becomes necessary in order to attack the terrible evil! Such hypocrisy is nauseating.

No wonder, as we have said, that even daily papers that are not at all generous, or even decently fair, as a rule, in their treatment of organized labor, could not swallow the sickening cant and rubbish of the convention, and criticised the Van Cleave address, the fund scheme, and the whole spirit of the proceedings. Even the *Wall Street Journal* said this about the fund:

This is the wrong way to grapple with the problem. Co-operation, not war, should be the program. It were better to adopt the suggestion of Secretary Straus and invite the leaders of organized labor to meet with the manufacturers for joint consultation and action. Organized labor is here to stay, as organized capital is.

But the convention was not only reactionary on the subject of organized labor, but proved its fanatical bourbonism by declarations on several other matters. Mr. Van Cleave wanted free importation of contract labor and objected to certain rulings of the Department of Commerce and Labor on recent southern immigration cases—rulings made under the present law. He wants protection for his goods, but a free market in cheap labor. He also objected to child labor legislation and alleged that the

so-called evils of child labor are greatly exaggerated by meddlers and reformers. The census statistics, he claimed, were inaccurate and misleading, and as a matter of fact this country, including the South, is a paradise for child workers.

To this sort of a convention, Secretary Straus preached the gospel of high wages, of reason, of justice to labor, of conciliation and trade agreements. Before whom was he casting his pearls? He was treated politely, but we would wager the Van Cleave-Post-Parry gentry consider him a dangerous radical, an agitator, an enemy of capital and "vested" interests.

But, after all, is there not something concealed behind the scheme to raise a war fund of a million and a half of dollars—something beneath even the pretended cause given by Van Cleave and endorsed by his capitalist organization? Is it not true that there lurks in his mind, and in the minds of those who approved his plan, the thought, prompted by the hope, that the organizations of labor may be crushed out of existence within the next three years?

Surely, the bitterness of the tirades indulged in by Van Cleave, by Parry, and by other Van Cleavees and Parrys, with other names, gives good ground for the suspicion that union crushing is their dream and their goal. And justified, as we are, in discerning this as their real motive and purpose, it might not be amiss for the would-be union crushers to bear in mind the following:

With every attempt to annihilate it Labor has emerged more intelligent, more thoroughly organized, and better equipped to contend for its rights.

Union-haters ought to study the history of industry and the historic development of the labor movement, not only of this country, but of the whole world. They would then learn that in the early days—

When a workman undertook to seek another employer, he was regarded by the law as a thief who robbed the employer of his labor.

He was branded with hot irons, imprisoned and put to death for that offense.

If two or more men discussed the question of wages or conditions of employment with a view to their betterment, it was a conspiracy punishable by imprisonment and death.

Rulers, employers, and merchants were in league to tyrannize over the laborers and prevent any realization by the worker of his ownership of himself.

Up to recent times the term "master and servant" was the only conception of the relations between workmen and their employers and was upheld by governmental power and judicial process.

Even a brief survey of the long past as well as of comparatively recent times will show that immense fortunes have been utilized to prevent the growth or to crush out the spirit of associated effort among the working people.

The man with the receding forehead and bent back, the "Man with the Hoe," does not in any way typify either the character or the spirit of the American workman.

The American workman stands with head erect, clear-eyed, and stout-hearted, realizing the advantages that have come to him and his by associated, organized effort with his fellows.

Those benefits and advantages which have come to the American workmen in their homes and in their lives have not been brought to them upon silver platters nor by the sympathetic condescension of the employing class. They have been achieved by the constantly growing intelligence and organization of the workers. This consciousness is so deep-seated, their determination to stand together and to organize the yet unorganized of their fellow-workers so strong, that the Van Cleave-Post-Parry aggregation may bring to bear their war fund tenfold increased and it will but instill into the minds of America's toilers a still greater persistency and a more grim determination to stand by their ennobling purposes under the proud banner of organized labor.

Loyal as any in our country are the organized workingmen of America; more loyal than the president of the employers' association of Chicago, who refused to salute the flag of our country; more loyal in the support of our country in time of stress or storm, than any members the Van Cleave outfit can boast.

Three years from now the time will have expired when the million and a half dollar capitalist war fund is expected to have completed its work. We are neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but we opine that in May, 1910, the organizations of labor, instead of having been diminished in numbers or influence, or having been driven out of existence, will have developed not only double their present strength, but will also exert greater power and influence for the common good than at any time previous to that period.

Van Cleave, Parry, Post, pin this in your hat, and if you live until then, see if *your* hopes are achieved or *our* prediction verified. The labor movement lives not only for our time but for the future.

The Chicago *Chronicle*, the most prominent, vigorous, and vitriolic opponent of organized labor among the daily press of the whole country, has recently been obliged to suspend publication. But organized labor still lives and grows.

**MELLEN, THE
N. Y. TIMES,
AND
ORGANIZED
LABOR.**

Recently President Mellen, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, made a statement which has been utilized by that portion of the newspaper press which gladly grabs at and magnifies every utterance, no matter how flimsy, which is calculated to reflect adversely upon the cause of labor. Among these papers is the New York *Times*, which takes Mr. Mellen's statement as the basis for a screed against the position which labor takes regarding the capitalist policy of wage reductions. But we must first quote Mr. Mellen's statement before discussing the *Times'* fallacious contentions, flings, and conclusions.

Says Mr. Mellen:

I regret to say, so far as the organized labor item is concerned, that I am meeting a constantly decreased efficiency with every increase granted in wages.

Without assuming a positive knowledge of the details of the particular incident to which reference is made in the quotation, we are confident the statement can not be borne out by the facts; that an investigation would show the assertion to be unfounded; that if any person, private or official, were to charge that the railroad over which Mr. Mellen presides is less safe for travel because the engineers and other men in connection with the operation of the road are less efficient today than they were in the past, President Mellen would quickly and indignantly denounce the assertion as a slander, and would justly claim that in every department of his railroad the work is performed by men of the utmost reliability and of the highest efficiency.

In truth, his statement is so at variance with the facts, that the history of organized industry past and present is its best refutation.

But there must be a clue to the animus of Mr. Mellen's baseless statement, and it is found in the very language he used. Where can he find on his pay-roll an "organized labor item?" He will no doubt find items of wages and salaries paid to workmen and laborers for services performed, but for organized labor, as such, not a fraction.

As we have pointed out, the term "organized labor," employed by President Mellen, shows that he aimed to cast some sort of stigma upon labor unions and so relieved himself of that chunk of untruth, tried to palm it off on a tolerant public, and thus gave material deemed good enough by the *New York Times* for its ignorant comments on economics, ignorance as indicated even by the very heading, "More Wages, Less Work," it placed over the editorial in question. Here is a quotation from it:

It was some months ago that Mr. Gompers issued without copyright his method for prolonging prosperity—as soon as it slackens, increase wages. This will increase the nation's spending power, which will stimulate consumption, and remedy overproduction, the great first cause of reaction. Mr. Gompers, no more than those whom he leads in the direction President Mellen deplors, shows appreciation of the fatal defect in his plan. At some point in the upward path of prices employers lose their profits through increased cost of production, and when profits fail shops must shut down, whatever the men or their employers wish.

We ask any candid reader to answer for himself a few questions.

Is not production primarily for the use and the consumption of the people?

Is not overproduction another term for the same economic condition, underconsumption?

Should the people go hungry because through their labors there is overproduction of food stuffs?

Should the people go ragged because through their labors there is an overproduction of wearing apparel?

Should the people live in smaller quarters or in the streets because through their labors there is an overproduction of dwelling-houses?

If the using and consuming power of the masses were increased, would not overproduction, the real cause of industrial stagnation and reaction, be avoided?

These questions might be continued *ad libitum*, and the answers to them are obvious and axiomatic.

The economic unwisdom of the *Times* is also indicated in its statement that this (higher wages) will increase the "nation's spending power." It evidently does not know, or conveniently forgets, that often nations spend tremendously while the people spend little and live in abject poverty. It is an economic truth about which there is no differences among the various schools of political economists that a nation's prosperity and progress depend upon the increased production and the increased use and consumption of things produced.

The Federal Bureau of Statistics in its report for April and the first ten months of the present fiscal year shows an increase of exports for that month over April of last year, of \$13,000,000, and again in the exports for the first ten months of the present fiscal year over the same period of last year, of approximately \$120,000,000. The most notable features in these exports are the decline in our shipments of food products and increased shipment of manufactured products.

All through our own country there is the liveliest activity in industry and commerce; and where, pray, then, is the indication that because of the upward tendency of wages shops have "shut down?"

In the manufacturing plants of the country, in the plant of the *Times* itself where wages have been increased, the *Times* will, we are sure, note with satisfaction that with increased wages the efficiency of employes has improved. We cite these facts as the best answer to the unfounded assertions of both President Mellen and the *Times*.

It is a fact quite easily demonstrable that in a country where wages are highest and conditions of employment for the workers best, there the industrial, commercial, moral, and social conditions have attained their highest development and progress.

The *Times* should bear in mind that this is not an individual, but an economic and sociological question with which we are dealing.

Further on in the same editorial, the *Times* says:

President Mellen is not the first to notice the decreased efficiency of labor during prosperity, nor is it noticed for the first time now. Sociologists know very well that shorter hours and enlarged incomes frequently result in self-indulgence, too often in modes of living which reduce physical capacity for work, rather than in storing up surplus earnings in a reservoir for effort when powers shall fail.

Where in all our country does the *Times* get its facts for its assertion of the "decreased efficiency of labor during prosperity?"

Upon what foundation after all is prosperity based?

Is the term "prosperity" simply a fanciful word with which to juggle?

Is not the very essence of the term "prosperity" a tribute to the power of production, of use and consumption of the things produced by the masses of the workers—the wealth producers?

Where in all the world can we find greater and better wealth producers than among the working people of the United States?

Compared man with man, there is no harder toiler, more persistent and successful producer than the wage-earner of the United States?

As a matter of fact, to speak of the prosperity of the people of a country, is a declaration at the same time, even unexpressed in words, of the increased efficiency of the workers, as the producers of wealth, as well as in its use and consumption.

It may be true as the *Times* states, that "shorter hours and enlarged incomes frequently result in self-indulgence, too often in modes of living which reduce physical capacity for work, rather than in storing up surplus earnings in a reservoir for effort when powers shall fail." But this assertion has no application to the wage-earners—the working people. If it has any truth at all, it applies to the members of that class whose hours have become so shortened, and whose incomes have become so enlarged and their self-indulgence so flagrant, as not only to reduce, but to destroy their desire, or physical capacity for work.

More than likely the *Times* finds itself a victim of the same dementia with President Mellen, as indicated in his address before the Trinity College students last March, in which he raged against rate laws and other attempts at railroad regulation, and incidentally blamed all his troubles and difficulties upon organized labor. But it won't do.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Taking Harry Orchard's description of himself, in his evidence against Wm. D. Haywood, he writes himself down the most consummate scoundrel and bestial brute the world has known. Murderer, bigamist, burglar, incendiary, fraud, liar, thief, are a few of titles of crimes which he cheerfully testifies he committed. It can not be imagined that upon the testimony of an incarnate villain so debased, any honest American jury will convict a man, who, despite his opinions, has hitherto born a spotless personal reputation.

The National Metal Trades' Association, one of the bitterest and closest of employers' associations fighting labor organizations, is up against strikes of machinists in many parts of the country and do not know which way to turn to meet the situation. In 1901, this employers' association vowed, and pledged each member morally and financially, to destroy the International Association of Machinists. Since then the International Association of Machinists has fully doubled its membership, its funds, and financial resources, and secured for the machinists higher wages, a shorter workday, and better conditions. It would seem that it is about time for the members of the National Metal Trades' Association to change their tactics, pursue a policy of conciliation and come to a working agreement with the organized men of the trade. The labor unions are here to stay.

OFFICIAL.

BREWERY WORKERS' CHARTER REVOKED.

IN accordance with the decision of the Minneapolis Convention of the American Federation of Labor, the charter of the International Union of United Brewery Workers was revoked June 1, 1907. The following is the official letter making the announcement of that fact:

OFFICE OF THE

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1907.

Mr. ADAM HEUBNER, Mr. LOUIS KEMPER,
Mr. JOSEPH PROEBSTLE. *Secretaries,*
International Union of United Brewery
Workmen,

Rooms 109-110 Odd Fellows Temple,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

DEAR SIRs AND BROTHERS:

To the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in November, 1906, at Minneapolis, a committee having the subject-matter of the long standing controversy existing between your and other organizations under consideration, reported as follows:

Your committee endeavored to have the representatives of the above organizations try and agree among themselves on a settlement of their differences. We believe that the best interests of the rank and file of those organizations would be protected and promoted, if the engineers, firemen, and brewery workers could mutually agree on a reasonable basis of a settlement of their differences. The representatives of these organizations failing to reach an agreement, your committee recommends the following:

1. All brewery employees now members of the United Brewery Workmen's Union may remain such provided that such members of said United Brewery Workmen's Union as are now employed as engineers, firemen, or teamsters may withdraw from that organization and join their respective unions, representing these crafts, without prejudice or discrimination on the part of their former associates.

2. Hereafter the United Brewery Workmen's Union shall not admit to membership any engineer, fireman, or teamster, but shall refer all applicants, members of these trades, to the respective organizations of these trades, now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such organizations exist.

3. All engineers, firemen, and teamsters employed in breweries shall conform to the laws, rules, and regulations made by that organization

of which the majority of the members of the respective crafts employed in each brewery are members.

4. Whenever a majority of men employed as engineers, firemen, or teamsters in any brewery are members of the respective unions of these crafts, the organization or organizations representing such majority shall appoint a committee to act conjointly with the United Brewery Workmen's Union in any negotiations which may arise with the employers, provided that the united brewery workmen shall have equal representation with all the other organizations in joint conference.

5. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council of the Federation and all national, international, state, and city central and local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to exert every influence and power at their command to make the above decision operative and effective.

6. Any of the organizations interested in this controversy violating the provisions of this report, the Executive Council is instructed to immediately revoke the charter or charters of the organization or organizations violating this decision.

The Minneapolis convention, the highest court in the labor movement of our country, after a thorough and comprehensive discussion of the entire subject, in which the delegates from your organization fully participated, adopted the report, recommendation, and resolution by an overwhelming vote.

At the meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, held at Washington, D. C., March 18-23, inclusive, representatives of your and other organizations in interest, were fully heard, and after mature consideration, the Executive Council arrived at the following conclusion:

WHEREAS, The testimony presented to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in the contention over jurisdiction of employment in breweries shows conclusively that the brewery workers have violated the decision of the Minneapolis American Federation of Labor Convention, but that said violation in some part was performed because of an alleged conception of said decision by the brewery workers which neither the action or intention of Minneapolis convention, or the language of said decision if fairly interpreted warrants; therefore,

Resolved, That giving an old affiliated body the benefit of the doubt the brewery workers be informed it is the decision of the Executive Council

that their actions violative of the Minneapolis decision would ordinarily merit immediate enforcement of the penalty in section 6 of said decision, but in order to prevent dismemberment if possible and because of the vestige of doubt above referred to the brewery workers are informed that the Minneapolis decision provides that in all localities where there are locals of engineers, firemen or teamsters the brewery workers are forbidden to accept application for membership from men following the three occupations named but shall refer same to the respective local of these trades and that this applies to new as well as to old breweries.

Resolved, That the brewery workers through their Executive Board be called upon to inform the President of the American Federation of Labor by May 1st, 1907, of their adherence to the decision of the Minneapolis convention as herewith contained and explained, including transference of such members as they may have accepted in violation of same since adjournment of that convention, to their respective organizations, and for failure to do so, said brewery workers be and are hereby informed their charter stands revoked June 1, 1907, as per section 6 of said decision, and that said brewery workers be and are hereby informed that their failure to so comply has by their own action worked the revocation of their charter.

On May 1st, neither yourself nor the Executive Board of your organization informed the President of the American Federation of Labor as to the adherence of your organization to the decision of the Minneapolis convention. In lieu thereof, you sent me a telegram, stating that the members of your organization were then taking a referendum vote thereon. Up to

this time your organization has not informed the American Federation of Labor as to its adherence to that decision.

Under date of May 29th you advised me that by the referendum vote of the membership of your organization the conclusion was reached to refuse to abide by the decision of the Minneapolis convention of the American Federation of Labor, the highest court in the labor movement of our country.

Now, therefore, in accordance with the decision and instruction of the Minneapolis convention of the American Federation of Labor, the Executive Council directs me to say, that the charter held by the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America is, and stands revoked on this date, and you will, therefore, return said charter to this office upon receipt of this communication, your organization being thereby dis-associated from the American trade union movement—the American Federation of Labor.

Faternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President, A. F. of L.

It will be gratifying to all labor and its friends to learn that the great plant of Hamilton Carhartt, of Detroit, is not only a union house, using the union label on its product, but is now operated on an eight hour workday basis.

DISTRICT AND GENERAL ORGANIZERS.

Number Commissioned Organizers, American Federation of Labor, 1,175.

District No. I.—Eastern.

Comprising the states of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and the Province of New Brunswick, Canada.

Organizers, Stuart Reid, Thomas F. Tracy.

District No. II.—Middle.

Comprising the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and the Province of Quebec, Canada.

Organizers, Herman Robinson, Hugh Frayne, Cal Wyatt, W. C. Hahn, John A. Flett, William E. Terry.

District No. III.—Southern.

Comprising the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Organizer, James Leonard.

District No. IV.—Central.

Comprising the states of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

Organizers, J. J. Fitzpatrick, J. D. Pierce, Thomas H. Flynn, Emmet T. Flood, Arthur E. Holder, Jacob Tazelaar.

District No. V.—Northwestern.

Comprising the states of Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Manitoba.

District No. VI.—Southwestern.

Comprising the states of Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

Organizers, Henry M. Walker, James Leonard.

District No. VII.—Inter-Mountain.

Comprising the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Idaho.

District No. VIII.—Pacific Coast.

Comprising the states of Nevada, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, and the Province of British Columbia.

Organizers, C. O. Young, M. Grant Hamilton.

Porto Rico.—Santiago Iglesias.

TALKS ON LABOR.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT GOMPERS BEFORE THE NATIONAL PUBLICITY ORGANIZATION, NEW YORK CITY.

AT THE first meeting of the National Publicity Association in Washington last year, I took occasion to refer to the disadvantages under which our workmen are placed by reason of the immense campaign funds that are raised and used time and time again.

I think that the conference in Washington was within a day of the general elections in Great Britain, which returned to the Parliament of that country more than 50 representatives of the wage-earners of that country. I took occasion then to refer to it and the situation which presented itself to the American people and the American workmen.

It is a strange fact that in the Congress of the United States there have been and are few men who can claim to be representatives *per se* of the wage-earners of the United States. And why? Surely the intelligence of the American workmen will stand comparison with that of any other country. They do not lack patriotism. They do not lack in the desire for the promotion and protection of their own interests; yet there is a dearth of representative workmen in the Congress of the United States.

I grant you that all those elected to Congress are presumed to represent the people as an entity, but I believe also that the workmen have particular interests to safeguard, which should be presented to the consideration of the law-making body of our country. Other interests find their special representatives, whether it be of law, of finance, of manufacture, or of commerce. There must be some tangible reason for that lack of representation by labor.

The fact is, that party alignments are such that they give expression in their platforms to some thoughts of a general character. But—look to one or the other of them—they all lack definiteness of expression to which they are committed when the interests of wage-workers are referred to.

For years Labor, as such, has vainly appealed to Congress for remedial legislation for relief of burdens. Our petitions have been placed in a convenient depository so that the congressional mind might not be troubled thereby. We have appeared before committees and urged the claims of Labor, the claims which Labor makes upon modern society for relief from onerous conditions. We presented to Congress resolutions for a thorough investigation of that abomination of our economic life—the labor of young and innocent children—and we found that until we aroused the public conscience of our people to the heinousness of the

crime, that Congress was playing with our petitions, claiming that the information given in a statistical table by the Census Bureau was all sufficient, that a sociological investigation of the condition of the labor of children of our country was unnecessary.

Regarding the presentation of our petitions and arguments to Congress setting forth Labor's position in regard to the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes, they were never intended to serve as a method to prevent crimes, the criminal code of our country and of our states is all sufficient to deal with crime; our police system is organized for the prevention of crime, for the apprehension of criminals; our courts are constituted to try, according to due process of law, those who are charged with crime and, if found guilty, to inflict the proper penalty.

If a workingman in a dispute with his employer commits a criminal act, the criminal law will deal with him. If he performs an act which is lawful, the injunction should not interfere with him in its performance. If it is a criminal act the injunction should not be issued, but the laws enacted to punish that crime should apply to him as to the business man or manufacturer or any citizen, for they are all supposed to be equals before the law.

Our efforts in the presentation of labor's needs as I have here only hastily tried to outline, have received the scantest consideration, so much so that a committee of Congress appointed to investigate one of the abuses of which we complain—the abuse in the issuance of injunctive process, that splendid process made for the protection of natural rights—the committee appointed to investigate that condition of affairs which we propose to remedy by a bill, seriously in its report undertook to quote the judges who issued the injunctions (who abused the writ), in support of their own contentions against the evils that we sought to remedy by our proposed law.

The committees of Congress are made up with a particular view, if not to secure specific special legislation, at any rate to avoid the necessary progressive legislation demanded by the people of our country. I am not blaming any particular man or set of men. It is not necessary in furtherance of our publicity bill that I should do so. I criticize the condition of affairs which permits such a condition to arise. I urge that we do all we possibly can to secure some tangible, effective law that shall bring such corrupt methods to an end and at an early date.

The condition of affairs last year to which I called attention, the vain appeals for congressional relief that we made, determined the men of labor to enter into the political contest of 1906 and endeavor to administer a stinging rebuke to some of those who had been either indifferent or hostile to

the reasonable demands made by labor. What did we find? Wherever labor made a more determined effort in one district than in another, in that particular district did the corporations pour in a tremendous secret campaign fund to defeat the very purposes in which we were engaged. I shall not particularize, because that is unnecessary. While we did not defeat many hostile legislators they were aware of our being in the campaign. We did secure the election of several men who hold union membership in the organization of labor and who will represent Labor in the United States House of Representatives.

And when I say union labor I am sure that this will not in any way detract from such representatives standing as Americans devoted to the best interests of our country. In engaging in that campaign we solicited from our fellow-workmen contributions for our campaign fund. One of the first things we did, was to declare that no man who had received a nomination, or whose election we advocated, would be permitted to contribute one solitary cent towards the campaign. And after the campaign was over we published a report: "Financial report of the American Federation of Labor, Political Campaign of 1906, being a true account of all moneys received and expended for that campaign." We printed this in a 16-page pamphlet, giving account of every dollar received and from whom, of every dollar expended and for what purpose. I think that we are the pioneers in publicity. I trust the good example may be followed. More than likely we who have issued this financial report builded wiser than we knew, and it may in the future become quite a historical document.

The largest amount from any one contributor was \$500, contributed by the glass bottle blowers' association.

The largest amount from any individual local union was \$100.

The purpose of this conference is to carry on this work, to reach the public conscience, to make the people feel the necessity for legislation of this character, so that there shall be a greater regard among our people for politics of the right sort. It is the general conception today that politics is a dirty game. There are numbers of men who eschew politics because they do not want by the remotest stretch of the imagination to have their names bandied about as having been engaged in a dirty game. We want to change that.

I am satisfied that a measure of this character that will find its expression in a law will go farther than the letter; the spirit of such a law will have

a far-reaching consequence; it will raise the morals of our political life; it will do much not only to eliminate corruption in the political campaigns, but to purify the entire atmosphere of the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of our country. It will stimulate a healthy activity among the men of labor, the common people of our country, who will give some of the best that is in them to purify and better our political life.

We believe in the government of Washington and Jefferson. We believe in the country that gave us Lincoln. We believe in the country that is producing the great men of today. We want the best men of today to be in the foremost positions of our public life. We want to build up character, better character, day after day, and to help along each citizen in the performance of his duty to make this country of ours the great and ideal republic for all time to come.

DANIEL J. KEEFE BEFORE DETROIT PASTORS' ASSOCIATION.

Daniel J. Keefe, president of the longshoremen's union and sixth vice-president of the A. F. of L., recently addressed a meeting of the pastors' union of Detroit. He spoke in behalf of organized labor and gave a vivid exposition of the aims, methods, and results of organization. His illustration of the results accomplished in behalf of temperance, education, and for obtaining comfortable and moral surroundings and just wages were frequently interrupted with bursts of applause.

"We labor men," he declared, "are not so black as some would like to paint us. I think that the resolution in behalf of the Saturday working clerks are the best measures, from a church standpoint, you have ever discussed. There is no mission of greater importance to the institutions you stand sponsor for than that which will give working people Saturday afternoon free, to think, for recreation or pleasure, and allow them to go to church Sunday if they choose.

"And I do not hesitate to say that if the church had adopted the policy of today 20 years ago and preached the policy of love, instead of talking hell fire until it lost all its terrors and the smell of brimstone had a wholesome flavor, labor and the church would have been closer together long ago.

"We need you. We want your advice and approval and help; but we want it to come from the heart, not the tongue."—*Detroit News*.

LET US HAVE YOUR OPINION OF OUR JAMESTOWN EXHIBIT.

Those who go to the Jamestown Exposition should be sure to visit the social, economic, and union labeled product exhibit of the American Federation of Labor in the Social Economic Building. In every feature this exhibit far surpasses any attempt of like character ever made by any labor organization, the American Federation of Labor included. The exhibit covers more than 4,000

square feet and every inch is occupied with some display or exhibit of an intensely interesting character. Visitors are requested to register their names in a book provided for that purpose and any suggestion or comment which may be helpful. Any expression of opinion on the exhibit will be welcome if sent to American Federation of Labor headquarters in Washington.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING.

FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC

In this department is presented a comprehensive review of industrial conditions throughout the country.

This includes:

A statement by American Federation of Labor general and local organizers of labor conditions in their vicinity.

Increases in wages, reduction of hours, or improved conditions gained without strikes.

Work done for union labels.

Unions organized during the last month.

City ordinances or state laws passed favorable to labor.

Strikes or lockouts; causes, results.

A report of this sort is rather a formidable task when it is remembered that nearly 1,000 of the organizers are volunteers, doing the organizing work and writing their reports after the day's toil is finished in factory, mill, or mine.

The matter herewith presented is valuable to all who take an intelligent interest in the industrial development of the country. It is accurate, varied, and comprehensive. The information comes from those familiar with the conditions of which they write.

These organizers are themselves wage workers. They participate in the struggles of the people for better conditions, help to win the victories, aid in securing legislation—in short, do the thousand and one things that go to round out the practical labor movement.

Through an exchange of views in this department the wage workers in various sections of the country and the manifold branches of trade are kept in close touch with each other.

Taken in connection with the reports from secretaries of international unions, this department gives a luminous vision of industrial advancement throughout the country.

FROM INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS.

Bill Posters.

William J. Murray.—There is an ever increasing demand for union bill posters and billers and our organization is in a flourishing condition.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

J. J. McNamara.—Trade fair and owing to our union agitation conditions are steadily improving. We oppose the open shop policy advocated by the National Erectors' Association. We have some strikes because of the open shop. A new union was organized in Muncie, Ind., recently. We have paid out \$1,500 for death benefits during the month.

Car Workers.

G. W. Gibson.—Our members enjoy fairly satisfactory conditions and steady employment. An increase of 7½ per cent in wages has been secured on the Boston and Maine Railroad. We have strikes on at Augusta, Ga., Atlantic Coast Line, and Albuquerque, N. M. We have chartered new unions in Keene, N. H.; Fort Wayne, Ind., and La Crosse, Wis.

Cement Workers.

Henry Ullner.—Members of our trade have steady employment throughout the country. In Granite City, Ill., the men secured their demands without trouble. The A. F. of L. organizers in the various localities are working energetically to organize new locals for us and locate cement manufacturers. Reinforced concrete building is on the boom. We have formed new unions in Washington, D. C., and Ironton, Ohio.

Cigarmakers.

G. W. Perkins.—At this writing we have a number of strikes pending for increased wages and better conditions. Two strikes have been successful and one was recently compromised. New unions were formed in Porto Rico and New York.

Elevator Constructors.

Wm. Young.—Trade conditions fair and likely to improve. No recent strikes or changes in wages.

Foundry Employees.

Geo. Bechtold.—We are extending our organization and membership wherever possible. New unions have recently been formed in Connersville,

Ind., and Nelsonville, Ohio. Increased wages have been obtained in St. Louis and St. Joseph, Mo.; Burlington, Iowa. San Francisco union secured increase in wages with eight hour day. We are steadily increasing our membership.

Fur Workers.

A. V. McCormack.—Trade in our line good. Slight improvement in wages noticed in some localities. Our principal aim at this time is to further extend our organization.

Glass Workers.

Wm. Figolah.—We are endeavoring to have the per capita tax increased to 10 cents a month in order to enable us to put another organizer in the field. The proposition is now before our members. We are steadily increasing our membership. Employment is fairly steady for our members.

Glove Workers.

Agnes Nestor.—Our members are working under union agreements. No recent changes in conditions or wages to report. We are working to organize new locals in Gloversville and other localities.

Knife Grinders.

John F. Gleason.—Trade conditions good. Wages remain about the same. In Bay State, Mass., our men are on strike in one shop in sympathy with the polishers. We expended \$50 in death benefit during the month.

Lathers.

Ralph Brandt.—Nearly all of our unions have secured increased wages this spring amounting to 15 and 20 per cent. About ninety-eight per cent of our members are working the eight hour day. Trade conditions good and still improving. New unions have been formed in Portland, Me.; Bellingham, Wash.; New Castle, Pa.; Harrisburg, Ill.; Gary, Ind.; Chico Cal.; Springfield, Ohio; and South Bend, Ind.

Lobster Fishermen.

James B. Webster.—Our trade in good shape and employment is steady. We have no changes in wages to report. Our membership is steadily increasing.

Machine Printers and Color Mixers.

Chas. McCrory.—Trade excellent. All members are well employed. We have nothing new to report as regards conditions because we have made agreements for two years through a conference between the manufacturers and our committee.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.

Homer D. Call.—We are pushing the work of organization in the western centers. Have no strikes or other troubles to report at this writing. Conditions are good and improving. In some localities our members have secured reduction in hours and increased wages. New unions have been organized in Illinois, Montana, Wisconsin, Colorado, Ohio, and New York.

Paving Cutters.

William Dodge.—Trade fair and increasing. Our members at Fall River, Mass., asked for a signed agreement with an increase of \$5 a thousand in cutting blocks. After a strike of 14 days a settlement was made with three of the firms and the men returned to work with an increase of \$2.50 per thousand and a verbal agreement for one year. A new union has been formed in Sullivan, Me.

Print Cutters.

Thos. I. G. Eastwood.—All members of our trade working. Trade conditions good. We expended \$300 in death benefits recently.

Shingle Weavers.

J. E. Campbell.—Trade improving. Mills started up last spring after being closed down all winter on account of car shortage. We are rapidly increasing our membership, and our prospects are bright. After a strike of two weeks for increased wages in Ballard and Snohomish, Wash., our men were successful. A new union has been formed in Centralia, Wash.

Slate and Tile Roofers.

Wm. M. Clark.—The past few months have been dull in our industry. However, prospects are fair for improvement. In Boston and Brockton, Mass., we have secured increase of 50 cents a day in wages. We paid \$100 in death benefits during the month.

Slate Workers.

Thomas Palmer.—Trade conditions throughout Pennsylvania district fair and in many instances increased wages have been secured. We expect to thoroughly organize Virginia and Maine and will try to get the slate soapstone workers of Virginia and Vermont in line.

Stationary Firemen.

C. L. Shamp.—We are steadily increasing our membership. New unions have been organized in the following cities: Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Rumford Falls, Me.; Adams, Gardner, North Adams, and Lynn, Mass.; Bellehampton, Wash.; Grauite City, Ill.; Wilder, Vt., and Savannah, Ga. Because of thorough organization we find it much easier to secure improved conditions. This year we have had less trouble than ever before. So far 744 men have received the eight hour day where they formerly worked 12 hours a day. We have strike in San Francisco, Cal., for the shorter workday.

Tile Layers.

James P. Reynolds.—We have won strikes in Cincinnati and Toronto for increased wages and union shop after a few days' cessation of work. Trade fair and conditions steadily improving owing to the agitation of our members. A new union was formed in Los Angeles, Cal.

Watch Case Engravers.

Geo. Weidman.—Trade conditions are improving. We are actively working to organize our craft thoroughly. In some cases it is difficult to get the men in line for fear of discharge.

FROM DISTRICT AND LOCAL ORGANIZERS.

ALABAMA.

Birmingham.—J. H. Leath:

All crafts are steadily employed, particularly the building trades. Electrical workers after a strike of a few days won substantial increase in wages. Plumbers secured \$5 a day for eight hours with half-holiday on Saturday without strike. Condition of organized labor is steadily improving. State federation convention which was held in Montgomery was a great success. The printers in this city are urging the union label stickers. Painters are about to organize.

ARKANSAS.

Hot Springs.—P. I. Hensley:

About ninety-five per cent of all skilled labor in this city is organized. Organized labor in pretty good shape and making steady progress. Employment was not very plentiful, but is now picking up.

Little Rock.—L. H. Moore:

Industrial conditions are pretty good. Union meetings are well attended. The farmer's union is interested in our work. Some county federations being formed are composed of trade and farmers' unions. Employment is steady. There has been some improvement in wages and hours of the railway employes, part being secured without strike and some through strike. Coppersmiths in the railroad shops had a strike for increased wages. Bakers are trying to secure improved conditions and three shops have signed contracts with employes. Good work is done for the union labels. We are making a list of addresses of manufacturers and dealers in union-made goods. The last session of state legislature which was the longest on record was attended by committees from the State Federation of Labor, Farmers' State Union, commercial telegraphers' union, and the railroad brotherhoods. The following labor measures became laws: Child labor law, amendments to mining law, school text law, fellow-servants law, a law changing date of state elections so as not to conflict with Labor Day, full crew law, which requires three brakemen to freight trains, head light law, two cent flat rate railroad fare law, scrip law, eight consecutive hours to constitute a full day for railroad operators, dispatchers, and others, semi-monthly pay-day for corporations, anti-future gambling, and good roads law. One bill which was extremely detrimental to trade organizations was killed; this law though innocent enough in appearance, would have become a weapon in the hands of the trusts. Another bill defeated by these committees would have taken thousands of dollars a year from the coal miners of Arkansas had it been permitted to pass. The legislative committee of the farmers' unions is a great help as it represents 80,000 members in this state.

CALIFORNIA.

Pasadena.—G. C. Keyes:

Condition of labor in general, fair. Work is steady in most lines of industry. Building trades, particularly the carpenters, have been successful in resisting attempts to reduce wages. Trade organizations have the best of it as regards conditions in

this city. Label league and typographical union are active in the work for the union labels. Retail clerks, laundry workers, and federal union are about ready to organize.

San Jose.—F. J. Hepp:

Organized trades in good shape and enjoying steady employment. Machinists have been working the eight hour day since April first. Specialty builders' union also secured eight hours. Painters get Saturday half-holiday. Union men get from 40 to 75 per cent higher wages than the nonunionists. By the first of July there will be only seven men out of 38 working more than the eight hour day. Theatrical stage employes have organized recently.

Vallejo.—D. H. Leavitt:

Organized labor has the situation well in hand here. Carpenters secured increase of 50 cents a day without strike. Organized labor as usual bears the brunt of the struggle for higher wages, receiving no assistance from others who should be equally interested. Employment is steady. There is considerable activity at this time in all lines of union effort. We have committees working for the union labels. Musicians have organized with good membership.

CONNECTICUT.

Hartford.—T. J. Sullivan:

Unorganized labor finds but little consideration from employers in this city. Nearly all trades are well organized and, owing to this fact, secure every consideration and all demands have been granted. Building crafts have secured increase in wages and Saturday half-holiday without strike. There seems to be a mutual desire between the employers and employes to establish better conditions. The governor of the state has placed the president of the state federation, as a member of the committee on employers liability act. An eight hour law for city and state employes was recently passed. Electrical workers are likely to organize. We are working to get the remaining unorganized workers in line.

GEORGIA.

Augusta.—B. F. McIntyre:

Organized trades in good shape and enjoying steady employment. Several new unions are under way. State labor convention was held in Savannah. Good work is done by union men for the union labels.

Macon.—N. D. May:

Never in the history of the labor movement in this city have the industrial conditions been better. Employment is steady. Garment workers and retail clerks have organized. Union label goods is being pushed.

Savannah.—W. S. Harris:

Organized labor making steady gains. Building trades secured eight to nine hour day without strike. The hours for organized workers are much shorter than for the unorganized and the wages are about 25 per cent higher. Six new unions have been organized recently; stationary firemen, coppersmiths, patternmakers, metal workers, sawmill men and wood turners. Garment workers are organizing.

IDAHO.

Boise.—I. W. Wright:

Organized labor steadily improving its conditions. Delegates reporting to central labor union show a good increase in membership for various unions. Employment is steady in most lines of work, especially with the carpenters and painters.

ILLINOIS.

Alton.—O. V. Lowe:

Organized labor in this vicinity is securing the union scale of wages and hours. Employment is steady. We expect to secure increased wages in some trades without trouble. We hope to promote a more consistent demand for the union labels.

Benton.—C. E. McCollom:

Organized labor moving along nicely. Employment is steady. We have the eight hour day. Bartenders have organized. We are pushing the union labels. After a two weeks' strike the federal union here gained increase of 30 cents a day.

Bloomington.—A. L. Van Ness and W. S. Caven:

Organized labor holding its own and through trade union effort conditions are steadily improving. We have had no change in wages this year. Employment is plentiful. We impress upon our members the importance of the demand for the union labels. Have one new union under way.

Carlinville.—Rudolph Bohman:

Conditions here are fairly satisfactory. Wages remain about the same as last summer. No strikes to report. There is very little unorganized labor to speak of in this city.

Carrier Mills.—E. T. Davis:

Labor conditions were never better than at this time. Employment is steady. Organized labor is preferred by employers. Hodcarriers have organized. Clerks are about to organize. No recent changes in wages.

Cartersville.—James Kelly:

The mine workers are pretty well organized in this locality, other industries not so well, and their conditions as a consequence are not what could be desired. Employment is steady. Union men are doing good work for the union labels.

Champaign.—Walter E. Price:

Work is steady. Painters have secured an increase of two and a half cents per hour by strike, and the building laborers five cents increase without strike. There is a good demand for the union labels.

Freeport.—Orla Perry:

Industrial conditions fair and employment steady for organized trades in this city. Wages have increased this season, but hours remain about the same. We have very nearly every trade in this city organized. Blacksmiths have organized and we have two other new unions under way.

Glen Carbon.—James Conway:

Organized labor making fair progress. A mass labor meeting was held here recently and was attended by about five thousand people. Machinists of Edwardsville are on strike for increased wages. We have elected a union man mayor and also have a city council composed of union men. Bakers are organizing. We do good work for the union labels.

Jacksonville.—S. W. Foreman:

Employment is steady and nearly all union men find work. The eight hour day is universal among organized trades. Conditions for organized trades far superior to the unorganized. Clerks are about to form a union. We patronize the union labels at all times.

Joliet.—A. C. Martin:

Blacksmiths and helpers of this city have organized; also teamsters of Wilmington. Have carpenters, painters, and papermill workers of Wilmington ready to organize. Street-railway employees secured increase of two and four cents an hour without strike. A 10-year agreement has been signed with the company, but can be opened each year on the first of July. Organized labor, generally, in very good shape. Employment is steady in all lines.

Lewiston.—A. J. Stutes:

Most skilled industries, such as carpenters, bricklayers, cigarmakers, and printers are fairly well organized, and we feel hopeful of the others coming in line. Carpenters have secured the eight hour day at 30 cents an hour; bricklayers eight hour day at 40 cents an hour. The union labels are advertised and patronized by all union men. Employment fairly good, but the building season will be short.

Mattoon.—A. E. Monteith:

Gradually all organized trades are securing improved conditions and higher wages. The organized trades are better off in every respect than the unorganized. We are continually promoting the union labels. Employment steady.

Mendota.—J. B. Phelps:

Nearly all trades have secured an advance of 25 per cent over last year's scale. Prospects are bright for a good season. Teamsters, barbers and a central labor union are about to organize.

Monmouth.—E. K. Brasel:

Employment is plentiful. Carpenters, painters, barbers and cigarmakers are organized and in good shape. Carpenters and painters secured increased wages. No strikes to report. It would be well worth the trouble for international unions to give more active work toward the organization of unions in smaller towns for there is good material in these places. Hodcarriers, bartenders and teamsters are about to organize.

Ottawa.—G. J. Martin:

Organized labor steadily employed, and enjoying good conditions. Unorganized labor can be had at any price. There has been no material change in conditions here this season. The patronage of union labels is one of our greatest aids. We are holding public meetings and advertising the union labels. Sheet metal workers organized recently. Expect to get the clerks and bakers under way shortly.

Paris.—Edward Lowe:

The condition of unorganized labor in this city is very bad. Working 10 hour day for \$1.50 to \$1.75 a day. Wages are higher and the workday shorter for organized trades. The unorganized begin to notice this and take an interest in unionism. Barbers and bartenders are about to organize.

Pontiac.—Joe Murphy:

Practically everybody is working full time. Organized labor in good shape. Very few unorganized

men in this city, and they work longer hours for less wages than the organized. Some advances have been secured by the unions this spring. No strikes to report. All union labels find good patronage.

Sparta.—S. W. Skelly:

Organized labor making good progress. There are but few unorganized workers here. Employment is steady. No recent changes in wages or hours. There is a good demand for the union labels.

Springfield.—R. E. Woodmansee:

Organized labor is in splendid condition here and employment is steady. Since last report the bakers' union went on strike for an increase in wages and the elimination of Sunday work. The strike lasted two days and the union came out victorious. Ice wagon drivers' made a demand for an increase of \$1 a week, and compromised on 50 cents. Stereotypers' union has made a demand for an increase in wages, but the matter is not settled as yet. All union labels are being pushed. The Springfield Federation of Labor has organized a union label league here and the agitation for the union label was never greater than at the present time. Two new organizations have been formed since last report, the stenographers', typewriters', bookkeepers', and assistant bookkeepers' union and the garment workers'. A movement is on foot to organize the bookbinders, also the elevator conductors and starters. May first started out with all crafts working except the bakers, who, as stated, were out only two days. Barbers' union succeeded in getting all the barber shops closed on Sunday. The order took effect April 28th. The agreement is being lived up to by all the union shops and several of the nonunion shops. This makes two organizations which have eliminated Sunday work since last report.

Sterling.—H. A. Brown:

All organized trades working full time. The unorganized in some instances share the benefits of higher wages and shorter hours obtained by organized trades. Printers and cigarmakers are particularly active pushing the union labels. Railway clerks have organized.

Tamaroa.—W. H. Johnston:

Union men have the preference by employers over the unorganized trades in this city. Have five new unions under way which I hope to report organized next month. Employment fairly steady.

INDIANA.

Hammond.—Nic Lauer:

Work has been plentiful and most trades steadily employed. Plumbers have increased wages 50 cents per day after one week's strike. Condition of organized labor steadily improving. Theatrical stage employes have organized.

Logansport.—Dora Smith and O. P. Smith:

Organized labor making steady gains in membership and influence. Several trades report an increase in membership during the month. The nonunionists are beginning to see that they have been standing in their own light and many of them are joining the union of their craft. Employment is steady. Extensive preparations are being made for the celebration of Labor Day this

year; six cities will unite in monster celebration. Painters and federal union are about to organize. All union labels are well patronized.

Madison.—Henry H. Humphrey:

This city has but recently had the advantage of organization, but already there is noticeable improvements in the trades that are organized. Carpenters gained five cents an hour and one hour less per day. Unskilled laborers have secured two and one-half cents an hour increase. This was secured without strike. The unorganized workers receive very low wages and work 10 hours and longer. Painters have organized. Barbers, hodcarriers, and brewery workers are forming unions. All union men demand the union labels.

Marion.—Frank Barr:

Condition of organized labor steadily improving. Employment is steady. We have organized ladies' auxiliary to the typographical union. We are getting up a union label bulletin and the trades council is urging local unions to make a special effort to have their members patronize union labels.

Mt. Vernon.—James K. Kreutzinger:

Organized trades secure good conditions, owing to their own efforts. Carpenters increased wages five cents an hour. Union labels are well patronized. Employment was rather slack during the early spring, but is now more plentiful.

Tipton.—R. I. Wisner:

Work is plentiful and steady. There is a good demand for day laborers. Conditions of organized labor steadily improving. It will not be long before every trade will be organized. Brickmasons have organized and are in good shape. Painters, teamsters, and day laborers are about to form unions.

Wabash.—Chas. Euphrat:

Organized labor has taken on new life in this city. Carpenters, bricklayers, stonemasons, molders, machinists, have increased wages and enjoy steady employment. Machinists and molders have secured the nine hour day. Printers are still fighting an unfair newspaper, but will win. Have organized a new union and will get another in line shortly. We are working to boost the union labels.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

So. McAlester.—D. S. O'Leary:

We are expecting some activity in the building trades line, as seven new school buildings are being erected. Condition of organized labor fair; much better than the unorganized. Have a federal union under way. There is a fair demand for the union labels.

Tulsa.—G. E. Warren:

Organized labor in thriving condition and making steady progress. The unorganized however are in poor shape and their wages are entirely too low in proportion to living expenses. Employment is steady for organized crafts. Carpenters secured increase from 37½ to 45 cents an hour, building laborers five cents an hour, and lathers also gained increased wages. About eighty per cent of the skilled mechanics here are organized, but the unskilled laborers are not so well organized. Railway clerks and freight house employes are demanding Saturday half-holiday. All union men demand the union labels. Trades council is being formed. A union of garment workers is organizing.

IOWA.

Davenport.—Jas. N. Coleman:

Organized labor in good shape and enjoying steady employment. Molders are on strike against individual contract and their prospects are good. Painters obtained increased wages, street railway coach builders and shopmen received higher wages and shorter workday. Teamsters have obtained contracts with all express companies but one. Woman's label league is doing good work for the union labels. Mill workers and bakers have organized. Hodcarriers, and trainmen are about to organize.

Dubuque.—Simon Miller:

Industrial conditions improving in this vicinity. Employment plentiful in all trades. Wood workers are on strike for nine hour day, 25 cents an hour, and union shop. Patternmakers have formed union. Stationary firemen are about to organize. Woman's label league is doing good work for the union labels.

Keokuk.—J. C. Karle:

Engineers, firemen, wood workers and cereal workers are about to organize. Our mayor-elect is a union printer, and we also have other city officials favorable to organized labor. Work is plentiful, and most men are steadily employed.

Marshalltown.—Frank A. Burnett:

Organized labor making good in this city. Employment is fairly steady. Plumbers organized, and after one day's strike secured nine hour day at \$3.50 minimum wage. Carriage workers of Grinnell are about to organize.

Ottumwa.—H. E. Roe:

Organized labor making steady progress. Labor conditions are better than ever before. The unorganized are much concerned over their conditions, and realizing the benefits of organization are making efforts to better their conditions. All trades are steadily employed. Union men have an advance of wages from 25 to 40 per cent over the unorganized workers. We are considering the advisability of having a general business agent in this city. Interior freight haulers are organizing. Meat cutters and butcher workmen are about to organize. We have two good committees working for the union labels.

KANSAS.

Altchison.—B. A. Webb:

Organized trades have steady employment. No strikes or other trouble to report. Conditions are improving for organized workers. Leather workers on horse goods settled their trouble satisfactorily without strike. We have a committee working for the union labels.

Coffeyville.—Thos. P. Menton:

Organized labor in this city secures excellent conditions, but the unorganized are not so well off. Unorganized brickmakers, for instance, are working 10 hours a day at \$1.60. Woman's label league has been formed recently and our label committee is doing good work for the union labels. City laborers obtained increase from \$1.75 to \$2 a day without strike.

Topeka.—S. J. Crume:

Building laborers have organized a strong local recently and are earnestly working for improved conditions. Every man who wishes to be employed

is busy. We have had no recent advances in wages, but conditions are satisfactory. Hodcarriers have organized. General organizer Walker is here with view to organizing a state federation of labor. All union men patronize the union labels.

KENTUCKY.

Covington.—F. A. Averbek:

Cigarmakers after being on strike three days obtained increase of \$1 a thousand. Carpenters, without strike, secured the signing of their scale of 45 cents an hour, giving them an increase of five cents an hour. Engineers gained eight hour day and 10 per cent increase in wages. We have very little unorganized labor in this vicinity, but such workers get at least 25 per cent lower wages than the union men. A working agreement between the trades assembly and the Society of Equity (farmers' union) has been perfected. The union labels are generally patronized.

Louisville.—Charles Peetz:

Industrial conditions were never better here. All workers are anxious to organize. All unions have secured improved wages and conditions without strike, with exception of cigarmakers, who are now on strike. Organized labor is on the boom. Employment is steady. Laundry workers and tile layers have organized and cotton and woolen mill hands and dye work laborers are about to organize.

Owensboro.—B. F. Herron:

Carpenters, coopers, bricklayers, barbers, bartenders, and printers have the union shop and eight hour day. Other trades not yet organized work 10 hours under the open shop and conditions poor. Factories have steady work. Carpenters recently reduced their workday one hour. A federal labor union was recently organized. Teamsters, millers, blacksmiths, lathers, horseshoers, and stationary firemen are about to organize.

Providence.—R. H. Nasbitt:

The unorganized workers here are in bad shape and it can only be a question of time when they will realize the benefits of organization and come into line. Organized labor in good shape. Carpenters organized during the month. Everything possible is done to push the union labels to the front.

MAINE.

Portland.—John C. Clarke:

Work is plentiful, especially in the building trades. The unions are taking in new members at every meeting. Painters gained a raise of 25 cents a day and recognition of union as result of two days' strike. Stove molders gained five cents a day increase without strike. Union men secure shorter hours and higher wages than the unorganized. Lathers have organized. Stationary firemen and ladies' garment workers are about to organize. A label committee is doing effective work for the union labels.

Waterville.—J. F. Partridge:

Organized labor in this city in good shape, and we hope through constant agitation to make this a solid union town. Work is plentiful. Plumbers are likely to organize soon.

MARYLAND.

Cumberland.—Oswald Weber:

Employment is steady, and all trades find plenty of work. Organized labor in fair shape. The eight

hour bill was passed by the city council, but was vetoed by the mayor. Have two new unions under way.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Chicopee.—J. F. Murphy:

Outlook is very promising for organized trades in this section. Painters have organized recently. Central trades council is doing very good work and we expect to have a successful demonstration on Labor Day. Employment is plentiful, there not being enough men to supply the demand. Many improvements in wages have been secured without strike. The Polish speaking people have organized a union. Good work is done for the union labels.

Newburyport.—T. P. B. Houghton:

Business is good and employment steady. Carpenters of Amesbury are working eight hour day. This was secured without strike May first. Carpenters, painters, masons, and musicians are organized. Federal union about to organize.

MICHIGAN.

Albion.—James Douglas:

Organized laborers secure good conditions and steady employment. No improvements in conditions since last report. We do all we can to push the union labels to the front.

Ann Arbor.—Jas. V. Quirk:

Condition of organized labor better than ever before. Tailors, maintenance-of-way employes, and piano workers were organized during the past year. Laborers organized and as result secured 25 cents a day increase. Printers secured eight hour day after slight trouble. Organized labor took active interest in the mayoralty election and defeated chairman of the common council for hostility to labor, this being the only point they sought.

Detroit.—John J. Scannell and Frank A. Johnson:

Organized labor making steady progress and securing favorable conditions. Officers of the Michigan Federation of Labor have established a press bureau for the distribution of labor news of official character among the different publishing houses in the state. Sixteen new organizations have affiliated with the state federation of labor since February first. Employment is fairly steady. The eight hour day has been established in all union printing offices. Commercial telegraphers have taken in nearly all eligible operators in this vicinity. Horseshoers obtained 50 cents a day increase in wages and half-holiday on Saturday in their new agreement. Boxmakers, affiliated with the wood workers, have signed agreements practically throughout the box-making industry with increased wages. Wood workers also obtained increase after a few days' strike. The bakers have renewed all agreements existing last year. Carpenters have signed up with most of the contractors for 40 cents an hour. Painters are fast establishing a 10 per cent increase over last year's scale. The curbstone cutters have closed contracts with increased wages. After two days' strike ice-wagon drivers returned to work with increase of \$1 a week and the workday to start 5.30 a. m., which is quite an improvement in their condition. Cigarmakers and broommakers have finished a canvass of the unions to encourage label agitation.

The laundry workers and shoe workers are also doing work along this line. As result of a number of open meetings the machinists have materially increased their membership and established a local union of automobile workers. Cadillac union of drop forgers and die sinkers has affiliated with the machinists. Sprinkler-fitters have organized and affiliated with the plumbers. A splendid union of cooks and waiters has recently been started and is in flourishing condition. Building trades secured improved conditions without strike last spring. Carpenters are building up a strong membership. Textile workers have organized. A great deal of good work is done for the union labels.

Holland.—Olef J. Hansen:

Union men here demand their union scale and get it while the unorganized have to take what they can get. We have had no recent changes in hours or wages. There is a stronger tendency to organize than ever before. Trackmen have organized. Masons, piano workers, and carpenters are likely to organize in the near future.

Ionia.—H. R. Elliott:

Industrial conditions are good and all trades enjoy steady employment. We are gradually shortening the hours of labor. No strikes or other troubles to report. All union labels are patronized.

Port Huron.—P. J. McCormick:

Two unions have secured nine hour day and several other unions have made increased wages, without strike. Conditions here are very good for union men. The only complete union-made saw is manufactured here and will be exhibited at the Jamestown Exposition. The shops are strictly union throughout and the goods bear the union label stamped on. Weights and measures ordinance was passed by the city council. We are putting forth all efforts to push the union labels. Have organized three new unions and have two others under way.

Sault Ste. Marie.—Jas. W. Troyer:

Employment is steady and all men find plenty to do. State legislature passed an act, endorsed by the trades council, to license all employment agencies. We are booming all union labels.

Wyandotte.—Harry La Beau:

Union men in this city are receiving from 25 cents to \$1 more per day than the nonunionist. Boilermakers have been on strike for nine hour day at 35 cents an hour. Employment is quite steady. We are actively working for the union labels.

MINNESOTA.

Duluth.—W. E. McEwen:

All kinds of labor well employed. Industrial conditions good. Wages of union labor are from 20 to 40 per cent higher than the unorganized. The union shop is recognized throughout the building industry of Duluth. Strike was settled on that basis by conference with employers. The local builders' exchange, branch of Citizens' Alliance yields to the union shop. Union agreements in the building trades have all been signed up. One-half of the building trades secured advance in wages ranging from 14 to 20 per cent without strike. The others after a 10 days' strike settled by conciliation on terms averaging between 6 and 11 per cent. Duluth has over 50 trade unions and in only two trades, the printers and machinists, is

the open shop still a question. All other trades, even to the building laborers, have the union shop. Splendid revival in behalf of the union labels. State laws were passed, creating free labor bureau, absolutely preventing child labor under the age of 14 and regulating labor between 14 and 16 years of age, limiting railroad employees' hours of labor to 16 hours, permitting a woman factory inspector, granting employees double cost when compelled to sue for wages if they win in action. Hoisting engineers, garment workers of this city, and railroad shopmen of Proctor, team owners, elevator operators, and flour mill employees are about to organize. Have organized three new unions during the month.

MISSOURI

Cape Girardeau.—Peter B. Lang:

All trades steadily employed. No strikes or other trouble to report. Organized labor, owing to associated effort, has the best of it as regards conditions. Boilermakers' helpers and stationary firemen are about to form unions. Good work is done for the union labels.

Kansas City.—John T. Smith:

Organized labor in fine shape, and the unorganized are inquiring for information regarding organization. Employment is plentiful. Bakers and bakery drivers got a union agreement signed for one year without strike. About 60 per cent of the machinists are working on new scale of wages, and the balance expect to get it. Organized trades are working eight hour day. Miners' fellow-servant bill and the factory inspection bill passed at special session of the legislature. Milkers, janitors, and elevator operators are about to organize. The union labels are boomed through the work of union label league.

Marceline.—Geo. R. McGregor:

There is a good demand for union labor. Employment steady. Unorganized workers get lower wages and work longer hours than the organized. We have secured improved conditions in many trades without strike. A union label committee is doing good work for the union labels.

Moberly.—C. B. Dysart.

There are but few unorganized workers here. Teamsters, laundry workers, and hodcarriers are about the only unorganized crafts in this city. Employment is plentiful. Industrial conditions have improved without strike. Plumbers, steamfitters, and helpers have formed a union recently. We patronize the union labels at all times.

Poplar Bluff.—Sol Everhart:

Organized trades in this city in good shape and working in harmony. During the past five years wages have just doubled for the carpenters and masons. Where five years ago the masons received 30 cents an hour they now get 60. Hodcarriers who are members of the union get \$2 for nine hour day, whereas the nonunionists work 10 hours and get \$1.50 a day. Any laborer who does not carry a union card is at a disadvantage with employers in this city. Union-made goods find a good demand here.

MONTANA

Livingston.—J. Plantenberg:

Through the efforts of unionized trades, conditions here are steadily advancing. Employment steady and prospects are bright for plenty of work

all summer. Telephone operators are on strike for increase from \$50 to \$60 a month and nine hour day where they formerly worked 10 and 12 hours a day and received \$27 to \$40 a month. Citizens' Alliance has been organized here in opposition to the unions and higher wages, but they will not be able to accomplish anything here. Cigarmakers are actively promoting their label and there is also a good demand for the union labels of other trades. Machinists' helpers have organized and cement workers, engineers, and firemen are under way.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Berlin.—P. J. Smyth:

Number of unorganized workers here is comparatively small. Employment is steady in factories, mills and foundries. Industrial conditions are very fair and steadily improving. Labor meetings are better attended than formerly and more interest is displayed. Steam and hot water fitters and helpers have organized a union.

Keene.—A. A. Farnsworth:

If the present good work of organization continues to go on at the present pace, there will be but few unorganized workers in this city. The workers are beginning to truly realize the importance of organization, and are looking to the labor unions for help in their need. Work is plentiful in all industries. Good work is done for the union labels. City laborers were given the nine hour day without reduction in pay. Horseshoers have organized.

NEW JERSEY

Elizabeth.—John Keyes:

Unorganized workers in this city consist mostly of the unskilled laborers who are foreigners—Italians, Poles, and Hungarians. Employment is steady for skilled mechanics. Carpenters have secured advanced wages without strike. Hodcarriers out for increased wages. Shipwrights are on strike for increased wages and shorter workday. A woman's label league is about to be organized, and will promote the interests of the union labels.

Vineland.—E. E. Howe:

All trades steadily employed. Carpenters have secured raise of wages and shorter hours. Bricklayers and masons are asking for increased wages and shorter workday. Work is plentiful. Plumbers expect some trouble in enforcing eight hour day. We do all we can to advance the union labels.

NEW YORK

Batavia.—G. W. Harrington:

Work is steady and plentiful in all trades. Conditions are much better for organized trades than for the unorganized. Label league is planning for active summer work. Several new unions are organizing.

Cohoes.—Thos. E. Bulson:

About five hundred men have joined unions during the month, 250 of which have already secured 10 per cent advance in wages. Prospects are excellent. Two of the unions expect soon to secure 15 per cent increase in wages. As result of strike several textile organizations secured 10 per cent increase in wages. About forty per cent of the workers here are organized and receiving good wages. Plumbers and loom fixers have organized. Have two new unions under way.

Corning.—D. J. Conroy:

Work is plentiful. Masons have reduced their hours from nine to eight per day without strike. Carpenters have been working eight hour day since May first. Unionized trades working eight and nine hour day while the unorganized work 10 to 12 hours a day. Plumbers have organized since last report and have now secured nine hour day where they formerly worked 10. Retail clerks and musicians have also organized recently. Our label league is doing good work advertising the union labels.

Jamestown.—Louis E. Ruden:

Organized trades in very good shape. Printers, carpenters, and bricklayers are working eight hour day; sheet metal workers work nine hours, and all other crafts have secured shorter workday, while the unorganized workers are still working 10 hours. Carpenters secured eight hour day with increased wages, May first, without strike. Horseshoers have organized. Machinists and outside sheet metal workers are about to organize.

Little Falls.—Thos. J. Crowley:

Organized labor in good shape and enjoying steady employment. Condition of unorganized trades very poor, most of them working overtime. Laborers have organized. Have one new union under way. We promote the demand for the union labels.

Lockport.—Wm. J. Nugent:

We have 18 unions in this city in good shape. Organized labor is far in the lead when compared with the unorganized. Butcher workmen, horseshoers, clerks, and papermakers are likely to organize. Ladies' label league is doing good work for the union labels.

Newburgh.—John Rothery:

Carpenters and painters of this city are now working for themselves. Master builders have organized and are advertising the open shop, but they do not seem to get any workers. Bricklayers and hodcarriers, have settled their trouble, securing increased wages.

Peekskill.—Herman Kaste:

Several trades have secured increased wages this season and are steadily increasing their membership. Organized trades work shorter hours and receive higher wages than the unorganized. Teamsters will demand the union shop and carpenters expect to win their strike. Employment is steady. Stove mounters have formed union. The union labels are pushed.

Plattsburg.—J. C. Malampy:

Industrial conditions steadily improving, owing to the good work of union men. Work is plentiful and it is sometimes hard to supply the demand for men. Plumbers increased their wages from \$2.50 to \$3 and reduced hours from nine to eight a day. Carpenters, masons, and painters of Saranac Lake have won strike for nine hour day. Blacksmiths, clerks, and plumbers of Saranac Lake are about to organize.

Syracuse.—Robt. Kinney:

Industrial conditions very good. Organized trades have increased wages 22½ cents to 26 cents per hour without strike. Union men are doing very well in this vicinity. A contractor was arrested for violating the eight hour law. He settled by

complying with the law and signed the agreement. A committee is looking after the union labels.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Goldsboro.—Joel Powers:

Work is plentiful and conditions improving for union men. Machinists secured \$3 per day, flat rate. Otherwise there has been no recent change in conditions.

Salisbury.—L. W. Hens:

Several trades have bettered their conditions without strike; others have gained improvements through strike. We have elected a union man as alderman in this city. Employment is steady.

Wilmington.—J. H. Curtis:

All trades steadily employed. Organized labor in good shape. One cotton mill granted 10 hour day without strike; the men formerly worked 11 hours a day. Machinists have secured increased wages in two shops. Have two new unions under way. There is fair demand for the union labels.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Fargo.—A. L. Failor:

The unions are making steady progress and increasing in membership. Painters now have every eligible member in Fargo and Moorehead in their union and all shops signed up. They secured nine hour day without decrease in wages. Carpenters' union has increased from 12 to 80 members during the month. Bricklayers report plenty of work for all. Plumbers and steamfitters have more work than they can do. Plumbers asked for 50 cents increase, which was refused, whereupon they struck, and after a few days secured their demand and went back to work. Clerks' union is rapidly increasing membership, and all but two stores in the city have the six o'clock closing. Locomotive firemen now have a local of 150 members. Stationary engineers have organized recently. All union labels are pushed, and the stores are stocking up with more union-made goods than formerly.

Grand Forks.—Peter Morgan:

Work is steady. Industrial conditions good. Painters' union steadily winning ground in its strike. Carpenters have organized and bricklayers' union is under way.

OHIO.

Ashtabula.—David English:

All classes of labor are reaping the benefit of the general prosperity, and in consequence some of the union members are beginning to be careless about attendance at meetings. It is as important for union men to be up and doing in times of peace in order to avoid strikes and trouble. All trades are satisfied with conditions here. No troubles of any kind to report. About ninety-nine per cent of the workers are organized. Shoemakers' union is steadily gaining in membership. Tailors are talking organization. We hold mass meetings of union men and their families in order to get them educated in the demand for the union labels. Union labor intends to put candidates up for election this fall.

Cleveland.—Michael Goldsmith:

Union men secure very satisfactory conditions this season. Employment is plentiful. Electricians after one week's strike won their demands. Several new unions are under way. We do everything possible to promote the union labels.

Columbus.—Wm. B. Hartman:

After a short strike painters secured increased wages. Condition of the organized workers here is far above the unorganized. Employment is steady. Blacksmiths formed a union during the month.

Coshocton.—E. P. Miller:

All branches of labor well employed. Good demand for organized labor. Union men are recognized here as superior workers and get much higher wages than the unorganized workers of the same trade. We have monthly lectures on the labor question and expect much good from it. Very effective work is done for the union labels.

Crooksville.—S. R. Frazee:

Organized labor is far in advance of the unorganized as regards conditions and wages. All workers should organize in order to better their conditions. Two new unions have recently been organized and we have three others under way. Everything possible is done to push the union labels to the front.

Delaware.—Henry Dauerheim:

The unions are working to better conditions. The unorganized workers consist mostly of the unskilled laborers. There is a good demand for union men and employment is steady. Wages and hours have been improved in several trades without strike. Good demand for the union labels. Am trying to organize a federal union.

East Liverpool.—Chas. Kontnier and H. O. Allison:

All building trades have secured advance in wages this season. Hodcarriers and carpenters secured their demands by strike. Street-car men secured advance in wages and union shop contract. There is a good demand for union made goods. Through our efforts the city council voted one-half mill tax levy for support of city hospital. Clerks of Chester, W. Va., and telephone operators have organized. Laundry workers and tailors are about to form unions.

Active interest is taken in the union meetings, which are well attended. Organized labor in good condition. Work is plentiful and there is a strong demand for union men. Telephone operators secured nine hour day, time and a half for holidays, recognition of union and discharge of strike-breakers. The unorganized are receiving low wages. Printers actively advertising their union label. We also have a committee booming all union labels.

East Palestine.—Geo. H. Allcorn:

Work is plentiful and continues steady. Labor council is making extensive preparations for Labor Day. We have a standing committee working for the union labels.

Fostoria.—Chas. E. Scharf:

Laundry workers organized during the month, and we have coopers' union under way. Employment is steady and plentiful. Organized labor in good shape. We promote the union labels at all times.

Tiffin.—S. D. Burford:

Work continues steady. No changes in wages since last report. Union men owing to their own efforts get higher wages and shorter hours than the unorganized workers. We have strong label agitation on hand.

Zanesville.—Fred A. Kline:

Union men have the preference from employers on all work. Building industry active. Employment steady. Organized labor steadily improving conditions. Carpenters secured eight hour day without reduction in wages and without strike. Garment workers secured increase of 20 per cent after being out a day and a half. Union label goods well patronized. Team drivers organized last month? Two new unions under way.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Altoona.—J. H. Imler:

Organized labor commands the respect of the employer and secures higher wages than the unorganized. All trades have steady employment. Building trades are well organized and have affiliated with the central labor council. Have several unions under way. We are vigorously promoting the union labels.

Connellsville.—T. J. Collins:

Industrial conditions good and employment steady. Linemen went on strike and were replaced by imported negro labor. Plumbers have organized.

Erie.—George N. Warde:

All union men have steady employment. Carpenters obtained increase of five cents per hour. Carriage workers received 10 per cent increase and reduction of one hour per day, also Saturday half-holiday. This union was organized February this year. Cigarmakers are asking increased scale and expect to get it without strike. Legislative committee of the central labor union defeated a city ordinance which would have been injurious to the hucksters. Label committee is working with great success. Street-car men, stationary firemen, clerks, and laundry workers are about to organize.

Greensburg.—W. G. Allen:

Carpenters are gaining in membership. Electricians have half of their trade in line, and bricklayers are about two-thirds organized. Generally speaking about two-thirds of the workers in this city are organized. Carpenters scale now is \$3.25 for nine hours, although three firms here pay \$3.50 a day. We are doing all we can to create a good demand for the union labels.

Meadville.—Geo. S. Wagner:

Building trades increased wages this season 10 per cent without strike. Organized trades in good shape. Employment is steady. Boilermakers and iron molders are still on strike at this writing and hope to win.

New Castle.—Thos. C. Humphrey:

This city is pretty well organized and advanced wages are paid to the organized trades, but in the few unorganized branches poor conditions and low wages are the rule. Employment is plentiful and continues steady. Plasterers secured 50 cents a day increase without strike. Lathers and cement workers organized during the month.

Pittston.—J. N. Cathrall:

Business good in this city. Our central labor union is in good, healthy condition. We have leased a new hall for 10 years and most of the local unions have rented quarters there. Our labor paper is thriving and is a power for good in the community. Am organizing the boilermakers.

Pittsburg.—H. J. Carey:

Building trades of this city expect to form a building trades section. Organized labor in fair shape. Have one new union under way. Barbers obtained increased wages and shorter hours after a strike of a few hours. Good work is done for the union labels.

Pottsville.—Jere Brennan:

Conditions for organized trades are very good. Work is plentiful. Label committee is always working for the union labels.

Reading.—A. P. Bower:

Union men generally employed throughout this city. No strikes in any trade. Bricklayers secured advance in wages. Cigarmakers are quite active. E. E. Greenawalt, special organizer, has been conducting a successful campaign of organization. Horseshoers have organized.

RHODE ISLAND.**Woonsocket.**—George Grandchamp:

Carpenters and painters have increased wages and reduced hours from ten to eight without strike. Organized labor in far better condition than the unorganized. Employment is steady. Painters, mule spinners, and electricians have organized. Stationary firemen and woolen weavers are about to organize. Central labor union is active in the work for the union labels.

SOUTH CAROLINA.**Charleston.**—John L. Kiley:

All trades in this city are pretty well employed. Strike on the Evening Post has been settled with improved conditions and strictly union shop. Women's label league is working to have dealers handle union labeled pianos. We demand the union labels on everything we can. A visit from a good general organizer would do a great deal of good here.

Georgetown.—Joseph N. Alphonse:

Agreement of machinists for 2½ cents per hour increase was signed and after five days was withdrawn by the general manager of the company. This broken contract caused a lockout and several other trades went out in sympathy. Organized workers as a rule have the best of it as regards working conditions. Clerks are organizing. We always patronize the union labels.

TENNESSEE.**Memphis.**—Otto Stein:

Organized trades find plenty of work and good working conditions. Employment steady. Coopers won their strike against a local milling company. One new union was organized during the month and we have two others under way.

TEXAS.**Bridgeport.**—J. C. Phillips:

Every branch of labor busily employed. An all around advance of wages has been secured by organized trades. The unorganized work from one to two hours more per day than the union men. Our state legislature enacted several good labor measures. Clerks of Jacksboro have organized. The union labels are discussed and advertised.

Dallas.—F. J. Geller and R. H. Campbell:

Organized men well employed particularly the building trades. Carpenters secured advanced wages, their increase amounting to 60 cents per

day. This affects 800 men and was secured without strike. Teamsters are organizing with good membership and bright prospects. All union labels are advocated and patronized. Sign painters organized recently and signed agreements with increase and reduced two hours per day without strike. Bakers have signed agreements with 11 shops out of 13 without strike. Stage employes have signed with all summer theaters. Electric ans have 15 men still out on strike. Some very good work was done last legislature in the way of favorable labor legislation.

Ennis.—K. R. Perry:

Everyone here is working. We have no unorganized labor of which there is enough to form a union. All union labels are patronized.

Thurber.—M. D. Lasater:

Central body here is actively working to better the conditions of the workers in this vicinity. Organized labor, owing to its own efforts, fares much better than the unorganized. We do all possible to promote the union labels.

Waco.—John R. Spencer:

Conditions are very good with the exception of the woolen mills, which are unorganized and largely employ women and children 10 hours a day at very low wages. Employment is steady and all trades find plenty to do. Organized laborers have shorter hours and from 10 to 25 per cent better wages since forming unions. Two stores have agreed to keep union label clothing for sale.

UTAH.**Salt Lake.**—Daniel Elton:

Although we are making fair progress, considerable work is necessary even among the organized in order to get them thoroughly educated and the unions in good working condition. Three unions of brewery workmen have signed for increased pay and less hours, carpenters have increased wages, and horseshoers gained more wages without strike. Am trying to organize the cement workers, butchers, teamsters, laundry workers, bakers, and others. Although employment can not be considered steady here the year around, yet work at this time is plentiful.

VERMONT.**Newport.**—H. P. Sweet:

Organized labor doing well. Everything quiet at this time. The unorganized workers are in a state of uncertainty and work for as low as 75 cents to \$1.50 per day. Work is plentiful and all trades are steadily employed. Wood workers, teamsters, painters and freight handlers of this city and wood workers of Barton Landing are about to organize.

Rutland.—Philip J. Halvosa:

Carpenters of Burlington secured 25 cents a day increase, making their scale \$2.75 a day of nine hours. 500 slate workers are still on strike for nine hour day at Fair Haven; the men are well organized and have already won partial victory as several firms have conceded the point and about 100 men are at work. As a rule the unorganized have to work 10 hour day while the union men work eight and nine and receive higher wages. Plumbers are on strike with good prospects of winning as some shops have already signed. Typographical union and cigarmakers are working for the union labels.

White River Junction.—E. D. Biathrow:

There are not enough men to fill the demand for labor. Organized labor in good shape. Union men work union hours, while the nonunionist has to work all kinds of hours. The desire for organization was never so strong as at this time. Merchants are stocking up with union labeled goods. Boilermakers and blacksmiths and shop helpers of Lyndonville, machinists, and painters at St. Johnsbury have organized. Central labor union in St. Johnsbury, central labor union at Newport, and carpenters at Barton and Windsor as well as several others are under way.

VIRGINIA.

Clifton Forge.—J. E. Welch:

Employment is steady in all lines. Organized labor in good shape. The unorganized workers can not compare with the union men and their conditions. We are doing all we can to advance the union labels.

Richmond.—James Brown:

Organized labor holding its own and making progress, while the unorganized are still slaving away long hours at low wages. Printers are still on strike for the eight hour day and holding out firm. Employment is plentiful. There is good demand for all union labels.

WASHINGTON.

Walla Walla.—M. E. Cutting:

Organized labor was never in better condition than now. Work is plentiful. Tailors who organized recently won a strike of few days, gaining increased wages. The last session of legislature demonstrated the necessity of the initiative and referendum campaign which is now on. Electrical workers have organized. Building trades alliance is being formed.

WISCONSIN.

Ashland.—Frank Gauthier:

Carpenters, tailors, and machinists have secured increased wages without strike. Coal yard work-

ers are asking five cents an hour increase. Organized workers have far better conditions as compared with the unorganized. Employment is steady and plentiful.

Fond du Lac.—Wm. Graessle:

Organized labor in all branches of labor steadily employed. Printers secured eight hour day on daily paper as result of one day's strike. Brewers renewed former agreement without trouble. Organized labor generally working shorter hours and receive higher wages. Printers and cigarmakers are advertising their labels.

Kenosha.—John R. Noble:

Industrial conditions good in this vicinity. All organized trades find steady employment. A law was passed by the legislature providing blowers in factories where polishers and buffers are employed. Good work is done for the union labels. Electrical workers are forming union.

Manitowoc.—G. H. Thompson:

Organized trades have steady employment. Industrial conditions are very good for organized workers. Retail clerks have organized 100 members strong and prospects are bright for a fine union. A general campaign is on for the union labels.

Watertown.—Eugene Killian:

Building trades difficulties which occurred this season have been settled without strike. The bosses declared for open shop, but the men were firm and won. Through the influence of organized labor, the employees at municipal water works plant were granted an increase in wages. Employment is steady. Trade good. Cigarmakers in one shop struck to secure the same rate of wages paid in other shops here. The men are standing firm. The unorganized workers in some instances have very poor conditions. All union labels are agitated.

DOMINION NOTES.

CANADA.

Edmonton, Alberta.—J. A. Kinney:

Building trades are well organized and enjoy eight hour day and fair wages. Unorganized men work longer hours than union members. Painters secured minimum wage scale and increase of 35 cents a day after partial strike. Organized labor in all trades in good shape. Through the agitation of the trades and labor council the city has adopted the eight hour day. Electricians and sheet metal workers have organized recently.

Hamilton, Ont.—Walter R. Rollo:

Organized labor in healthy condition in this locality although there are a number of trades still to be organized. All classes of labor steadily employed at this time. Carpenters secured increase from 35 cents to 37½ and 40 cents an hour and eight hour day without strike. All organized trades have better conditions, wages, and hours than the unorganized. Plumbers and painters are on strike for union shop and increased wages. Lathers have formed a union. Hodcarriers and building laborers are about to organize.

Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.—Ed. Stephenson:

Small numbers of competent British mechanics are accepted by the unions here every spring and find immediate work on full time in the building trades. Unorganized workers are exposed to competition with the impoverished, unguided, and unclassified immigration. This will be minimized this year by the enormous railroad construction and the intelligent unskilled labor will surely advance wages 25 cents a day. Railroad men are so busy they work overtime. All other trades busy, although building trades have been delayed because of late spring and summer. The objectionable feature of punching time clocks in all shops on the Canadian Pacific railroad here has been removed through union persuasion. The men "rested" a day or two and the clocks were removed. Conditions of organized labor far superior to the unorganized. All unions have the union shop agreement and are not forced into competition with immigrants. Boilermakers have organized. Federal union, railway employees, teamsters, and others are likely to organize in the near future. There is a much more steady demand for the union labels than formerly.



OFFICIAL



American Federationist.

OFFICIAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.
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—AT—

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FRANK MORRISON, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

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Official Notice.

At the Minneapolis convention of the American Federation of Labor, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved. That we do hereby earnestly request the delegates to report to their respective locals that "Standard" sewing machines are unfair. The Standard Sewing Machine Company having been placed on the "unfair list" of the American Federation of Labor, after repeatedly refusing to make any adjustment of, or to submit to arbitration, the grievances of the machinists and other metal working trades on strike at the factory of said firm. We further request that all locals give these facts as wide publication as possible, to the end that their members and friends may withdraw their patronage from the Standard Sewing Machine Company until an equitable adjustment of the difficulty be secured.

The convention adopted the committee's recommendation that the President of the American Federation of Labor, furnish the labor periodicals a list containing the names of the machines manufactured by this concern and requested them to give as much publicity as possible. They are as follows:

All rotary machines, for both family and factory use, bearing their names: *Vibrator sewing machines.*

*Paragon.	Westlake.
*Kensington.	Perfection.
*Arlington.	El Corea.
*Arlington Gem.	New Howe.
Norwood.	Perla De La Casa.
Family Gem.	Two in one, Standard.
Black Diamond.	Imperial.
Our Very Best.	High Arm Philadelphia Machine.
Fashion.	Improved Faultless.
Arnold.	Elisa.
Metropolitan.	Raiz.
International.	Family Queen.
Majestic.	Ball Bearing.
Superior.	Swift.
Favorite.	

*Made for Cash Buyers' Union, Chicago.

Also manufacture the Standard Computing Cheese Cutter for Sutherland & Dow Mfg. Co., Chicago.

The last report to the office of the American Federation of Labor shows the stubborn unwillingness of the company to concede the metal polishers and machinists the simple justice to which they are entitled.

Labor and friendly press please copy, and secretaries of unions read at meetings of their organizations.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President, American Federation of Labor.

Notice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1907.

To All Affiliated Unions:
A satisfactory settlement of the differences existing between the organizations at interest and the

KERN[BARBER SUPPLY COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

having been reached, and said firm now operating a union establishment, the same is removed from our "We Don't Patronize" list and placed on our FAIR LIST.

Secretaries are requested to read this notice at union meetings, and labor and reform press please copy.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President, American Federation of Labor.

Notice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1907.

To All Affiliated Unions:
At the request of the unions interested, and after due investigation and attempt at settlement, the following concern has been declared UNFAIR:

INDURATED FIBRE WARE COMPANY, Lockport, N. Y.

Secretaries are requested to read this notice at union meetings, and labor and reform press please copy.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President, American Federation of Labor.

We Don't Patronize.

When application is made by an international union to the American Federation of Labor to place any business firm upon the "We Don't Patronize" list the international is required to make a full statement of its grievance against such company, and also what efforts have been made to adjust the same.

The American Federation of Labor either through correspondence or by duly authorized representatives seeks an interview with such firm for the purpose of ascertaining the company's version of the matter in

controversy and thus uses every endeavor to secure an amicable adjustment.

After having exhausted in this way every effort to amicably adjust the matter, the application, together with a full history of the entire matter, is submitted to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for such action as it may deem advisable. If approved, the firm's name appears on the "We Don't Patronize" list in the following issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

An international union is not allowed to have published the names of more than three firms at any one time.

Similar course is followed when application is made by a local union directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Directly affiliated local unions are allowed the publication of but one firm at one time.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms—Labor papers please note changes from month to month and copy:

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

Bread—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.
Cigars—Carl Updegraff, of New York City; Kerba, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City; The Henry George and Tom Moore.
Flour—Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Groceries—James Butler, New York City.
Tobacco—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.
Whiskey—Finch Distilling Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

CLOTHING.

Clothing—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Corsets—Chicago Corset Company, manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.
Gloves—J. H. Cowrie Glove Co., Des Moines, Iowa; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.
Hats—J. B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry H. Roelof & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Shirts and Collars—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.

PRINTING AND PUBLICATIONS.

Bookbinders—Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Printing—Hudson, Kimberley & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey & Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia Inquirer; Philadelphia Bulletin.

POTTERY, GLASS, STONE, AND CEMENT.

Pottery and Brick—Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; Corning Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Company, Corning, N. Y.
Cement—Portland Peninsular Cement Company, Jackson, Mich.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

MACHINERY AND BUILDING.

General Hardware—Landers, Frary & Clark, Aetna Company, New Britain, Conn.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company, Turner's Falls, Mass.; Henry Dieston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Knife Company, Walden, N. Y.; Ideal Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Mich.
Iron and Steel—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company of Carpentersville, Ill.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; American Hoist and Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Standard Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Manitowoc Dry Dock Company, Manitowoc, Wis.
Stoves—Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.; United States Heater Company, Detroit, Mich.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Home Stove Works, Indianapolis, Ind.; Buck's Stove and Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WOOD AND FURNITURE.

Bags—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.
Brooms and Dusters—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.
Furniture—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Wiener Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.
Gold Beaters—Hastings and Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. J. Keeley, New York City; F. W. Rauskolb, Boston, Mass.
Lumber—Reinle Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.; Gray's Harbor Commercial Co., Cosmopolis, Wash.
Leather—Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.
Paper—Remington-Martin Paper Co., Norfolk, N. Y. (Raymond Paper Co., Raymondville, N. Y.); J. L. Frost Paper Co., Norwood, N. Y.; Potter Wall Paper Co., Hoboken, N. J.
Wall Paper—William Bailey & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio.
Watches—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. Faby, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor; T. Zurbrugg, Watch Case Company, Riverside, N. J.
Wire Cloth—Thos. E. Gleeson, East Newark, N. J.; Lindsay Wire Weaving Co., Collingwood, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bill Posters—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.; A. Van Buren Co., and New York Bill Posting Co., New York City.
Hotels—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Railways—Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.
Telegraphy—Western Union Telegraph Company and its Messenger Service.
D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.
Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.
C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT, MAY, 1907.

Compiled by the Editor of the American Federationist.

Of the 1,013 unions making returns for May, 1907, with an aggregate membership of 74,300, there were 1.7 per cent without employment. In the preceding month 739 unions, with a membership of 69,624, reported .5 of one per cent unemployed.

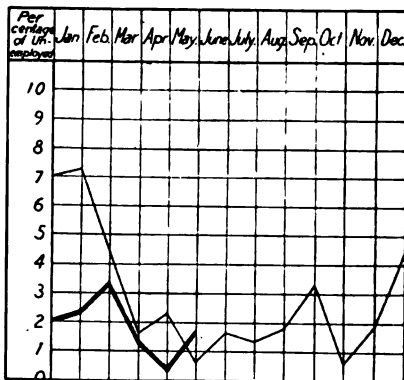


Chart showing the reported percentage of unemployed members of trade unions at the close of each month, commencing January, 1906.

The heavy line indicates the per cent for 1907; the light line for 1906.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Following is a statement of the receipts and expenses for the month of May, 1907. (The months are abbreviated thus: J, f, m, a, m, etc.)

Balance on hand, May 1, 1907.....	\$116.88
1. Trades assem. Schenectady, N Y, tax, J, f, m.....	2 00
Central trades council, Mobile, Ala, tax, Jan, to and incl dec, '07.....	10 00
Federation of trades union, York, Pa, tax, J, f, m.....	2 50
Central labor union, Brooklyn, N J, tax, J, f, m.....	2 50
Central labor union, Indianapolis, Ind, tax, J, f, m.....	2 50
Patternmakers league, of N A, tax, J, f, m.....	70 00
Intl jewelry workers, U of A, tax, J, f, m.....	9 00
Federal labor 1222, tax, may, \$15; d f, \$15.....	30 00
Federal labor 12300, tax, apr, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	4 50
Horse-nail makers 10953, tax, apr, \$3.65; d f, \$3.65.....	7 30
Bloodblacks prot 10175, tax, mar, \$2.85; d f, \$2.85.....	5 70
E. Balouer photo engravers, no 4, Buffalo, N Y, sup.....	1 00
Egg inspectors 11254, tax, april, \$15; d f, \$15; sup, \$1.....	31 00
Laborers prot 12478, sup.....	10 00
Poultry and game dressers 12477, sup.....	10 00
2. Trades and labor council, Poughkeepsie, N Y, tax, J, f, m.....	2 50
Central labor council, Seattle and vic, Wash, tax, J, f, m, a, m, j.....	5 00
Central labor union, Du Quoin, Ill, tax, nov, '06, to and incl June.....	6 67
Central trades council, Meridian, Miss, sup Stone cleaners, pointers, piercers, and light workers 12478, sup.....	10 00
Railroad shop helpers 12479, sup.....	10 00
Intl asso of marble workers, tax, mar.....	9 51
Switchmen's union of N A, tax, apr.....	47 00
United mine workers of A, tax, mar.....	1,333 97
Machinists helpers 12413, tax, may, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10.....	4 20
Trades and labor council, Kalamazoo, Mich, tax, n, d, '06, j.....	2 50
Trades and labor assem, Aurora, Ill, tax, J, f, m.....	2 50
Trades and labor council, Shreveport, La, tax, n, d, '06, j.....	2 50
Trades council, Appleton, Wis, tax, J, f, m, a, m, j.....	5 00
Central labor union, Hyde Park, Mass, tax, n, d, '06, j.....	2 50
Central labor union, Fremont, Ohio, tax, J, f, m, a, m, j.....	5 00
Central labor union, Parsons, Kans, tax, J, f, m.....	2 50
Central trades council, Kittanning, Pa, tax, J, to and incl j, '06.....	5 00
Central labor union, Ticonderoga, N Y, tax, J, f, m.....	2 50
Federal labor 11823, tax, mar, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10.....	2 20
Federal labor 10964, tax, f, m, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.....	5 60
Railroad transfer messengers and clerks 11659, tax, may, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40
Machinists helpers and laborers 12238, sup.....	54 00
Move mounters Intl union, sup.....	8 00
United textile workers of A, sup.....	63 25
Hotel and restaurant employes, etc, sup.....	83 40
Steel case makers 11842, tax, mar, \$5.05; d f, \$5.05; sup, \$1.....	11 10
Suspender workers 10093, sup.....	16 00
Assorters and packers 8316, sup.....	5 00
Laborers prot 8479, sup.....	2 00
Decorators, costumers, and badgemakers 11555, tax, f, m, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30; sup, 75c.....	3 85
Federal labor 12317, sup.....	50 00
3. Central labor union, Hanover and McSherrystown, tax, J, f, m.....	2 50
Trades and labor assem, Kewanee, Ill, tax, J, f, m, a, m, j.....	5 00
Trades and labor council, Port Arthur, Tex, tax, J, f, m, a, m, j.....	5 00
Trades and labor council, Peru, Ill, tax, J, f, m, a, m, j.....	5 00
Central labor union, Akron, Ohio, tax, J, f, m.....	2 50
Central labor union, Wabash, Ind, tax, d, '06, j, f.....	2 50
Trades and labor assem, Ottumwa, Iowa, tax, J, f, m, a, m, j.....	5 00
Trades council, Chickasha, Ind T, tax, d, '06, j, f.....	2 50

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3. Trades and labor assem, Marshalltown, Iowa, tax, d, '06, j, f.....	\$2 10
Brushmakers Intl, tax, apr.....	2 88
Federation of labor, Pope co, Ark, sup.....	5 00
Central labor union, Petaluma, Cal, sup.....	5 00
Rubber workers 12480, sup.....	10 00
Stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers and assistants 11597, tax, mar, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30.....	2 60
Machinists helpers 12330, tax, apr, \$3.15; d f, \$3.15.....	6 30
Machinists helpers 12394, tax, apr, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90.....	3 80
Artesian well drillers and levermen 10844, tax, may, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 10
Federal labor 12033, tax, a, m, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Federal labor 12363, tax, mar, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00
Federal labor 9636, tax, f, m, a, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Egg inspectors 8345, tax, J, f, m, a, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Machinists helpers and laborers 12238, sup.....	2 30
Federal labor 7231, tax, mar, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	4 50
Federal labor 7010, sup.....	1 00
Interlocking switch and signal men 11867, tax, apr, \$3.65; d f, \$3.65; sup, \$3.....	1 10
Railroad helpers and laborers 11988, sup.....	1 00
Electrotype molders and finishers 17, sup.....	67 00
E H McMichael, Washington, D C.....	15 00
Moving picture machine operators 12370, tax, apr, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, 50c.....	2 50
4. Central labor union, Waltham, Newton, and Watertown, N Y, tax, bal d, '06, j, f, m, and acct a, '07.....	3 85
Central labor union, Bellows Falls, Vt, tax, J, f, m.....	2 50
Central trades and labor council, Bridgeton, N J, tax, f, m, a.....	2 50
Central labor union, Norwalk, Ohio, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '06, j.....	5 00
Central labor union, Hudson co, N J, tax, apr, '06, to and incl nov, '07.....	10 00
Trades and labor assem, Belleville, Ill, tax, dec, '06, to and incl nov, '07.....	10 00
Central trades council, Pittsburg, Pa, tax, n, d, '06, j.....	2 50
Federal labor 12428, tax, apr, 55c; d f, 55c.....	1 10



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4. Intl glove workers of U of A, tax, may.....	\$4 10	6. Federal labor 9621, tax, m, a, m, \$1.05;	
Intl bro of maintenance of way employees,		d f, \$1.05.....	\$2 10
tax, j, f, m.....	185 50	Federal labor 8806, tax, a, m, j, \$16.50; d f,	
Federal labor 7179, tax, apr, \$2.15; d f, \$2.15...	4 30	\$ 6.50.....	33 00
Federal labor 12358, tax, mar, \$1.90; d f, \$1 90	3 80	Federal labor 12097, tax, m, a, m, \$1.85; d f,	
Federal labor 8189, tax, apr, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00	\$1.85.....	2 70
Federal labor 11798, tax, mar, \$2.80; d f, \$2.80	4 60	Federal labor 12287, tax, m, a, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00
Cigar factory tobacco strippers 8156, tax,		Newsboys prot 9077, tax, f, m, a, m.....	12 00
apr, \$29.80; d f, \$29.80.....	59 80	Fur hat feeders and weighers 12260, tax, apr,	
Firemen asso 12270, tax, apr, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00	\$4; d f, \$4.....	8 00
Hair spinners 10399, tax, apr, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50	Ship machinery and derrick riggers 10815	
Park employees prot asso 11820, tax, feb, \$1.45;		tax, may, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70.....	5 40
d f, \$1.45.....	2 90	House movers and shovers 12314, tax, may,	
Clay workers 12461, sup.....	2 50	75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50
Local 96, Intl bro electrical workers, sup.....	60	Utica state hospital employees asso 11972,	
Furnace workers 12481, sup.....	10 00	tax, apr, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50
Machinists helpers 12482, sup.....	10 00	Riggers prot 11561, tax, f, m, \$10; d f, \$10.....	20 00
Porcelain workers 12483, sup.....	10 00	Crown cork and seal workers 10675, tax, apr,	
Moccasin workers 12484, sup.....	10 00	\$6.50; d f, \$6.50; sup, \$2.....	15 00
Wax and plaster model makers 11498, tax,		Federal labor 12408, tax, apr, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50;	
may, 90c; d f, 90c; sup, 50c.....	2 30	sup, \$2.50.....	11 50
Porters and shoe shiners 12443, tax, apr, 90c;		Fire dept employees asso 10446, tax, m, a, \$4;	
d f, 90c; sup, \$1.11.....	2 91	d f, \$4; sup, 50c.....	8 50
Rubber workers 12420, sup.....	3 25	Laborers prot 12254, tax, o, n, d, '06, j, f, m,	
6. Trades council, Albion, Mich, tax, j, f, m.....	2 50	\$10.85; d f, \$10.85; sup, \$2.60.....	24 20
Trades and labor council, Vallejo, Cal, tax,		Federal labor 12080, tax, apr, \$2.45; d f, \$2.45;	
j, f, m.....	2 50	sup, \$1.25.....	6 15
Central labor union, Sullivan, Ind, tax, July		Intl asso of bridge and structural iron work-	
to and incl June, '07.....	10 00	ers, sup.....	2 75
Central labor union, Millinocket, Me, tax, d,		United pearl workers 12472, sup.....	9 00
'06, j, f.....	2 50	Federal labor 8203, tax, a, m, \$2; d f, \$2; sup,	
Trades assem, Norwich, N Y, tax, j, f, m.....	2 50	\$2.50.....	6 50
Wood, wire and metal lathers Intl, tax, may		Laborers prot 12469, sup.....	3 00
Intl union of steam engineers, tax, f, m.....	175 00	Federal labor 9435, tax, may, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20;	
Amal Wood workers Intl union, tax, o, n, d,		sup, 50c.....	2 90
'06, j, f, m.....	370 75	Federal labor 12264, sup.....	75
United bro of carpenters and joiners of A,		Railroad helpers and laborers 12487, sup.....	12 50
tax, mar.....	932 50	7. Trades and labor council, E Palastine, Ohio,	
Laborers prot 12485, sup.....	10 00	tax, j, f, m.....	2 50
Gypsum miners 12486, sup.....	10 00	Federation of labor, Yonkers, N Y, tax, j,	
Federal labor 11429, tax, a, m, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20	2 40	f, m.....	2 50
Federal labor 12399, tax, may, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20	2 40	Machinists helpers 12403, tax, mar, \$1.65; d f,	
Federal labor 8060, tax, may, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75	7 50	\$1.65.....	3 30
Tin, steel, iron, and granite ware workers		Laborers prot 9105, tax, f, m, \$10; d f, \$10.....	20 00
10943, tax, may, \$6.50; d f, \$6.50.....	18 00	Laborers prot 11223, tax, mar, 95c; d f, 95c.....	1 90
Gas workers 12389, tax, m, a, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50	9 00	Laborers prot 10215, tax, m, a, m, \$1.75; d f,	
Federal labor 12395, tax, apr, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00	\$1 75.....	8 50
Federal labor 7591, tax, mar, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00	Federal labor 9461, tax, feb, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50...	5 00

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7. Federal labor 11617, tax, f, m, a, \$5.25; d f, \$5.25.....	410 50
American society of plate engravers 9008, tax, may, 95c; d f, 95c.....	1 90
Oil and gas well workers 12001, tax, may, \$10; d f, \$10.....	20 00
Lead burners 12389, tax, may, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Rock drillers and tool sharpeners 12386, tax, apr, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Agricultural workers 11896, tax, o, n, d, '06, j, f, m, \$3.60; d f, \$3.60.....	7 20
Agricultural workers 11897, tax, o, n, d, '06, j, f, m, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	15 00
United neckwear makers 11016, sup.....	1 00
Suspendermakers 10093, tax, m, a, m, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75; sup, 25c.....	7 75
United neckwear makers 11016, sup.....	16 00
8. Central labor council, Butte, Mont, tax, aug, '06, to and incl July, '07.....	10 00
Trades assem, Dallas, Tex, tax, d, '06, j, f, m, a, m.....	5 00
Central labor union, Adams, Mass, tax, n, d, '06, j.....	2 50
Central labor union, Manitowoc, Wis, tax, j, to and incl d, '07.....	10 00
Maine state federation of labor, tax, o, n, d, '06, j, f, m.....	5 00
Federal labor 12489, sup.....	10 00
Railroad helpers and laborers 11988, tax, may, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	8 50
Hat-block makers and helpers 12099, tax, apr, 65c; d f, 65c.....	1 30
Machinists helpers 12364, tax, apr, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Laborers prot 11002, tax, m, a, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Federal labor 7204, tax, apr, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20
Federal labor 8339, tax, may, \$3.75; d f, \$1.75.....	7 50
Federal labor 7231, tax, apr, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	4 50
Federal labor 8116, tax, may, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Federal labor 7241, tax, may, 85c; d f, 85c.....	1 70
Federal labor 12285, tax, apr, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Federal labor 11871, tax, m, a, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Federal labor 12416, tax, apr, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40
Federal labor 9385, tax, j, f, m, a, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Horse-nail makers 7180, tax, may, \$5.25; d f, \$5.25.....	10 50
Base ball makers 10929, tax, apr, 60c; d f, 65c.....	1 30

8. Nail mill employees 9987, tax, may, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	\$3 50
Fibre pressmens 9831, tax, may, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85.....	8 70
Sewer and tunnel workers 7319, tax, apr, \$8; d f, \$8.....	16 00
Federal labor 7770, tax, may, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, \$1.....	4 00
Laborers prot 12098, tax, a, m, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10; sup, 60c.....	4 70
Machine printers and color mixers of U S, tax, a, m, \$4.66; sup, \$1.90.....	6 56
Trades union label league, Albany, N Y, sup.....	4 00
Trades and labor assem, O'Fallon, Ill, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Federal labor 12358, sup.....	50
Horse-nail makers 7073, sup.....	80 00
Machinists helpers and laborers 12233, sup.....	50
Machinists helpers 9718, sup.....	8 00
Hair spinners 12868, tax, apr, 40c; d f, 40c.....	86
9. Federated trades council, Santa Clara co, Cal, tax, j, to and incl dec.....	10 00
Trades and labor council, Nashville, Tenn, tax, o, n, d, '06, j, f, m.....	5 00
Trades and labor assem, Alton, Ill, tax, j, f, m.....	2 50
Machinists helpers 12307, tax, may, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85.....	2 70
Arsenal machinists helpers 12328, tax, apr, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65.....	3 30
Federal labor 11006, tax, apr, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50
Federal labor 9068, tax, f, m, a, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40.....	4 80
Federal labor 8306, tax, apr, \$2.15; d f, \$2.15.....	4 30
Federal labor 12309, tax, may, 40c; d f, 40c.....	80
Federal labor 12058, tax, f, m, a, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.....	3 60
Federal labor 8621, tax, d, '06, j, f, m, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Stable employes 12382, tax, apr, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35.....	2 70
Indurated fibre workers 7185, tax, apr, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00
Spring and pocket knife makers 12374, tax, apr, \$2.20; d f, \$2.20.....	4 40
Sewer diggers 8662, tax, apr, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Federal labor 8533, tax, may, \$2.75; d f, \$2.75; sup, 50c.....	6 00
Federal labor 10279, tax, apr, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70; sup, \$1.85.....	5 25
Federal labor 10689, tax, apr, \$2.95; d f, \$2.95; sup, \$1.....	6 90
Federal labor 10185, tax, apr, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25; sup, 50c.....	7 00
Lobster fishermen's natl prot asso, tax, m, a, m, \$9; sup, \$5.40.....	14 40
Mineral water bottlers 11817, tax, may, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40; sup, \$1.85.....	6 65
Federal labor 8247, tax, m, a, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25; sup, 60c.....	5 00
Federal labor 11423, tax, may, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35; sup, 24c.....	2 94
10. Trades council, Elgin, Ill, tax, j, f, m.....	2 50
Trades council, Neenah, Wis, j, f, m.....	2 50
Trades and labor assem, Little Falls, N Y, tax, j, f, m.....	2 50
Federation of labor, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j.....	5 00
Central labor union, New London, Conn, tax, j, f, m.....	2 50
Federal labor 12489, sup.....	10 00

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10. Locomotive hostlers and helpers 11894, tax, apr, \$3.20; d f, \$3.20.....	\$6 40	11. Arsenal machinists helpers 12323, sup.....	\$1 40
Machinists helpers 11892, tax, apr, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20	Federal labor 10190, tax, apr, \$6; d f, \$6; sup, 50c.....	12 50
Ceramic, mosaic, and encaustic tile layers and helpers Intl, tax, a, m.....	21 67	Federal labor 11429, tax, June, 60c; d f, 60c; sup, 50c.....	1 70
Laborers prot 12442, tax, apr, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35..	2 70	Coal miners 12340, tax, May, \$10.60; d f, \$10.60; sup, \$1.50.....	22 70
Federal labor 19465, tax, apr, \$2.20; d f, \$2.20...	4 40	Central trades and labor council, Kingston, N Y, tax, J, f, m, a, m, J, \$5; sup, 50c.....	5 50
Federal labor 11866, tax, May, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Federal labor 12444, tax, apr, \$5.25; d f, \$5.25; sup, \$6.....	16 50
Paper-bag workers 11757, tax, May, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20	18. Central trades and labor council, Roanoke, Va, tax, Jan to and incl Dec, '07.....	10 00
Printers roller makers 10638, tax, May, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25; sup, 50c.....	3 00	Central labor council, Alameda Co, Cal, tax, Sept, '16, to and incl Apr, '07.....	10 00
City firemens prot asso 11974, tax, apr, \$6; d f, \$6.....	12 00	Trades and labor assem, Brainerd, Minn, tax, J, f, m, a, m, acct J, '06.....	4 50
Stonemasons 12076, tax, apr, 55c; d f, 55c; sup, 2c.....	1 12	Trades council, Staunton, Ill, tax, a, m, J, J, a, s.....	5 00
Suspender workers 11294, tax, apr, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70; sup, \$16.....	19 40	Railroad helpers and laborers 12363, tax, apr, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10.....	2 20
Machinists helpers 12470, tax, May, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, \$1.75.....	3 75	Trades council, Marshall, Tex, tax, J, f, m.....	2 50
Federal labor 12414, sup.....	5 00	Intl union of elevator constructors, tax, apr.....	11 54
Suspender workers 10633, sup.....	16 00	American federation of musicians, tax, May.....	187 50
Central labor union, Akron, Ohio, sup.....	1 20	Trades and labor council, Chico, Cal, tax, J, f, m.....	2 50
Intl bro of blacksmiths, sup.....	180 00	Federal labor 9614, tax, May, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 40
American bro of cement workers, sup.....	10 00	Federal labor 12018, tax, May, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50
11. Trades and labor council, Mt Olive, Ill, tax, d, '06; J, f, m, a, m.....	5 00	Federal labor 11782, tax, f, m, a, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40
Trades and labor union, La Crosse, Wis, tax, J, f, m.....	2 50	Federal labor 12321, tax, apr, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 40
Central labor union, Ithaca, NY, tax, J, f, m, a, m, J.....	5 00	Federal labor 8620, tax, May, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30.....	2 60
Central labor union, Raleigh, N C, tax, J, f, m.....	2 50	Federal labor 12358, tax, apr, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Labor council, Houston, Tex, tax, a, o, n, d, '06, J, f.....	5 00	Horse-nail makers 10582, tax, May, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Federal labor 12490, sup.....	10 00	Porters 12029, tax, f, m, a, \$4; d f, \$1.....	8 60
Central labor union, Galetton, Pa, sup.....	10 00	Mattress and spring workers 8445, tax, May, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20
Federal labor 12396, tax, m, a, \$2.45; d f, \$2.45.....	4 90	Fibre sanders 7296, tax, May, \$1.15; d f, \$1.15.....	2 30
Federal labor 9373, tax, m, a, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00	Telephone operators 10796, tax, May, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 40
Bro of painters, decorators, and paperhangers of A, tax, apr.....	802 23	Moccasin and moccasin slipper workers 12238, tax, May, \$2.05; d f, \$2.05.....	4 10
Stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, and assistants 11773, tax, a, m, \$7; d f, \$7.....	14 00	Wire and cable workers 9847, tax, m, a, \$10.20; d f, \$10.20.....	20 40
Curbstone cutters and sidewalk layers 9186, tax, m, a, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00	Cloth and stock workers 10184, tax, Mar, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40.....	4 80
Iceemens prot 10176, tax, apr, 35c; d f, 35c.....	70	Bootblacks 11964, tax, May, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, 75c.....	2 75
Planemmens prot 10306, tax, m, a, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00	Hat trimmers 11594, sup.....	6 00
Hat and cap sweatband cutters 11977, tax, May, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00	Washington state federation of labor, sup.....	4 00
Federal labor 11449, sup.....	50	Gas appliance and stove fitters 12432, sup.....	5 00
Federal labor 12316, tax, \$3.55; d f, \$3.55; sup, 50c.....	7 60	Baggage messengers 10167, sup.....	55
		Federal labor 8152, sup.....	2 00

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13. Trades and labor council, Ogdensburg, N Y, tax, j, a, o, n, d, '06.....	\$5 00	15. Labor council, Cadillac, Mich, tax, m, a, m., Central trades and labor assem, Will co, Ill, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s, o, n, d, '07.....	\$2 50
Federal labor 12386, tax, may, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60; sup, \$1.40.....	4 60	Navy yard helpers 12421, tax, may, 50c; d f, 50c.....	7 50
Pole raisers and electrical assts 12491, sup.....	10 00	Slave pilers and helpers 12301, tax, apr, \$2.15; d f, \$2.15.....	1 00
14. Trades assem, Onelda, N Y, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j, '07.....	5 00	Laborers prot 12458, tax, may, 95c; d f, 95c.....	4 30
Federated trades assem, Duluth, Minn, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j.....	5 00	Conduit trench laborers 12385, tax, f, m, \$2.05; d f, \$2.05.....	1 90
Central labor union, New Britain, Conn, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j.....	5 00	Railroad helpers and laborers 12399, tax, apr, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	4 10
Federation of labor, Geneva, N Y, tax, j, f, m Central trades and labor council, Ft Smith, Ark, tax, j, f, m.....	2 50	Newboys prot 12334, tax, apr.....	2 50
Federal labor 11722, tax, apr, \$5.80; d f, \$5.80; sup, \$1.....	1 88	Federal labor 12495, sup.....	10 00
Federal labor 12385, tax, apr, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.....	12 60	Federal labor 11643, tax, may, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40
Agricultural laborers 11706, tax, n, d, '06, j, f, m, \$3; d f, \$3.....	3 60	Federal labor 12386, tax, apr, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	2 10
Monongahela Valley central trades council, Charleroi, Pa, tax, j, f, m.....	6 00	Federal labor 8584, tax, apr, 90c; d f, 90c.....	1 80
Telephone operators 12402, tax, apr, 95c; d f, 95c.....	2 50	Federal labor 12012, tax, apr, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	4 50
Telephone operators 12252, tax, may, 80c; d f, 80c.....	1 90	Federal labor 11990, tax, f, m, a, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	2 10
Telephone operators 11496, tax, may, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 60	Federal labor 12379, tax, apr, 40c; d f, 40c.....	80
Sailmakers 11775, tax, f, m, a, \$9; d f, \$9.....	1 20	Federal labor 12396, tax, June, \$1.15; d f, \$1.15.....	2 30
National alliance bill posters and billers of A, tax, a, m, j.....	18 00	Amal meat cutters and butcher workmen of N A, tax, o, n, d, '06, j.....	100 00
Int'l union of slate workers, tax, apr.....	21 00	United garment workers of A, tax, apr.....	150 00
Mail bag makers and repairers 10523, tax, may, \$1; d f, \$1.....	15 50	Cemetery employes 10634, tax, may, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25.....	6 50
Music engravers 11809, tax, april, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70.....	2 00	Window cleaners 12020, tax, f, m, a, m, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	2 80
N Y transfer companies employes prot 11624, tax, may, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	3 40	Spring and pocket-knife makers 12229, tax, apr, \$6.05; d f, \$6.05.....	12 10
Milkers 8861, tax, apr, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	2 50	Stoneware workers prot 6885, tax, may, \$5.50; d f, \$5.50.....	11 00
Awning makers 12233, tax, f, m, \$6.40; d f, \$6.40.....	15 00	Telephone operators 12468, tax, may, 35c; d f, 35c.....	70
Lamp lighters 12464, sup.....	12 80	Spring and pocket-knife makers 12308, tax, apr, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35.....	2 70
Womens laborers prot 11752, tax, apr, \$3.95; d f, \$3.95; sup, \$1.....	10 00	Icemens 9990, tax, m, a, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Machinists helpers and handymens 12492, sup.....	10 00	Metermakers and repairers 12334, tax, a, m, \$12.30; d f, \$12.30.....	24 60
Wire drawers 12493, sup.....	8 90	Isinglass glue workers 11799, tax, f, m, a, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	2 10
Lamp lighters 12491, sup.....	10 00	Saw filers and setters 9314, tax, apr, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Frank J. Weber, Milwaukee, Wis, sup.....	4 10	Button workers prot 12404, tax, apr, \$7.65; d f, \$7.65; sup, \$3.50.....	18 80
Bottle sorters and handlers 11759, tax, may, 90c; d f, 90c; sup, \$1.60.....	6 40	Cigar factory tobacco strippers 11839, tax, a, m, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	15 00
Federal labor 8786, tax, m, a, \$3; d f, \$3; sup, 50c.....	6 50	Assorters and packers 8316, tax, may, \$5.50; d f, \$5.50; sup, 50c.....	11 50
Suspendermakers 9590, sup.....	16 00	Suspendermakers 10342, tax, m, a, m, \$2.85; d f, \$2.85; sup, \$18.....	21 70
Local 881, bro of painters, decorators, and paperhangers of America, sup.....	1 00	Badge, banner, and regalia makers 12249, tax, a, m, j, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65; sup, 75c.....	4 05
15. Jefferson co trades and labor assem, Steubenville and vicinity, Ohio, tax, j, f, m.....	2 50	Federal labor 12325, sup.....	2 50
Labor and trades assem, Litchfield, Ill, tax, j, f, m.....	2 50	Federal labor 10185, sup.....	1 75
Trades and labor council, Tonopah, Nev, tax, f, m, a.....	2 50	18. Trades and labor congress, Dubuque, Iowa, tax, j, f, m.....	2 50
Central labor union, Newport News, Va, tax, j, f, m.....	2 50	Central trades and labor assem, Glens Falls, N Y, tax, Jan, to and incl dec, '08.....	10 00
Central labor council, Carbondale and vicinity, Pa, tax, j, f, m.....	2 50	Amal lace curtain operatives of A, tax, apr.....	8 96
Trades and labor assem, Centralia, Ill, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j.....	5 00	Machinists and coppersmiths helpers 12425, tax, balance of apr, 65c; d f, 65c.....	1 80
		Laborers prot 12254, tax, apr, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
		Belt and clamp workers and helpers 12490, sup.....	10 00
		Pearl workers 12497, sup.....	14 90

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16. Federal labor 10190, tax, may, \$5.25; d f, \$5.25	\$10 50
Federal labor 11478, tax, may, \$2.75; d f, \$2.75; sup, \$1.25	6 75
Granite polishers, quarrymen, and laborers 10806, tax, apr, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35	2 70
Federal labor 8769, tax, apr, 95c; d f, 95c	1 90
Federal labor 11535, tax, feb, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
Federal labor 12002, tax, apr, 50c; d f, 50c	1 00
Federal labor 12367, tax, a, m, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
Steel and copper plate cleaners 8810, tax, may, 45c; d f, 45c	90
Navy yard clerks and draftsmen asso 12327, tax, apr, \$7.35; d f, \$7.35	14 70
Horse-nail makers, p and b 6170, tax, apr, \$6.25; d f, \$6.25	12 50
Hair splitters 12347, tax, apr, \$2.65; d f, \$2.65	5 30
Icemen prot 12288, tax, apr, \$4; d f, \$4	8 00
Soda and mineral water bottlers 10333, tax, may, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75	3 50
Weighmasters 12397, tax, apr, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50
Suspender workers 12262 sup	3 75
Federal labor 11153, tax, may, \$4; d f, \$4; sup, 50c	8 50
Federal labor 9925, tax, apr, 75c; d f, 75c; sup, 50c	2 00
Aluminum workers 8281, tax, may, \$18.75; d f, \$18.75; sup, 50c	28 00
17. Trades and labor council, Victoria, B C, tax, j, f, m	2 50
Central labor union, Port Jervis, N Y, tax, j, f, m	2 50
Trades council, Anderson, Ind, tax, dec, '06, j, f	2 50
Central labor union, Philadelphia, Pa, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j	5 00
Intl stereotypers and electrotypers, tax, apr	13 99
Federal labor 11891, tax, apr, \$2.55; d f, \$2.55	5 10
Federal labor 11833, tax, may, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20	2 40
Federal labor 9993, tax, may, \$2.75; d f, \$2.75	5 50
Federal labor 8818, tax, may, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50
Federal labor 10436, tax, may, 65c; d f, 65c	1 30
Interlocking switch and signalmen 11786, tax, apr, \$1.25; d f, \$3.25	6 50
Cigar factory strippers 10227, tax, apr, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	3 00
Porters prot 12344, tax, apr, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
Riggers prot 10236, tax, apr, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25; sup, 50c	5 00
Stablemen and groomers prot 12015, tax, apr, \$9.20; d f, \$9.20; sup, \$3.50	21 90
Cut-nail workers 7029, tax, may, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10; sup, 50c	2 70
Intl asso of bridge and structural iron workers, sup	4 00
Intl bro of composition roofers, damp and waterproof workers of U S and Can, tax, a, m, j, \$15; sup, \$3	18 00
Laborers prot 12478, sup	2 00
Laborers prot 12485, sup	4 50
Trades and labor council, Walla Walla, Wash, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j	5 00
Assorters and packers 8316, sup	25
Car wheel molders and helpers 11569, tax, a, m, \$5; d f, \$5; sup, \$3.50	13 50
Laborers prot 8856, tax, may, 60c; d f, 60c; sup, \$1	2 30
Messenger boys prot 11673, sup	7 10
Federal labor 9628, tax, may, \$5; d f, \$5; sup, \$1	11 00
18. Federation of labor, Ft Wayne, Ind, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j	5 00

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18. Jewelry and silverware casemakers 10448, four weeks assessment, I T U	\$3 40
Intl typographical union, tax, apr	212 68
Federal labor 9886, tax, a, m, 70c; d f, 70c	1 40
Federal labor 12336, tax, may, \$2.20; d f, \$2.20	4 40
Federal labor 12064, tax, may, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05	2 10
Federal labor 12412, tax, June, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
Federal labor 12438, tax, april, 90c; d f, 90c	1 80
Federal labor 12774, tax, may, \$2.15; d f, \$2.15	4 30
Ropemen, surfacemen and federal labor 12392, tax, apr, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50	9 00
Federal labor 11837, tax, m, a, m, \$3; d f, \$3	6 00
Suspender workers 11294, tax, may, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70	3 40
Newspaper carriers 12064, tax, apr, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70	5 40
Riggers prot 11561, tax, apr, \$5; d f, \$5	10 00
Sail and tent makers 12289, tax, apr, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20	2 40
Suspender workers 8144, tax, may, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	3 00
Tobacco strippers 10422, tax, may, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50; sup, 50c	7 50
Federal labor 12471, tax, may, \$2; d f, \$2; sup, \$7.75	11 75
Central labor union, Forest City, Pa, sup	65
Union de mineros (miners) 12340, sup	1 00
Intl bro of papermakers, sup	3 00
Suspendermakers 9480, sup	7 50
Amal asso of street and electric railway employees of A, sup	22 20
Car wheel molders and helpers 10710, sup	7 50
Demijohn coverers 12498, sup	10 00
Federal labor (colored) 12499, sup	10 00
20. Federated trades and labor council, Fresno, Cal, tax, j, f, m, a, m	5 00
Trades and labor council, Pocatello, Idaho, tax, o, n, d, '06, j, f, m	5 00
Central labor union, Derby, Conn, tax, o, n, d, '06	2 50
Central labor union, Binghamton, N Y, tax, d, '06, j, f	2 50
Contra Costa county, Cal, labor council, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j	5 00
Central labor union, Warren, Pa, tax, d, '06, j, f	2 50
Federal labor 9002, tax, apr, \$5; d f, \$5	6 00



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20. Machinists helpers 12354, tax, may, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	\$4 50	21. Dock builders 12429, tax, apr, \$15; d f, \$15.....	\$80 00
Federal labor 10919, tax, may, \$2.65; d f, \$2.65	5 30	Needlemakers 11483, tax, apr, \$1.35; d f, \$1 35	2 70
Patternmakers league of N A, tax, apr.....	24 00	City firemens prot asso 11481, tax, may, \$15; d f, \$15.....	80 00
Bottle cap, cork, and stopper workers 10876, sup.....	1 00	Cork workers prot 12062, amount in treasury turned over to A F of L.....	52 40
Scrap iron workers 12500, sup.....	10 00	Agricultural workers 11941, tax, o, n, d, '06, j, f, m, a, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	7 00
Oil and gas well workers 12004, tax, apr, \$6; d f, \$6.....	12 00	Porters 11862, tax, apr, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, \$1.....	4 00
Oil and gas well workers 12010, tax, a, m, \$8.80; d f, \$8.80.....	17 60	Street cleaning employes 12474, sup.....	2 50
Metal bed workers 12419, tax, apr, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00	Machinists helpers 12345, tax, may, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Ball stitchers 12771, tax, apr, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50	Mineral water bottlers 11817, sup.....	16 00
Pipe caulkers and repairers prot 11465, tax, may, \$3.80; d f, \$3.80.....	7 60	Tobacco strippers 12502, sup.....	10 00
Cooks and waiters 10068, tax, may, \$11.50; d f, \$11.50.....	28 00	Trades assem, Joplin, Mo, sup.....	10 00
Hospital employes asso 10725, tax, d, '06, j, f, m, a, m, \$17.60; d f, \$17.60.....	35 20	22. Trades council, Marinette, Wis, and Menominee, Mich, tax, feb, '06, to and incl July, '07.....	15 00
Cork workers prot 12082, tax, may, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00	Machinists helpers 9718, tax, may, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	9 00
Federal labor 12426, tax, bal of apr, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25; sup, \$6.....	8 50	Machinists helpers and laborers 12238, tax, may, \$2.60; d f, \$2.60.....	5 20
Oil and gas workers 12107, tax, apr, \$6.55; d f, \$6.55; sup, 50c.....	13 60	Laborers prot 9512, tax, m, a, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Rubber workers 12420, sup.....	5 00	West Virginia state federation of labor, tax, may, '06, to and incl apr, '07.....	10 00
Federal labor 12317, tax, apr, \$2; d f, \$2; sup, 75c.....	4 75	Pennsylvania state federation of labor, tax, j, f, m.....	2 50
Machinists helpers 12478, sup.....	2 00	Railroad helpers and laborers 12508, sup.....	10 00
Local 252, Intl typographical union, sup.....	50	Natl fed of post office clerks, tax, m, a, m.....	13 50
Federal labor 12488, tax, June, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, \$3.25.....	5 85	Paving cutters of U S A and Can, tax, m, a	17 22
Federal labor 12437, tax, apr, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, \$2.....	5 00	Intl ladies garment workers, tax, f, m, a.....	82 68
Laborers prot 9558, tax, may, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50; sup, \$2.50.....	11 50	Federal labor 11831, tax, may, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Hospital employes 10768, sup.....	1 00	Federal labor 8720, tax, apr, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35.....	2 70
Federal labor 12501, sup.....	10 00	Federal labor 12222, tax, bal may, \$15; d f, \$15.....	30 00
Federal labor 11624, sup.....	2 00	Federal labor 10977, tax, a, m, j, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Spring and pocket-knife makers 12272, sup	50	Federal labor 11845, tax, m, a, \$9.75; d f, \$9.75	19 50
21. Central labor union, San Juan, P R, tax, June, '06, to and incl may, '07.....	10 00	Mosaic workers 8145, tax, j, f, m, \$5; d f, \$5	10 00
King co labor council, Hanford, Cal, tax, o, n, d, '06, j, f, m.....	5 00	Mechanics helpers 12415, tax, apr, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60.....	3 20
Railroad helpers and laborers 12289, tax, apr, \$2.20; d f, \$2.20.....	4 40	Lime trimmers 11885, tax, f, m, a, m, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	2 80
Intl single weavers union of A, tax, f, m, a	16 48	Suspender workers 11251, tax, may, 40c; d f, 40c.....	80
Federal labor 12102, tax, may, \$11.50; d f, \$11.50.....	23 00	Millmens prot 10297, tax, may, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Federal labor 6854, tax, apr, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50	Bottle cap, cork and stopper workers 10875, sup.....	2 60
Utica state hospital employes asso 11972, tax, may, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50	Gas workers 12451, sup.....	1 60
Tobacco strippers 12048, tax, n, d, '06, j, f, m, \$64.75; d f, \$34.75.....	69 50	Lamplighters 12405, tax, a, m, \$8; d f, \$8; sup, 25c.....	6 25
Granite workers 9289, tax, may, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	2 80	Mechanics helpers 12415, sup.....	2 00
Telephone operators 12409, tax, apr, 90c; d f, 90c.....	1 80	Bleachery dye workers helpers 12006, tax, apr, \$5; d f, \$5; sup, \$1.....	11 00
		Federal labor 10829, tax, may, \$5.50; d f, \$5.50; sup, 50c.....	11 50
		Federal labor 12825, tax, sept, \$5; d f, \$5; sup, \$1.....	11 00



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22. Curb settle	1372, sup.	30 24
Intl asso of fur workers of U S and Can,	tax, a, m, \$1; sup, \$1.02	5 02
23. United trades and labor council, Paterson,	N J, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j	5 00
Federated trades and labor council, Boise,	Idaho, tax, m, a, m, j, j, a	5 00
Central labor union, Athol, Mass, tax, f, m,	a, m, j, j	5 00
Trades and labor assem, Oelwein, Iowa, tax,	m, a, m	2 50
Trades and labor assem, Plattsburg, N Y,	tax, d, '06, j, f, m, a, m	5 00
Central labor union, Wausau, Wis, tax, f,	m, a	2 50
Michigan state federation of labor, tax, Jan,	'06, to and incl mar, '07	12 50
Amal meat cutters and butcher workmen	of N A, tax, f, m, a	72 15
Tobacco workers intl tax, o, n, d, '06, j, f, m, a		187 56
Federal labor 11161, tax, may, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25		2 50
Intl union shipwrights, joiners and caulkers	of A, sup	1 00
Intl union shipwrights, joiners and caulkers	of A, tax, f, m, a	30 77
Plumbers laborers and sewer pipe layers	9926, sup	1 00
Federal labor 11006, tax, may, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25		2 50
Federal labor 8306, tax, may, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50		5 00
Federal labor 12332, tax, apr, \$5; d f, \$5		70
Federal labor 12335, tax, a, m, \$3; d f, \$3		6 00
Federal labor 8564, tax, may, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80		3 60
Federal labor 12018, sup		1 00
Fiat janitors 12361, tax, apr, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75		3 50
Gas workers 11638, tax, apr, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05		2 10
Gas workers 9840, tax, may, \$14.75; d f, \$14.75		29 50
Jewelry and silverware casemakers 10448,	tax, may, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50	15 00
Sewer inspectors 12381, tax, may, \$1.50; d f,	\$1.50	3 00
Moving picture operators 12377, tax, apr, \$3;	d f, \$3	6 00
Sugar workers 10519, tax, may, \$12.50; d f,	\$12.50	25 00
Coffee, spice, and baking powder workers	9605, tax, o, n, d, '06, \$3.45; d f, \$3.45	6 90
Hospital employes 10088, tax, apr, \$3.10; d f,	\$3.10	6 20
Street railroad construction workers 12266,	tax, f, m, a, \$39; d f, \$39	78 00
Quarry workers intl union of N A, sup		3 10
Federal labor 8217, tax, may, \$2; d f, \$2; sup,	\$2.25	6 25
Assorters and packers 8316, sup		5 00
Local 79 quarry workers union of N A, sup		2 50
24. Central labor union, Millinocket, Me, tax,	m, a, m	2 50
Trades and labor congress, Atchison, Kans,	tax, a, m, j, j, a, s	5 00
Central labor union, Delaware, Ohio, tax, j,	f, m	2 50

24. Trades council, Murphysboro, Ill, tax, Jan,	to and incl dec	\$10 00
Trades and labor assem, Davenport, Iowa,	tax, a, m, j	2 50
Grays Harbor trades and labor council, Ab-	erdeen, Wash, tax, j, f, m	2 50
Central trades council, Bay City, Mich, tax,	j, f, m	2 50
Trades council, Marshall, Tex, tax, a, m, j		2 50
Trades council, Salem, Ohio, tax, oct, '05, to	and incl mar, '07	15 00
Federal labor 11185, tax, may, \$1; d f, \$1		2 00
Table-knife grinders natl union of N A, tax,	m, a	3 12
Hotel and restaurant employes intl alliance,	etc, apr	179 75
Amal asso of street and electric railway	employes of A, tax, mar	160 00
Municipal ferry employes 12504, sup		10 00
Federal labor 7010, tax, may, 75c; d f, 75c		1 50
Opaque shade-cloth makers 12337, tax, may,	65c; d f, 65c	1 30
Lastmakers 9771, tax, a, m, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80		9 60
Bootblacks prot 11623, tax, may, 90c; d f, 90c		1 80
Waste handlers 8964, tax, f, m, \$1; d f, \$1		2 00
Pile drivers 12094, tax, may, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50		3 00
Laborers prot 12256, sup		5 00
Federal labor 11862, tax, may, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60;	sup, 30c	3 50
Electrical workers and linemen 9001, tax, d,	'06, j, f, m, a, m, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70; sup, 25c	5 65
Federal labor 11651, tax, may, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90;	sup, 50c	4 80
Dye house employes 12473, sup		3 00
Federal labor 8116, sup		50
25. Central labor union, Batavia, N Y, tax, j,	f, m	2 50
Ropemakers and helpers 12319, tax, may,	\$2.90; d f, \$2.90	5 80
Interior freight handlers and warehouse-	mens intl of A, tax, f, m, acct a	83 75
Federal labor 12396, tax, may, \$2; d f, \$2		4 00
Federal labor 8398, tax, may, \$1; d f, \$1		2 00
Federal labor 9650, tax, may, \$6.50; d f, \$6.50		13 00
Federal labor 12414, tax, may, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70		3 40
Egg inspectors 9230, tax, a, m, j, j, a, \$2.50;	d f, \$2.50	5 00

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25. Stablemens prot 10880, tax, m, j, j, \$3; d f, \$3	96 00
Scale workers prot 7592, tax, apr, \$9.80; d f, \$9.80	19 60
Emmett asso of rock drillers and tool sharpeners 11808, tax, apr, \$21.50; d f, \$21.50	48 00
Watch finishers asso 10454, tax, a, m, \$2, d f, \$2	4 00
Teachers 12407, tax, m, a, 90c; d f, 90c	1 80
Carriage and wagon workers intl, sup.	2 40
Laborers prot 12130, tax, acct apr, \$2; d f, \$2; sup, \$12.11	16 11
Trades and labor council, Hammond, Ind, tax, f, m, a, \$2.50; sup, 50c	8 00
Federal labor 11624, tax, mar, \$8.85; d f, \$8.85	17 70
27. Central trades and labor council, Arkansas city, Kans, tax, Jan, '06, to and incl June, '07	15 00
Central labor union, Malden, Mass, tax, f, m, a	2 50
Machinists helpers and laborers 12288, tax, apr, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25	4 50
Trades council, Ann Arbor, Mich, tax, j, f, m	2 50
Federal labor 12505, sup	10 00
Central labor union, Washington, D C, tax, f, m, a	2 50
Intl bro of stationary firemen, tax, j, f, m	150 00
Federal labor 6897, tax, June, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25	6 50
Federal labor 11440, tax, m, a, \$6; d f, \$6	12 00
Highway laborers 12324, tax, may, \$2.05; d f, \$2.05	4 10
Lehr tenders and shove boys 7583, tax, a, m, j, \$6; d f, \$6	12 00
Hairpinners prot 12355, tax, may, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40	4 80
Municipal water-pipe layers 12357, tax, apr, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Steel case makers 11842, tax, apr, \$5.05; d f, \$5.05	10 10
Pipe couplers 12083, tax, may, 85c; d f, 85c	1 70
Tobacco strippers 12438, tax, apr, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70	3 40
Cloth and stock workers 10184, tax, apr, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40	4 80
Rubber workers 12420, tax, may, \$10.40; d f, \$10.40	20 80
Bootblacks prot 10175, tax, apr, \$2.90; d f, \$2.90	5 80
Cigar factory tobacco strippers 8150, tax, may, \$30; d f, \$30	60 00
Gray's Harbor pile drivers 12068, tax, m, a, m, \$3.90; d f, \$3.90; sup, \$1.50	9 30
Intl shingle weavers union of A, sup	21 60
Journeyman barbers intl union of A, sup	40
Intl union of the united brewery workmen, sup	15 00
Federal labor 12300, tax, may, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25; sup, \$1	5 50
Federal labor 12489, sup	1 25
Agricultural prot 12096, tax, f, m, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, 50c	5 50
Federal labor 11969, tax, apr, 85c; d f, 85c; sup, 75c	1 45
Federal labor 12358, sup	5 00
Machinist helpers and laborers 12506, sup	14 80
28. Trades and labor council, Du Bois, Pa, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j	5 00
Trades and labor assem, Marissa, Ills, tax, j, f, m	2 50

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28. Trades and labor assem, Galesburg, Ills, tax, j, f, m	\$2 50
Central labor union, Lynn, Mass, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j	5 00
Federated trades and labor council, San Diego, Cal, tax, j, f, m	2 50
Federal labor 8243, tax, f, m, \$3; d f, \$3	6 00
Intl asso of marble workers, tax, a, m	20 02
United bro of leather workers on horse goods, tax, f, m, a	60 00
United neckwear cutters 6889, tax, apr, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75	7 50
Interlocking switch and signalmen 11867, tax, may, \$3.65; d f, \$3.65	7 30
Gas workers 12427, tax, may, 50c; d f, 50c	1 00
Hat dyers and helpers 12245, tax, m, a, \$3; d f, \$3	6 00
Ship drillers 9087, tax, d, '06, j, f, m, \$5; d f, \$5	10 00
Horse-nail makers 10653, tax, may, \$3.10; d f, \$3.10; sup, 55c	6 75
Federal labor 12446, tax, may, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Federated trades and labor council, Nampa, Idaho, sup	5 00
29. Trades council, Marion, Ills, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j	5 00
Trades assem, Ft. Edward, N Y, tax, j, j, a	2 50
United powder and high explosive workers of A, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d, '06, \$13.80; 4 weeks, I T U, assess, \$18.40	32 20
Cigar makers intl union of A, tax, feb	199 64
New Hampshire state federation of labor, tax, j, f, m	2 50
Machine chain assemblers 12507, sup	10 00
Laborers prot 12384, tax, apr, 50c; d f, 50c	1 00
Trades and labor congress, Dubuque, Iowa, tax, apr, to and incl dec, '07	7 50
Laborers prot 12224, tax, m, a, \$1.95; d f, \$1.95	3 90
Machinist helpers 12330, tax, may, \$3.20; d f, \$3.20	6 40
Federal labor 11828, tax, apr, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10	2 20
Federal labor 7187, tax, mar, \$4.25; d f, \$4.25	8 50
Porcelain workers 12312, tax, may, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05	2 10
Stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers and assts 11567, tax, apr, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70	3 40
Cloth examiners and spongers 11680, tax, a, and acct m, \$11.90; d f, \$11.90	23 80
Buttonmakers prot 7181, tax, a, m, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Newspaper and mail deliverers 9463, tax, mar, \$45; d f, \$45	90 00
Machinist helpers 12482, sup	50
Jos Diehne, Strawn, Tex, sup	1 00
Federal labor 12011, sup	1 08
Federal labor 8367, tax, a, m, \$7; d f, \$7; sup, 25c	14 25
Gas workers 10678, tax, m, j, \$10; d f, \$10; sup, \$2	22 00
Bottle cap, cork and stopper workers 10675, tax, may, \$10; d f, \$10; sup, \$1	21 00
Furnace workers 12481, sup	3 50
Sewer inspectors 12381, sup	64
31. Central labor union, Keene, N H, tax, d, '06, j, f, m, a, m	5 00
Central labor union, Marceline, Mo, tax, j, j, a	2 50
Central labor union, Chattanooga, Tenn, tax, j, f, m	2 50
Central labor union, Chelsea, Mass, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j	5 00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

511

22. 10c; 2 ruby erasers, 20c; 2 H erasers, 20c; 2,000 sheets mimeo paper, \$3.75; 1 eyeshade, 25c; 2 steel erasers, \$1.25; 12 lettering pens and 2 brushes, 55c; 2 boxes pens, \$1.80; 3 pen holders, 15c; 1 rm wrapping paper, \$7.50; 3 qts mucilage, \$1.95; 1 box pins, 80c; 1 doz copying pencils, \$1; 1 lb pins, 60c; 1 letter pad, 25c; 1,000 sheets wax paper, \$1.50; 5,000 2nd. sheets, \$12.50; 5,000 sheets m. paper, \$2.50; 1,000 sheets m. paper, \$1; 1 journal, 75c; 1/2 doz eyeshades, \$1.25; 1/2 doz balls twine, 30c; 1 doz bone folders, \$1; Law Reporter co.....	145 25
Organizing expenses, A W Turner.....	5 00
1,000 1-c stamps, 1,000 2-c stamps, P O dept.....	50 00
Organizing expenses, H M Walker, \$150; Cai Wyatt, \$100; E T Flood, \$100.....	350 00
23. 500 1-c stamps, P O dept.....	5 00
Organizing expenses, John A Flett, \$100; Hugh Frayne, \$100; M G Hamilton, \$100; Jas Leonard, \$100; C O Young, \$100; W C Hahn, \$100; H Grossman, \$52.95; W H Downey, \$40.....	692 95
Expenses, Jamestown exhibit, C P Connolly	200 00
Organizing expenses, Jos A Torrilio.....	100 00
Strike benefits for week ending apr 30, '07, Pastemakers 10567, G Cerrelli, secy, and Wm P McCabe, secy.....	32 00
24. Printing 500 bulletins for may, \$5. 75 copies Sweet Orr ad, \$1.25; Law Reporter co.....	6 25
Printing may Am Fed, Law Reporter co.....	568 89
Strike benefits for week ending may 27, '07, Jewelry and silverware case makers 10448, Charles E Kuser, treas.....	340 00
27. 500 2-c stamps, P O dept.....	10 00
Awnings and curtains, Lansburgh & Bros...	28 27
Telegrams, The Telegraph co.....	6 49
Repairing phone, 70c; lights \$3.90; John C Kau.....	4 60
4 weeks' salary, office employees, E Valesh, \$100; J Kelly, \$92; R L Guard, \$92; D F Manning, \$76; J W Bernhard, \$76; L A Gaver, \$72; L A Sterne, \$76.78; F C Alexander, \$72; A G Russell, \$71.57; J W Lowe, \$72; A L McCoy, \$68; D L Bradley, \$66.60; (2 1/2 weeks) Jas Gallagher, \$41.53; F L Faber, \$64; Z M Manverse, \$68; I V Kane, \$58.75; 1 M Lanber, \$60; E M Peacock, \$60; (8 weeks) T E Fawkes, \$45; J H Janney, \$50.55; A Boswell, \$64; I M Rodier, \$60; W H Howlin, \$56; G A Boswell, \$48; D J Nielsen, \$48; B S Thomas, \$48; L Black, \$48; M C Hatch, \$46; C C Jones, \$40; E R Brownley, \$36; E M Holtzman, \$35.10; V von Ezzdorf, \$35.55; (1 week) F MacCallen, \$35.50; (1 week) O M Nielsen, \$9; (1 week) M A Jones, \$9; (1 week) G C Kane, \$9; (1 week) M L Sprague, \$9; (1 week) M L Lowe, \$3.30; (1 week) L E Roberts \$7.50; (1 week) E F Watson, \$7.20.....	2,009 78
Premiums on bonds, National Surety co.....	99 20
Carpentering work, J M Heisley.....	17 45
Organizing expenses, Walter Bush, \$6; Geo E Dahlstrom, \$5; O K Jarrett, \$6; H Robinson, \$50; T F Tracy, \$200.....	263 00
28. Organizing expenses, T R Davis, \$5.70; E D Balthrow, \$5.....	10 70
29. Organizing expenses, Santiago Iglesias, \$102.50; Lewis Burkert, \$16; H C Hoeltje, \$5.....	122 50
Attorneys fees, H Winship Wheatley.....	15 15
31. Rat poison, 15c; disinfectant, 20c; soap, 50c; notary fee, 50c; newspapers, 67c; books, \$1; express, \$1.15; fee m o, \$3.10; car tickets, \$5.75; J W Bernhard.....	18 02
Hauling Am Fed, J W Bernhard.....	2 25
R R fare and expenses, Samuel Gompers.....	149 85
One month's salary, Samuel Gompers, pres	250 00
One month's salary, Frank Morrison, secy.....	208 33
Printing 200 list of paid organizers, \$7.50; 500 slips, \$2; corrections list of organizations, \$18.20; 5,000 applications for membership, \$6.50; 1,700 letter circulars (casualty), \$7; 1,700 circulars (casualty), \$6; 1,000 convention calls (Kansas), \$6.50; 500 manuals (Italian), \$17.50; 10,000 whys, \$21; 200 postal, \$4; 500 application blanks, \$4.50; 200 list of paid organizers, \$7.50; 500 application blanks, \$4.50; corrections list of organizations, \$11.20; due cards, \$397.85; 5,000 organizer letter heads, \$18.75; 50,000 note heads (local), \$120; 500 bill heads, \$3.25; 10,000 whys, \$21; 2,000 letter circulars process, \$12; 2,500 bonding blanks, \$14.50; 500 application blanks, \$4.50; corrections list	

31. of organizers, \$3.20; 10,000 whys, \$21; 200 letter circulars, \$4 The Trades Unionist.....	\$733 95
Postage on Am Fed, P O dept.....	22 79
Stamps received and used, Frank Morrison, secy.....	7 15
Expressage, Geo W Knox Express co.....	3 04
I T U assess, J W Bramwood, secy-treas.....	21 80
Total.....	\$12,578 45

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand May 1, 1907.....	\$116,339 66
Receipts for month of May.....	18,802 57
Total.....	180,192 23
Expenses for month of May.....	12,578 45
Balance on hand June 1, 1907.....	117,613 78
General fund.....	15,489 04
Defense fund.....	102,124 74
Total.....	\$117,613 78

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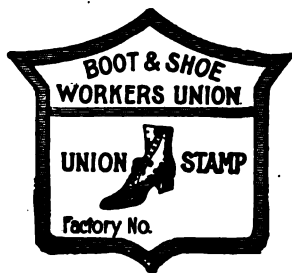
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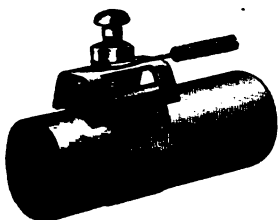
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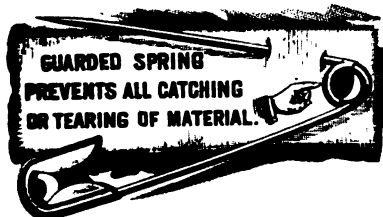
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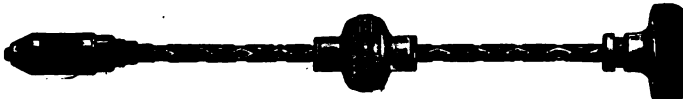
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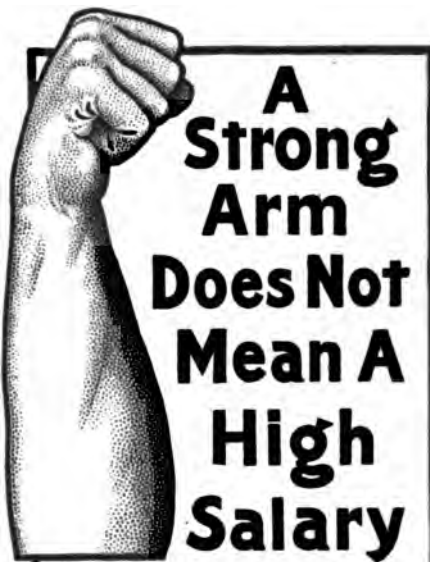
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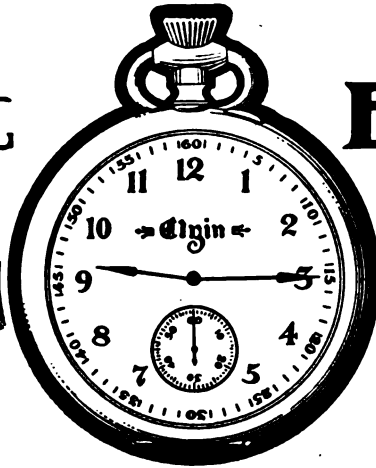
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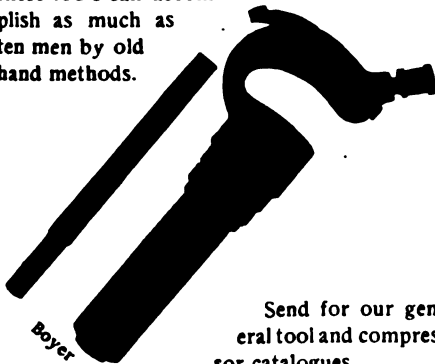
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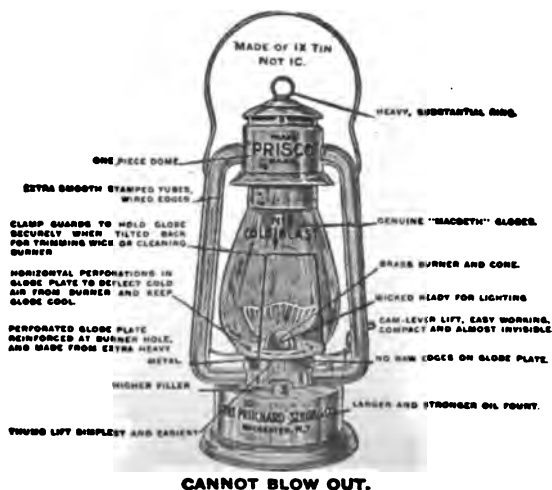
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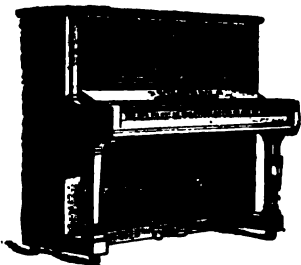
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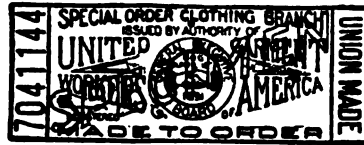
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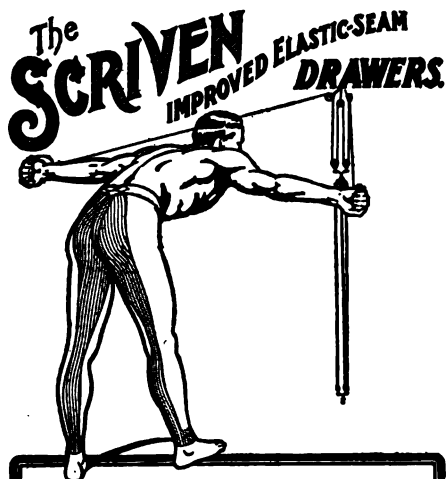
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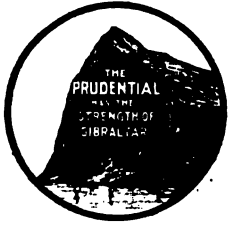
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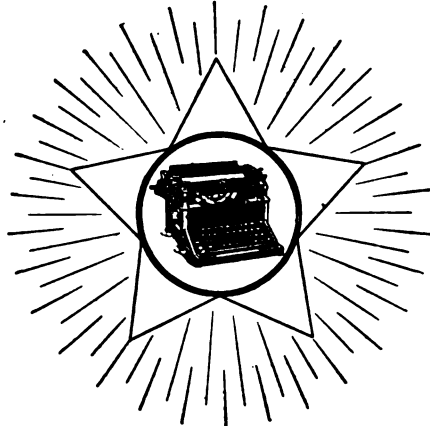


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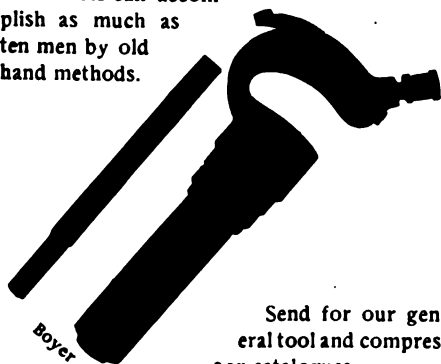
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AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Editor

Official Magazine of the American Federation of Labor

1907

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DEMAND THE UNION LABEL.



DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS OF THE
TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

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THE KINGDOM OF GOD AND MODERN INDUSTRY.

By IRA W. HOWERTH, PH. D.

THERE is a difference of opinion among Bible students as to the meaning of the phrase "the Kingdom of God." It will hardly be denied, however, that in some of its uses it means a society to be realized sometime, somewhere, either here or hereafter, in which the principle of love shall be supreme, and the spirit of brotherhood shall regulate all the affairs of men—social, political, religious, and industrial. Assuming that this is a legitimate interpretation of the phrase, let us examine one section of these affairs, namely, the industrial, in order to see how far they conform to this ideal conception. First, however, let us note three important facts concerning the Kingdom of God as we conceive it.

In the first place, then, the Kingdom of God is a social ideal. A social ideal is a conception of society proposed by the mind for realization or attainment. It is the standard or model of social perfection. In the Kingdom of God, as set forth in the new testament, we have the social ideal entertained by the founder of Christianity.

In setting it forth he was engaged in no idle speculation, for the value of such an ideal is as inestimable as it is obvious. A social ideal naturally begets in those who grasp it the disposition to realize it. This is but an instance of the psychological law that an idea tends to work itself out in action. A social ideal is necessary as a standard of comparison and a criterion of judgment. Unless men have some conception of what society ought to be they can not pass judgment upon society as it is. Christ saw, what every great teacher has seen, that men engaged in the practical affairs of life are sure to have their vision clouded by the smoke and dust of conflict. They must, therefore, have a social ideal to which they can lift their eyes, and which will enable them to discern whether a proposed measure is properly directed. Without such an ideal there will be no conscious social progress.

This, then, is the first fact—the Kingdom of God is an ideal. The second is that if we accept the Kingdom of God as an ideal we must admit that it exists potentially in

the society of today. A true ideal is latent in the actual. An ideal that can not be realized is a false light leading men away from the true path of progress, an *ignis fatuus* luring men into the slough of defeat and despond. If Christ set up an impossible social ideal, then Christ was a false teacher not worthy to be followed. This we do not admit. Unlike most teachers Christ disregarded details, and sketched only the broad outlines of the future society. He dwelt only on the completion of principles at work among men. Intelligence exists, love exists, brotherhood exists, and these principles have but to be carried out to perfection to usher in the ideal society. "The Kingdom of God is within you."

The third fact in regard to the Kingdom of God is this: If we accept this ideal as realizable, our "Christian duty" consists, and consists alone, in the obligation to promote its realization. When this kingdom is to be established is not our primary concern. Our business is to advocate and support by word and work, by voice and vote, every measure which tends most strongly to establish it, and not to stand around idly inquiring: "How long do you think it will be before men are so animated by love that the Kingdom of God shall be realized?" No kingdom was ever established in that way. When an "anxious visitor" tried to discourage Lincoln from prosecuting the war for the Union by speculating about the time necessary to bring the war to a successful conclusion, he said: "There is no alternative but to keep pegging away." And so with those who accept the Christian ideal of humanity, and wish to realize it, there is no alternative but to keep pegging away. Suppose, for instance, that William Lloyd Garrison, when he conceived the ideal of freedom for the slave, had allowed himself to be diverted by speculations about the length of time that must elapse before the slave-holder could be induced to relax his grasp upon the slave and let him become a free man. He might have been speculating to this day. But Garrison was not so impractical as that. He left the time of the realization of his ideal to God. It was enough for him, having conceived his ideal of freedom, to strive with might and main to realize it. Hear his declaration as almost alone he raised his voice for emancipation: "I will be as harsh

as truth, as uncompromising as justice. I am in earnest. I will not equivocate. I will not excuse; I will not retreat a single inch, and I will be heard." We know the result. He was heard, and the shackles of bondage, touched by the finger of love and of patriotism, fell from the limbs of 4,000,000 slaves.

These, then, are the three fundamental facts in regard to the Kingdom of God: It is an ideal, it exists potentially in the society of today, it is our duty to promote its realization.

Now the first step towards realizing an ideal is to see how far existing facts and circumstances fall short of it. We are obliged to examine the actual in the light of the ideal. Let us therefore carry the lamp of investigation into modern industrial conditions, to see how far they conform to the principles of the Kingdom of God. We shall find that these conditions are far from perfect. Perhaps no one would contend that they are all they should be. Some, however, can not read with patience any criticism of these conditions. And it is hard to tolerate a criticism that is merely captious, simply fault-finding. But the criticism that reveals things as they are in order to promote effort to make them what they should be, is not captious, it is not fault-finding, but a most helpful service. Such criticism is constructive, it is essential to progress. The individual or the nation that sets itself against this kind of criticism, by itself or others, defeats its own interests. Intolerance of constructive criticism is a manifestation of the pride which goeth before destruction, and the haughty spirit which precedes a fall.

With due recognition, then, of the many elements of good in modern industrial life, let us observe the principal features which illustrate how far it is from being an exemplification of the principles of the Kingdom of God.

First, then, as to the end of industry. Modern industry is organized for business purposes. Its end is profits. In seeking opportunities for investment the main question of business is: "Will it pay?" If it is profitable to manufacture shoddy goods, to sell adulterated food, to mislead the public in regard to an article by lying advertisements, to starve the bodies and stunt the minds of little children by over-employment, we may be sure that it will be done,

for from a business standpoint it pays. Business is business! Why does England sell opium to China, utterly regardless of its injurious effects upon the Chinese? Because it is profitable to do so. Why does America, while professedly bestowing the blessings of civilization upon inferior peoples, permit the sale to the Filipinos, for instance, of fire-water, which is more destructive to these so-called wards of ours than both the elements of fire and water? Because it is business. Imagine, if you can, a single way of making money, not legally prohibited, which is not now pursued. The meanest occupations, though not fairly representative of the business order, have the same end in view, namely, profits. The end of industry is essentially selfish. Its motto is not "I serve," but "thou must starve ere I want." Private profits, not the general good, is the first object of consideration.

Now, obviously, all this is inconsistent with the principles of the Kingdom of God, namely, love and service. These demand that the primary object of industry be the well-being of men. General welfare must be not the incidental but the main object. The progressive realization of the Kingdom of God means, therefore, so far as industry is concerned, that it must be progressively organized and conducted on the basis of the welfare and happiness of all the workers, and not on the basis of the prosperity of those who are in control of the system.

So much for the end of modern industry. Let us now examine its method.

The dominant method of the industry of today is competition. Our industrial system is consequently called the competitive system. Competition is its mainspring. The end being, as above shown, individual or selfish, the method can not rise to the high level of emulation. It will inevitably be accompanied by practices inimical to the general good, misrepresentation, fraud, adulteration, secret agreements, and all the other shady practices known to modern business. The results of unbridled competition would be socially disastrous. They are best suggested in Byron's poem entitled "Darkness." The poet pictures the consequences of blotting out the heat and light of the sun. "The bright sun was extinguished, and the stars did wander darkling through the ethereal space."

The final outcome is the depopulation of the world. His description of the gradual advent of desolation and chaos is one of the most horrible in all literature. And yet the effects are no more destructive and hideous than those that would inevitably follow if the bright sun of love and mutual help were extinguished, and men were left to fight out the industrial battle under the law of competition alone. "Anarchy and competition," says Ruskin, "are the laws of death." Obviously, then, competition is inconsistent with the complete realization of the Kingdom of God. Its principles can become dominant only through co-operation.

Finally, let us consider, in the light of the Christian ideal, some of the results of industry. We must confine ourselves to one phase of the results. We pass over production and distribution and consider only the more immediate effects upon some of the people engaged in industry.

The maxim of industry is, "everyone for himself and the devil take the hindmost." Now, who are the "hindmost" in the economic struggle for existence? You will say "they are the ignorant, the intemperate, the depraved, the vicious, the physically unfit, the mentally incompetent; they make their own bed and they must lie in it," though let us not forget that that is not a Christian sentiment. But are these all that are to be found among the hindmost in the industrial struggle? By no means. Among them are to be found the inheritors of physical and mental weakness, who being thus handicapped through no fault of their own are predestined to failure. They are the product of industrial conditions. England has long boasted that she is the workshop of the nations. For the profits of trade her mills and her factories have been kept going at a breathless and exhausting pace. What has been the effect upon her people? Parliamentary inquiries have shown that there is a physical and mental degeneracy among them unparalleled in any of the continental nations of Europe. One-third of the men who enlisted for the Boer war were rejected as physically unfit, although the standard of fitness was lower than at any time since the battle of Waterloo. The average life of the laboring class in England is 22 years, while that of the so-called upper classes is 44 years. The life of the laborer is in large measure sacrificed to

industry. Yet the laboring man is the basis of England's greatness. Well might Lowell's words be addressed to England's employers—

Have ye founded your thrones and altars, then,
On the bodies and souls of living men?
And think ye that building shall endure
Which shelters the noble and crushes the poor?

But there are still others who are left behind. They are the highly sensitive, the scrupulously conscientious—individuals endowed with the finest qualities that have blossomed in our civilization, and who because of these qualities are incapable of resorting to the tricks of trade necessary to success. There are women, too, forced by the un pitying hand of dire necessity to enter industrial callings, but who lack the strength or cunning successfully to compete. There are at least 5,000,000 women in the gainful occupations of this country—some of them under conditions injurious physically, mentally, and morally. The highest courts of some of our states declare that a law limiting the hours of labor for these women is unconstitutional. It may be so, but if it is, so much the worse for the state. The state or the nation that permits its women to stunt their bodies and dwarf their minds by over-exertion in insanitary stores and mills and factories is thereby signing its own death warrant. For the degeneracy of women is the degeneracy of the race. A nation can not rise higher than its women. A people can never be any better than its mothers.

Finally, there are, among the hindmost, children of tender years, driven by the necessities or cupidity of parents, or enticed by the greed of employers, to enter the industrial race, from which they are carried maimed and bleeding, or left hopelessly behind to drag out a miserable existence. One million seven hundred fifty thousand children are employed in the industries of this land. Sixteen states and territories, including the District of Columbia, have no minimum age limit for their employment in factories; and 21, none for their employment in mines. Not less than 80,000 children, most of whom are little girls, are at present employed in our textile mills. About twenty-five thousand children are now working in the cotton mills of the various southern states, sometimes for 12 hours a day, and the number is yearly in-

creasing. Some of these children are but five and six years of age. Nor is the south alone to blame. One hundred and twenty thousand children are in the mines, mills, and factories and before the furnaces of Pennsylvania. What is the excuse for this? We are told that it is the severity of industrial competition. Without child labor, employers say they can not compete. But, whatever they say, we know that the sacrifice of children to the industrial prosperity of a country is criminal brutality exceeding that of the ancient Ammonites, who sacrificed their children to Moloch in the valley of Tophet, for they obeyed a religious impulse, and our only excuse is the ignorance and cupidity of parents and the greed of employers. It out-Herods Herod, for he destroyed only the children two years old and under, while modern greed is no respecter of age.

One feels like paraphrasing the words of Christ and applying them to the employers of child labor: Who so shall employ one of these little ones to his hurt "it were better for him that a mill-stone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea." But, the brutality of it aside, think of its ultimate economic effects. Child labor in our manufacturing industries means the premature exhaustion of our labor power. It means plucking the apple of labor before it is ripe. The so-called prosperity obtained by it is Dead Sea fruit. Health, intelligence, manhood, and womanhood are a nation's chief asset, and woe be to us if we sacrifice them for profits.

These, then, are some of the results of modern industry as it is carried on today. They are sufficient to show its lack of conformity to the principles of the Kingdom of God. The gradual displacement by these principles of those now in operation means the progressive reorganization of industry upon the basis of welfare. Now think of an army of men organized and disciplined, every man in his place and drilled and equipped to fill that place, all animated and inspired by love of country and the hope of victory, their motto, "All for each and each for all," and of the irresistible force with which such an army moves against an obstacle, and you have a mental conception of what industry ought to be, and what it would be under the full operation of the principles of the Kingdom of God.

INSTITUTIONAL MARKETS AND PRISON LABOR

By GEO. A. ZELLER, M. D.

THERE has been, and still is, a distinct relationship between the merchant and the public institution.

In the first place, he supports the institution. In spite of bargain and reduction sales there are still some goods on the shelf when the assessor comes around, and I feel sure that the merchant pays his full share of the public tax, out of which the public institution draws its support. This being true, the merchant has demanded restitution to the fullest extent consistent with the needs and the resources of the institution, and this he received except in those instances where superintendents were so blind as to ignore state lines.

I found, for instance, that large sums of money, drawn from the public funds of Illinois, were sent to distant states in payment of supplies used in the maintenance of the dependents of Illinois. Whatever may be your views or mine upon the question of state rights, we certainly all agree that the public funds of the state should revert to those who contribute them to the utmost limit of honorable competition.

Commercial representatives may be ever so ingenious in showing the advantages of a distant market but all their arguments disappear when it comes to enriching the people of one state with the funds wrung from the people of another. Accepting this as true the public economist takes the ground that, as a state should utilize its own resources in the maintenance of its dependents those dependents should be dependent upon their own resources to the extent of their productive ability. In general these dependents were divided into two great classes, the delinquent or criminal and the defective or afflicted. Of the former there are about four thousand in the custody of the state of Illinois. They are the inmates of both the penitentiaries, the reformatory at Pontiac and the various other institutions for the detention of those who have violated the statutes.

They are for the most part vigorous and able bodied and have either learned trades or are capable of being quickly taught. These

qualities were not overlooked by thrifty manufacturers and as a result the system of contract labor was instituted. It seems a very plausible disposition of the productive energy of the state and it grew to such proportions that contractors absorbed practically all of the spare labor of the prisoner. Great industrial plants were installed within the prison walls and business was prosperous. The state profited by the 45 or 50 cents a day paid for the labor of each convict and the contractor prospered by reason of the cheap labor at his command, and it seemed a most satisfactory solution of the employment of the idle criminal. Meanwhile what appeared to be a blessing was proving a curse. The intelligent and law abiding laborer found his field of activity restricted and his wages reduced and the manufacturer who was not so fortunate as to have a prison contract found himself at a disadvantage in trying to compete with his rival so favored.

Try as he would he could not make the expenditure of \$2 a day compete with 45 cents a day. The practice grew into a political factor and each attempt to abolish it brought about strong political pressure which for years successfully prevented such action.

An agency that could always be depended upon by the prison contractor was labor itself. In some subtle manner it was made apparent to the laboring man that his field would be invaded once prison contracts were abolished and he moved along secure in the belief that this was the best solution of the question.

Meanwhile more than 15,000 dependents, more or less helpless, were receiving state care in the charitable institutions and the supplies necessary for their maintenance were bought in the open market. It required merely the comparison of the 4,000 healthy delinquents with the 15,000 dependents to discover a solution of the problem of the employment of the prison population, and when it was proposed that the labor of the one would be employed in supplying the needs of the other the labor

organizations were foremost in their advocacy of the change. With their consent it was stipulated that no goods were to be manufactured for the open market until the wants of the institutions were supplied and that but 40 per cent of the prison capacity was to be so engaged even then. With this proviso the bill was passed and so stands upon the statutes at present.

It was stubbornly opposed in its passage and even the officials obstructed it before and after it became a law.

It was pointed out that insanity was claiming the convicts by the hundred, that tuberculosis was threatening all of them, and that a general uniting or uprising would take place. It required time to install new machinery, to learn the needs of the institutions and to determine just what class of goods could be advantageously made at the respective prisons. It also required time to remove the machinery of the contractors and in the interval these contractors were still hopeful that the law might fail.

I saw, for instance, 200 machines, owned by a certain concern which makes your feet glad. This house has the exclusive use of 400 convicts at 45 cents a day, men who could be made to labor by the power of discipline, of punishment, of the abrogation of parole or time deducted, and by solitary confinement.

Was it right that this house should compete with manufacturers who were paying living wages to living men in the industrial world?

Those men are now engaged in the manufacture of shoes for the 15,000 inmates of the asylums, and while an institutional market has been closed to the merchant he is freed from that ruinous competition which former conditions invited.

I am glad to say that in my discussion of the prison labor law the merchants with whom I came in contact invariably recognized the wisdom of one set of those in the custody of the state supplying the wants of the other.

Incidentally an upward movement is on in every branch of the public service. The institutions are being lifted out of the mire of politics. The limitations of the institutional market will prove an important factor in this evolution. Superintendents will no longer cast about to determine which individual or which party or faction of a party needs to be placated by an order

and the energy heretofore expended in that manner will accrue to the benefit of his charges. The institutional market was always over-rated in its importance. The idea that a campaign should hinge upon the recognition of this or that house was preposterous, and the house that had no greater security than that founded upon its ability to manipulate the wires in a way that would give the exclusive patronage of an institution, has little to commend it. Bradstreet would not include it as a perquisite. Commerce is built upon a higher plane and is looking higher.

The misfortunes of humanity are not to be exploited for abnormal gain. The administration of public charity has as its underlying principle the broadest philanthropy and one thus engaged must not be dominated by business details and nothing has contributed more to the concentration of mind so necessary in this work than the creation of the Board of Prison Industries.

There still remains to the merchant a considerable field. The pay-roll of the Bartonville Asylum, for instance, is more than \$7,000 a month and a considerable portion of this must eventually find its way into the channels of trade.

The public is most considerate in its treatment of its dependents. It demands nothing in reason be denied them but the idea that the inmates of prisons, schools or hospitals should be supported in idleness finds few supporters in this strenuous age. Every dollar withheld from a dependent beyond his actual need and comfort is a reproach upon the state and a false economy, but every dollar wasted in luxury or idleness is equally objectionable. Every dollar thus wasted is equivalent to taking a school-book out of the hands of an Illinois school boy and a book withheld from a child at a critical time in its life may rob the world of a genius.

So intimate are the relations of the state towards its institutions that commercialism by the very nature of things can not be allowed to enter without seriously hampering the work, and if for no other reason I for one recognize in the Bureau of Prison Industries a distinct agent for the betterment of the public service, a position in which, I am happy to say, I have been supported by the very merchants who by reason of its creation have suffered considerable in patronage.

THE GODS OF WEALTH.

By FOLGER MCKINSEY.

The heathen rages in his night, the pagan in his darkness plods;
 They burn the vestal taper light before the altars of their gods.
 The Hindu and the Parsee bow unto the temple and the shrine—
 Our gods of wealth, with vow on vow, assert the creed of "Thine Is Mine!"

To those to whom the wealth belongs they throw a sop from time to time,
 And call it charity; the throngs receive it with applause sublime.
 "Hurrah for the philanthropist!" 'Tis thus they utter praise and cheer—
 Too blind amid the gathering mist to see the dawn of truth appear!

Who are more pagan than our own? Who are more heathen than are these?
 They toil for bread and eat the stone; they earn the wine and drink the lees.
 They wear the gyve and bear the chain; they build the wealth that others save;
 They feel most all the bitter pain and wounded spirit of the slave.

The gods of wealth on thundering cars of might roll down the roaring years.
 Along their path, with wounds and scars, men fall before these charioteers.
 They flaunt the purple of their state before the weak and wondering poor,
 Who tremble in the garden gate and cringe beside the cottage door.

Oh, fickle worship, false renown! Oh, cruel dominion of the strong!
 This creed that beats another down, this temple builded on the wrong.
 Save us, O spirit of the heart, lest in our anger we forget,
 And in the barricaded mart see Danton's spirit living yet!

Rail not because the pagan prays to hideous idols of his skill!
 Rail not because the heathen slays his children at a totem's will!
 The Brahmin may not be so bad, the Moslem hardly less divine,
 Than those whom we consider glad because they own your share and mine!

Awake, O boasted brotherhood! before the doctrine grows apace—
 "'Tis better to be rich than good!"—resounding in the marketplace.
 The rich are gathering more and more; the power we give them will not do.
 Men feel no less, for being poor, this menace of the greedy few!

The gods of wealth! and what are they, that men should grovel in the dust
 Before these recreant birds of prey, the hinges of whose conscience rust?
 Of righteous wealth, when unabused, let no one utter word of blame—
 But what when hearts of men are used as fagots kindling folly's flame?

Awake! Arouse! The times are bright with civic virtue, gathering heart,
 That will no longer barter right with some Colossus of the mart!
 Let art and poesy have a chance; let in the sun of moral health;
 Till these, no longer mere romance, become our only gods of wealth!

EDITORIAL.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS.

INDUSTRIAL SLAUGHTER AND THE "ENLIGHTENED" EMPLOYERS.

Many able editors and after-dinner moralists never tire of telling the workingman that the employers have no objection to the "reasonable" aspirations of union labor, and that all they desire is "peace with justice." Even the Parrys, Posts, and Van Cleaves, as we have shown, profess to be friendly to "legitimate" unions; all that they oppose is what they call "aggression" or "dictation." We have commented upon these empty and hypocritical professions of the enemies of labor more than once, but the adjournment of a number of legislatures without action worth mentioning on the vital question of industrial accidents or compensation, affords another instructive text.

Let us see what organized labor has asked in the premises, what the manufacturers—with some honorable exceptions—have said and done and what the legislatures, under pressure of selfish and sordid interests, have given to labor.

When Congress and the legislatures met in the winter months the question of industrial accidents was ripe. The President discussed it, the governors of New York and of Illinois, among other executives, dealt with it vigorously in their messages and in public addresses. To expose workmen to unnecessary risks, to save a few dollars at the expense of human lives, limbs, and earning capacity, is positively inhuman, a disgrace to our boasted civilization and progress, said these public leaders. Thousands, it was demonstrated, were sacrificed in Pittsburg alone, to the greed and selfishness of the manufacturers. In the country at large, hundreds of thousands are thus sacrificed, and yet even ordinary, inexpensive devices and safeguards are seldom installed without a long struggle.

Industrial exhibits were held last winter in Chicago, New York, Boston and elsewhere to teach employers how to guard machinery, prevent accidents, and give reasonable security to their workmen. The newspapers wrote intelligently and humanely upon the subject and pleaded for greater regard for human life on the part of the manufacturers and the legislators. It seemed, to the unsophisticated, that the year could not fail to advance very materially the cause of industrial security.

But the legislatures have all adjourned, and what is the net result of the agitation, the efforts of labor, the messages of progressive governors, the warnings of the press? The result is unsatisfactory.

True, Pennsylvania passed an employers' liability law that is an advance on the ordinary laws of this kind but which falls far short of the dictates of simple justice. The "fellow-servant" doctrine, that relic of a

by-gone age and system, was not abrogated, and the doctrine of contributory negligence was also allowed to remain on the statute books. Still, the new act is some concession to the modern spirit, to the requirements of equity. In New York and in Illinois the legislature did nothing. In the latter state several important bills—known as “industrial safety” bills—were introduced and jockeyed with. The accident compensation bills—one for compulsory, the other for voluntary compensation—were also submitted, after a long and painstaking inquiry, by a special commission that had been created under a resolution of the previous legislature. None of these bills passed, and all failed owing to open or secret opposition from the reactionary class of manufacturers—the class that still regards workmen as semi-dependents or semi-serfs for whom any condition is good enough.

Even a provision for publicity in the case of deaths and other accidents in mills and factories, for prompt notification of the authorities and immediate investigation, was killed in Illinois. Those responsible for industrial slaughter resent as impertinent the demand of the state, in behalf of the people for information and light.

What matters it if numbers of workmen are every now and then blown to atoms, suffocated, or caught and mangled by machinery or crushed by improperly secured derricks? And so the industrial slaughter will go on, and thousands of lives will be sacrificed every year to Moloch.

Contrast the situation in this country with that of other industrial countries, with their systems of accident insurance that embraces practically the whole adult working population, or with their improved accident compensation acts. The last of a series of amendments in England has just gone into effect, and it applies the automatic insurance system even to domestic labor, besides enlarging the scope and benefits of the act in several other ways.

That the American situation is intolerable and disgraceful is felt by all thinkers and observers. President Roosevelt devoted a considerable portion of his address of June 11th at the Jamestown Exposition to this question of industrial accidents, employers' liability, and the crying injustice of the existing conditions. Mr. Roosevelt dealt specifically with the railroads and their employes, but of course his arguments apply with equal force to manufacturers, mine operators, builders and contractors, and the industrial world generally. We quote at length from Mr. Roosevelt's address, because it gives clear and strong expression to truths that should be—but, alas! are not—accepted as axiomatic, and because they indicate the lines of legislation and action for the immediate future. He said:

At present, both in the sphere covered by national legislation and in the sphere covered by state legislation, the law in too many cases leaves the financial burden of industrial accidents to be borne by the injured workmen and their families; and a workman who suffers from an accident either has no case at all for redress or else must undertake a suit for damages against his employer. The present practice is based on the view announced nearly seventy years ago, that “principles of justice and good sense demand that a workman shall take upon himself all the ordinary risks of his occupation.”

In my view, principles of justice and good sense demand the very reverse of this view, which experience has proved to be unsound and productive of widespread

suffering. It is neither just, expedient, nor humane. It is revolting to judgment and sentiment alike that the financial burden of accidents occurring because of the necessary exigencies of their daily occupation should be thrust upon those sufferers who are least able to bear it, and that such remedy as is theirs should only be attained by litigation which now burdens our courts.

As a matter of fact there is no sound economic reason for distinction between accidents caused by negligence and those which are unavoidable, and the law should be such that the payment of those accidents will become automatic instead of being a matter for a law suit. Workmen should receive a certain definite and limited compensation for all accidents in industry, irrespective of negligence.

There should be the plainest and most unequivocal additional statement, by enactment of Congress, to the effect that railroad employes are entitled to receive damages for any accident that comes to them as an incident of the performance of their duties, and the law should be such that it will be impossible for the railroads successfully to fight it without thereby forfeiting all right to the protection of the federal government under any circumstances. In the same way there should be rigid federal legislation to minimize all railway accidents.

As we have already said, though the President particularly specified railroad workmen, there can be no dissent from the view that the principle enunciated is applicable to all wage-earners.

All this is elementary justice and common sense. Yet the employers send lobbies to defeat the simplest legislation for the prevention of fatal accidents and reasonable compensation to victims. Yet we are told by the same interests that it is the trade unions that are "unreasonable," "extreme," and "selfish," and that the employers are ready to do justice.

Labor in the United States asks for no old age pensions and the like from government, federal or state, but it insists that effete decisions of courts, coined centuries ago under comparatively primitive conditions should have no application in our modern industrial era. That in our time a higher, better, and more humane conception of labor—life—man must find its expression in law and in practice.

PROTEST AGAINST ALIEN CONTRACT LABOR DECISION. Recently the Attorney-General rendered an opinion in regard to the "Anti-Alien Contract Labor" provision of the immigration law which in effect nullified its very essence and purposes. He held if men were on strike in a trade in the United States employers could contract with foreign workmen and bring them to this country, on the ground that "labor of like kind" could not be obtained here. Of course every one familiar with this legislation is aware that this very thing was sought to be obviated by federal law. The Attorney-General's reasoning is therefore all the more peculiar. The matter was officially brought to the attention of the President of the American Federation of Labor by Mr. Richard Kitchelt, President of the Lithographic Artists, Engravers and Designers' League of America. Though that organization is unaffiliated to the American Federation of Labor, we believed that the matter involved the interests of all labor, and therefore determined to act in the matter. We intended to confer with the Secretary of Commerce and Labor in regard to it, but Mr. Straus had already gone on a tour of inspection of the principal Pacific Coast immigration stations. We had an engagement with Secretary of War Taft to

bring to his attention certain other labor grievances and incidentally related to him the Attorney-General's opinion and the evil results which would inevitably follow should it be permitted to stand. He suggested we write him all the facts in the case, which, with the assistance of President Kitchelt, we immediately did in the following letter:

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 2, 1907.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. TAFT,

Secretary of War,

Washington, D. C.

SIR: During the interview with you today, I called your attention to the opinion rendered by the Attorney-General in the case of two aliens, August Kurzdofer and John R. Haering, and under which the decision of the Board of Special Inquiry at Ellis Island, for the deportation of these men, was reversed and their landing ordered.

I only learned of this case a day or so ago. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Hon. Oscar S. Straus, is not in the city, and as I learned he is out on a tour of inspection of the Pacific Coast, I therefore could not avail myself of bringing the matter to his attention. After briefly reciting the case to you, I asked your advice in regard to the matter, and you suggested my writing to you upon it, and which I promptly do as follows:

It appears that two aliens by the names of August Kurzdofer and John R. Haering, lithographic stipplers, were detained at the port of New York and ordered deported by the decision of the Board of Special Inquiry as workmen imported under contract by the American Lithographic Company. The case was appealed to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, who referred the matter to the Department of Justice, and an opinion was rendered by the Attorney-General, of which the enclosed is a copy, and marked "Exhibit A."

Acting upon this opinion, the Commissioner of Immigration, Mr. Robert Watchorn, at the port of New York, admitted the two aliens and addressed a letter to Mr. Richard Kitchelt, of which the enclosed is a copy, and marked "Exhibit B."

We contend that the opinion rendered, and upon which the decision for the landing of these two aliens was reached, is not in accordance with the law, with the facts in the case, nor with the evidence submitted and adduced before the Board of Special Inquiry at the port of New York.

The opinion and decision is based on the exception in the Alien Contract Labor Law, which permits the importation of skilled labor under contract "when labor of like kind can not be found unemployed in the United States."

There were at the time these two lithographic stipplers were imported, there were for many months previous thereto, and there have been ever since, upwards of 240 lithographic artists unemployed in the United States whom the American Lithographic Company refused to employ, solely because they are members of a union. Many of these 240 lithographic artists are as highly skilled as the two aliens in question. They are "*Labor of a like kind,*" and *they are unemployed.*

Of this large number of unemployed the decision takes no cognizance, although their existence was not controverted at the trial before the Board of Special Inquiry.

We can hardly believe it is the purpose of this decision to establish that membership in a trades union nullifies the standing of workmen under the law as "*labor of like kind unemployed.*" It is our understanding that the intent and purpose of this exception to the Alien Contract Labor Law

is to provide for the admission of skilled workmen for newly established industries, or for industries which have grown with a rapidity in excess of the possibility of educating workmen in sufficient numbers to supply the requirements for skilled help.

If it is the purpose of this decision to ignore as "labor of like kind unemployed" union members whom employers refuse to employ solely because they are members of a labor organization, the law has been given a new interpretation. We desire to ask, is this the interpretation of the law it is the intention of this decision to establish? A positive answer to this specific question is greatly desired.

But if the decision merely intends to imply that it was not established at the trial that there were not workmen sufficient for the needs of the American Lithographic Company unemployed, regardless of union affiliation, then we beg leave to call attention to various portions of the evidence submitted to the Board of Special Inquiry showing that there were large numbers of union lithographic artists unemployed, and that this evidence was not refuted.

Mr. Kupfer one of the superintendents of the American Lithographic Company testified that this concern, which was the one which was attempting to import the aliens, could use only 10 or 12 additional lithographic stipple artists (see minutes of Board of Special Inquiry, part 5, page 27).

Mr. Kitchelt for the protestants testified that 240 men, of whom over 100 were stipple artists, specialists at the particular class of work the two aliens were imported to do, were unemployed (see minutes, part 2, pages 12-13). This testimony of Mr. Kitchelt remained unrefuted throughout the hearing.

The advice of the Attorney-General on the appeal, however, cites a paragraph which appeared on a typewritten sheet alleged by counsel for the aliens to be a copy of a circular the "National Advisory Board" of the lithographic artists' "league" had issued as rendering Mr. Kitchelt's evidence of the number of lithographic artists unemployed "of little weight." The paragraph in question read as follows:

The employers' own figures show that the number of men they lack in the art department is actually greater than the whole number now out, so that were the strike to be settled tomorrow, there would not be enough men to fill all vacancies.

Without discussing the authenticity of this alleged copy of a supposed circular, or the question of the value of a circular issued to encourage union men on strike, in comparison with sworn testimony, we submit that the statement above quoted does not in any way contradict Mr. Kitchelt's testimony of the number of unemployed, nor does it have any bearing on the question at issue.

The American Lithographic Company alone, not all of the lithographic firms in the United States, was endeavoring to import additional lithographic artists. Mr. Kupfer, representing the American Lithographic Company, testified that that concern needed only 12 additional lithographic artists. How many the other lithographic concerns might need can not enter into the question.

It is fully established that the number of lithographic stipple artists required by the American Lithographic Company existed ten times over unemployed in the United States.

Whether there would be sufficient lithographic artists for all the lithographic employers in the United States if all of them at once sought to re-employ all the men they had locked out does not enter into the question at all. But, even if it did, such a proposition would involve mere guess-work, and it would be impossible to determine positively, until all lithographic artists had actually been employed, whether there were sufficient in the United States to do all the work that existed to be

done. *So long as one competent man remained unemployed and willing to work, the exception to the law would remain without bearing on the prohibition against importing alien labor under contract.* But the American Lithographic Company wanted only 12 men, and there were 100 "workmen of like kind unemployed in the United States" from which to draw.

The American Lithographic Company attempted to import two stipple artists. At the hearing before the Board of Special Inquiry four unemployed, first-class stipple artists, namely, Chas. Wagner, August Schroeder, Frederick Harder and Herman Kaufman, were placed upon the witness stand. All four of these men testified that they had been employed upon and were capable of doing first-class stipple work, and samples of the work of the first three of them was placed in evidence; their ability as lithographic stipple artists was not challenged.

All four testified that they were unemployed and that they desired employment.

All four of these witnesses also testified that to their personal knowledge there were at that time many first-class lithographic stipple artists unemployed (see minutes, part 3, page 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 29, and part 4, pages 1 and 7). There was no testimony presented in refutation of the statements of these witnesses regarding the number of first-class lithographic stipple artists unemployed in the United States, nor of their testimony that they themselves were unemployed, desired employment, and were capable of doing the kind of work the two aliens had been imported to do.

In view of the testimony of the four men, it surely can not be contended that there were "no workmen of like kind unemployed in the United States" to do the work the aliens were imported to do. There was no evidence whatever presented before the Board of Special Inquiry to show that the aliens could perform a higher class of work than the four witnesses previously referred to, or than the numerous other lithographic stipple artists it was testified were unemployed. Indeed, there was none offered to show that their work was of even as high a quality. The testimony showed only that the two aliens made miniatures on stone with a pen, a process technically called lithographic stipple work (minutes, part 2, pages 1 and 11). They were shown to be, on no evidence but their own testimony, simply lithographic stipple artists; and that there were many such unemployed was amply shown.

We submit that the testimony offered by certain of the employers that there was a shortage of workmen at various times prior to the beginning of the "strike" in August, 1906, has no relevancy whatever to the case in hand. The question at issue is, were there any unemployed at the time the two aliens were imported?

It may not be amiss to give a brief account of the cause of the contest between the lithographic artists, engravers, and designers' "league" and the national association employing lithographers, which was inaugurated nearly 11 months ago. The employers were the sole aggressors, and though the contest is generally known as a strike, it was indeed a lockout, without any cause or provocation, and without any purpose other than to destroy the organization of the workmen; while the men have maintained the struggle for this long period for no other reason than to preserve their right to belong to any lawful organization of their choice.

Of course, beneath the employers' desire to destroy the union, very probably lies the deeper motive of wishing to be free to reduce wages; and beneath the workmen's struggle lies their desire to protect themselves from the wage reductions and undesirable working conditions. Yet it is certain that the injustice of the attack had as much to do with the fight the workmen have made as any material advantage they expect to derive from it.

For, despite the sordidness of our age, it remains true that men will often sacrifice more for principle than for dollars.

The attack upon the union was regarded as particularly outrageous by the men for the reason that they were operating in perfect harmony with the employers, had made no demands and did not contemplate making any. Indeed, the league never has, since its organization in 1901, made any demands whatever on the employers, although it had been compelled to defend itself from a similar attack in 1904, which it successfully resisted after four weeks' contest.

About August 12, 1906, the date varying in different cities, the employers in the association posted "open shop" notices in their art departments, stating that all men who remained at work would be considered to have accepted its conditions. But they went even further than this. They had resignation blanks printed, and every man who applied for work was required to sign one in duplicate and the employer himself sent it to the union officers by registered mail.

Naturally, no worker with a spark of manhood in his being would submit to such tyranny. The men believed that among the fundamental principles of American liberty was the right to organize, and they refused to sign away their liberty and their rights for a job. They saw the employers organized; they demanded the same right for themselves, and they refused to sign themselves into slavery and degradation.

No attempt was made to import lithographic workmen until eight months after the strike began, during all of which eight months there were from 500 to 250 lithographic workmen unemployed in the United States. How many were unemployed nine or ten months previously does not affect the question. It is notable, however, in this connection, that only one employer, Mr. Gray, admitted having advertised for first-class lithographic artists prior to the beginning of the "strike" in August, 1906, and he testified that he had advertised only once (minutes, part 5, page 20). Mr. Gray also testified that no effort was made by the lithographic employers to import lithographic artists prior to the beginning of the strike (minutes, part 5, p. 21). Does not this suggest that it was the unwillingness to employ union men, rather than any dearth of workmen, that induced the advertising and attempts to import, only after the strike began, when there were several hundred more men unemployed than was the case before?

Several of the employers testified that they would not employ lithographic artists who were members of a trade union, regardless of their ability as skilled workmen (see minutes, part 5, pages 3-6-22 and 27).

Mr. Kupfer testified that he had been instructed by the American Lithographic Company not to employ any lithographic artists who were union members.

It is admitted that the very essence and purpose of the provisions of the Immigration Law, commonly known as the "Anti-Contract Labor Law," contemplated covering just such cases under discussion. If the opinion of the Attorney-General and the decision thereunder is upheld, then all that will be necessary in the event of contest between the employers and workmen, is for one of them, at a time to bring laborers and workmen here, under contract, and the showing that American workmen refuse to accept employment under conditions that constitute an invasion of their rights, and it will constitute proof that there are not sufficient workmen here "of like kind." The alien contract laborers can then be brought here in unlimited numbers and the aims, purposes, and plain reading of the law will be nullified.

Having an intimate knowledge of the purpose of those who sought the enactment of the Anti-Alien Contract Labor Law, as well as those who advocated its passage in Congress, and having full information of the

purposes of this legislation since, I have no hesitancy in expressing the conviction that the opinion and decision rendered in the cases in question are repugnant to and perverse of the legislation upon this subject.

It is quite evident that in this case the American Lithographic Company ignores the "supply" of lithographic stippers and lithographic artists, and undertook to import workmen, not because of their particular skill, but because they were non-union workmen; and that the real reason for the importation of these alien laborers under contract, was to break a strike and destroy a union of workmen. If this company would not make it a condition that the men shall leave the lawful organization of which they are members, as a condition precedent to their employment, it could secure 10 times as many workmen as it requires, unemployed in the United States.

It is contended that the existing alien contract labor law was not intended to provide employers with the means to bring in foreign laborers under contract, for the purpose of destroying a union of workmen.

When it is borne in mind that there are now more than a million aliens coming to our shore annually and when the general trend of the best judgment is for some better restriction or regulation, it seems almost revolting to the conscience that a new, far-reaching and dangerous interpretation should be given to a law specially designed to, in a measure, protect the American workmen from methods and influences calculated to be injurious to their progress and welfare.

Very respectfully yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President, American Federation of Labor.

This case is of great importance to all labor. The law enacted to protect the American standard of life of our workmen from being undermined by contracting and bringing to this country strike-breakers to defeat the honest and just aspiration of America's toilers, will not be permitted to stand without most emphatic protest. The opinion of the Attorney-General is far-fetched and entirely out of harmony with the spirit and purpose of the Anti-Alien Contract Labor Law. The law will be upheld and if necessary made more effective.

**JAPAN'S
TREATMENT
OF
FOREIGNERS.** An American who has been in business in Japan more than twenty years, who frequently visits the United States, and who fully understands the attitude of Japan toward all foreigners, wrote a letter recently which the New York *Herald* published.

From it we take the following:

The Japanese demand equal rights in America. Here is our position in Japan:

We are here for business. Therefore, knowing the people, we do as we are told. Otherwise, it is wise to leave the country.

We are not allowed to own real property or to have any mining rights. We can only buy certain securities. We can not hold Japanese on certain mortgages. When, in order to do business, we place certain properties or securities in the name of a Japanese, and the said Japanese absconds, the courts will not even consider his act as a criminal one.

We are not allowed to attend Japanese schools, old or young.

We are only permitted to reside in certain sections.

Such a simple thing as sailing a private pleasure boat is restricted. We can not leave the treaty port unless with a permit, and it is next to impossible to secure a permit. The Japanese go anywhere desired, but a foreigner can not enter any port of Japan except the regular open ports of the water front.

At the theatres the Japanese rate is 60 sen. No foreigner is admitted under 2 yen (200 sen).

The hotels are on a similar basis.

It is a known fact that justice can not be had except in the higher courts, and every case against a foreigner is carried to the Supreme Court before justice is given. The delegation at Tokio knows this point only too well.

In taxes foreigners pay double the rates paid by the Japanese.

The treaties state positively that foreigners shall not be subject to war taxes or duties. These were levied, just the same, and we did not think it wise to raise any objection, but the facts are as stated.

The simple fact is that the Japanese do not want foreigners here and are doing everything in their power to drive them from the country. The reason the facts are not generally known is that every foreign resident is watched, and it is not policy for him to state such facts for publication.

A copy of this letter has been sent to Washington. It was indorsed by the majority of the foreign community residing in Japan, not as showing their dislike for the Japanese, but of the one-sided manner in which the Japanese are acting. Foreigners in Japan stand all these inconveniences, while the Japanese "kick" when they have the least provocation.

**FOR BETTER
DISTRIBUTION
OF IMMIGRANTS.**

Congress at its last session created a new division of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization to regulate the immigration of aliens and for their more advantageous distribution, Mr. T. V. Powderly being appointed as chief of the division. The following correspondence and circulars indicate the method employed to secure the best possible results. The letters addressed to governor of Porto Rico and to Secretary Roach of the leather workers are typical of those sent to the governors of states and territories and to the secretaries of labor organizations throughout the jurisdiction of the United States.

The correspondence and circulars should be read by all interested in the labor cause, and the officers of labor organizations should hereafter keep the chief of the division posted in regard to trade disputes in existence or anticipated.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1907.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Esq.,

President, American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: Herewith find inclosed copies of letters which have been sent to the governors of the various states and territories of the United States, and to the international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. These letters will be of interest to you in showing how the Division of Information intends to make itself useful in distributing admitted immigrants. The division will be grateful for any suggestions you may desire to make anent this subject.

Respectfully,

T. V. POWDERLY,
Chief of Division.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1907.

JOHN ROACH, Esq.

Secretary, Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America,
Box 414, Newark, New Jersey.

SIR: With the approval, and by order, of the Commissioner General of Immigration, Hon. F. P. Sargent, under whose direction the Division of Information is operated, I enclose for your information a copy of a letter now being mailed to the governors of the various states and territories. It is the intention to follow this up with a letter of inquiry to every official or person who may be able to give authentic information relative to the distribution of newly admitted immigrants. In a word, it shall be my aim to tap every known source of information on the subject.

You will observe that in question 2, paragraph f, data concerning strikes, lockouts, and other labor difficulties, is asked for. The object of this is self-evident, and to secure full and reliable information from all sides, I address you with the hope that you will aid us in the work of making this division a most useful adjunct to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization by keeping it constantly in touch with your organization, and always informed as to such variations and fluctuations as may affect the employment of your members.

Congestion of immigrants in any one locality is not desirable; to keep the stream moving in a steady current to the places where the labor field is not crowded will be good for immigrant and country. You know where your trade languishes and flourishes and I ask that you do us the favor to keep this division fully informed on these points so that while caring for the immigrants, the interests of the American wage-earners may be safeguarded.

I have no suggestion to make as to how you send this data. Your experience will dictate the manner, and your knowledge of labor conditions will enable you to help us in this great work of distributing the alien workers who seek homes among us.

If you keep us informed of strikes, lockouts, blacklists, boycotts, or the probable coming of same, we will know how to act should application be made to send laborers to a locality where industrial conditions are unsettled. Expressing the hope that you will co-operate with us, and that the work will be congenial to you, I remain,

Respectfully,

T. V. POWDERLY,
Chief of Division.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
WASHINGTON, July 1, 1907.

HIS EXCELLENCY,

The Governor of Porto Rico,
San Juan, P. R.

SIR: Section 40 of the act of Congress, to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States, approved February 20, 1907, provides for the establishment of a division of information in the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. The purpose of this division is to secure such information as will aid in the proper distribution of immigrants on arrival in the United States. See page 27 of the Immigration Laws and Regulations, a copy of which is herewith inclosed.

The object in writing you is to obtain such data, statistical or otherwise, as will be pertinent to the work. Will you advise the division

through the bureau as to the industrial conditions in your territory by answering as fully and completely as possible the following questions:

1. Where is the demand for workmen most urgent?
2. What class of labor is needed?
 - a. Where are mechanics needed?
 - b. State the class of trade.
 - c. Are single men or heads of families preferred?
 - d. Number of each required.
 - e. State rate of wages paid for different kinds of labor.
 - f. If strikes, lockouts, or other difficulties exist, state fully the cause of same.
3. Are settlers on land needed?
 - a. Probable number required.
 - b. Where are lands obtainable?
 - c. State location of same and accessibility to rail or water facilities for transportation.
 - d. Prices of land and whether cultivated or unimproved.
 - e. State kind of crops land is best adapted to.
4. What nationalities or races would be preferred?
5. Does your territory offer inducements to settlers on land?
6. Is there in existence in your territory a commission or board having for its object the encouragement of settlers therein?
 - a. If so, what is its title?
 - b. Official address of same.
 - c. Name of officers.
 - d. Number of members.

Respectfully,

F. P. SARGENT,
Commissioner-General.

OFFICE OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 10, 1907.*

Hon. T. V. POWDERLY,
*Chief of Division, Bureau of Immigration and
Naturalization, Department of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D. C.*

SIR: Your favor of the 9th instant with enclosures came duly to hand, and I noted them with great interest. I feel sure that with the institution of this new division in the Bureau of Immigration, and the right spirit back of it, great good will be accomplished, particularly in preventing the awful congestion of immigrants at such points where they are less needed, or where their presence can be of the greatest injury. I am firmly convinced that that spirit dominates the present chief of division

I do not know whether the suggestions I make in reply to your invitation for them will be feasible, but they are made for such consideration and action which you think they may deserve. Added to section 2, sub-division f, of your questions, could you not add in your future circulars the following: "Are any such difficulties contemplated in the near future?" Also one of the questions might be as to the prevailing hours of labor.

You may rest assured that so far as it is possible, I should be glad to co-operate with you in the efforts to make the division most effective.

Very respectfully yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President, American Federation of Labor.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
WASHINGTON, July 12, 1907.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Esq.,
President, American Federation of Labor,
423-425 G street, Washington, D. C.

SIR: This is to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 10th, and to thank you for your promise of co-operation with the Division of Information. Your suggestions have been noted and will be followed.

Respectfully,

T. V. POWDERLY,
Chief of Division.

From several representative union men of San Francisco, communications have been received calling attention to conditions prevailing there in the labor field. Attention is called to the fact that advertisements are published in the press of the east and middle west, to induce workmen to leave their homes and go to San Francisco. In one letter which reached here the following is stated: "Facts are that there are more men here (San Francisco) now than are needed. The street-car men have been on strike since the first of May and are still out. They have the support of all the organizations here and are battling away to win their contest for the eight hour workday." The request is made that all labor organizations—international, national, state and local—be notified of this state of affairs, advising workingmen of all kinds not to be lured to San Francisco at the present time.

DISTRICT AND GENERAL ORGANIZERS.

Number Commissioned Organizers, American Federation of Labor, 1,175.

District No. I.—Eastern.

Comprising the states of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and the Province of New Brunswick, Canada.

Organizers, Stuart Reid, Thomas F. Tracy.

District No. II.—Middle.

Comprising the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and the Province of Quebec, Canada.

Organizers, Herman Robinson, Hugh Frayne, Cui Wyatt, W. C. Hahn, John A. Flett.

District No. III.—Southern.

Comprising the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Organizer, James Leonard.

District No. IV.—Central.

Comprising the states of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

Organizers, J. J. Fitzpatrick, J. D. Pierce, Thomas H. Flynn, Emmet T. Flood, Arthur E. Holder, Jacob Tazeiaar, William E. Terry.

District No. V.—Northwestern.

Comprising the states of Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Manitoba.

District No. VI.—Southwestern.

Comprising the states of Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

Organizers, Henry M. Walker, James Leonard.

District No. VII.—Inter-Mountain.

Comprising the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Idaho.

District No. VIII.—Pacific Coast.

Comprising the states of Nevada, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, and the Province of British Columbia.

Organizers, C. O. Young, M. Grant Hamilton.

Porto Rico.—Santiago Iglesias.

SEAMEN VS. LONGSHOREMEN.

ARBITRATOR'S DECISION AND AWARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1907.

In the case of the controversy between the International Seamen's Union of America and the International Longshoremen's Association, the matter was reported upon by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to the Pittsburg convention in the following language:

The controversy between the seamen's and longshoremen's unions has reached an acute stage, particularly on the Pacific Coast. We have endeavored to stop the strife between these two organizations, but with little avail, and can only express our keen regret thereat, and hope that a way out may be found by which both may be able to co-operate to their mutual advantage.

That report was referred to the grievance committee of the convention which, after due consideration, made a report which was adopted by the convention as follows:

Representatives of both these organizations appeared before your committee, and after careful consideration of the subject-matter, the committee makes the following recommendation: That each organization shall select two persons and that the four so selected shall meet within 60 days from the adjournment of this convention to select a fifth person, and in the event of failure to agree upon such fifth person within 10 days, the President of the A. F. of L., with the approval of the Executive Council, shall select the fifth person. The five persons so selected shall constitute an arbitration board whose decision shall be final and binding upon both parties. Pending decision of this board all hostilities between these two organizations shall cease.

And we further recommend that this convention instruct the Longshoremen's Association to discontinue the use of the name "International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association" and that no change in title be granted, assumed or maintained except in accordance with the findings of the arbitration board.

Acting under the above decision of the convention, the undersigned invited the representatives of both organizations in interest to a conference and endeavored to have them enter into an agreement for the adjustment of the existing differences between them. This proved impossible and was without avail.

The representatives of both organizations then insisted upon the undersigned acting as the fifth person as provided in the convention's decision, the representatives of both organizations for and on behalf of themselves and their organizations agreeing to abide by any decision or award which the undersigned may make relating to the entire subjects matter in controversy between the organizations in interest.

An agreement was reached that the representatives should present the contentions of their respective organizations upon the matters in dispute, an adjournment until the following day being taken for that purpose.

The contentions of each side were presented in writing as follows:

SEAMEN'S CONTENTION.

To the application made by the International Longshoremen's Association to be permitted to change its name to "International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association," and to exercise the jurisdiction implied by such name, we, the representatives of the International Seamen's Union of America, make protest, as reply as follows: The International Seamen's Union of America claims jurisdiction over all classes of labor which are included in the term "seamen." This definition of the seamen's jurisdiction is based upon the two-fold reason of law and custom.

By law the seamen are governed by a special code, one feature of which describes the seamen as follows (R. S., 4612): In the construction of this title (R. S. 4501-4613), every person having command of any vessel belonging to any citizen of the United States shall be deemed to be the "master" thereof; and every person (apprentice excepted), who shall be employed or engaged to serve in any capacity on board the same shall be deemed and taken to be a "seaman," and the term "vessel" shall be understood to comprehend every description of vessel navigating on any sea or channel, lake or river, to which the provisions of this title may be applicable, and the term "owner" shall be taken and understood to comprehend all the several persons, if more than one, to whom the vessel shall belong.

It is apparent from the foregoing that all classes of labor on board ship (with the exception of the shipmaster) are seamen, subject to the same law and therefore obliged to adopt a common means of protection and advancement. The application of the law here quoted is not confined to the labor on any one or more classes of vessel, but extends to all labor on all vessels. Every vessel navigating any river, channel, lake, or ocean comes within the purview of the navigation laws, and the crew of such vessels are all equally regarded as seamen and equally amenable to the law in question.

Coming to the custom of the seamen's calling, the fact that members of the respective classes of seamen are employed on board the same vessel constitutes a bond of common interest that cannot be severed without injury to all concerned. The maintenance of this bond requires that the respective members of a vessel's crew shall be united

under one central head, or organization, in order that the common interest may be conserved and developed to the highest degree of efficiency, and in order that all conflict of sentiment or interest may be avoided.

The definition of the term "seamen" upon which the International Seamen's Union of America bases its claim to jurisdiction over all classes of labor employed on all classes of vessel, is therefore supported and demonstrated by both the law and the custom, or condition, of the seafaring craft. The only exception to the definition herein set forth exists in the case of ships' officers. We have shown that under the law, as herein quoted, the shipmaster is specifically excepted from the definition of the term "seamen." In other words, the law regards the shipmaster as the employer of the vessel's crew, and vests him with authority and responsibility as such. In practical effect all ships' officers under the shipmaster, such as pilots, mates, and engineers, are subject to the same exception as that existing in the case of the shipmaster. The ships' officers are vested with authority over those employed in subordinate capacities, which authority the latter are by the same law required to respect and obey. As a prerequisite to the authority and responsibility vested in them, the ships' officers are required to qualify for licenses, which are granted by the United States government, and which are also revocable by the government.

These conditions constitute a natural as well as a legal exception to the rule that all classes of labor on board ship are "seamen" and therefore come within the jurisdiction of the International Seamen's Union of America.

In view of these conditions we believe that the interests of ships' officers, as distinguished from other classes of seamen, can be best served by organization under separate forms. Such separate organizations already exist, and are fully recognized by the International Seamen's Union of America. The latter will as fully and frankly recognize any bona fide organization of ships' officers which may be chartered directly by the A. F. of L. We can not, however, recognize as bona fide any organization of ships' officers which is, or may hereafter be, affiliated with and under the jurisdiction of any body of land workers, since such affiliation would be a distinct departure from the rule of common interest to which we have already referred as being essential to the efficiency, and even the existence, of organization among the maritime workers.

With the exception here noted, we, the representatives of the International Seamen's Union of America, reiterate our claim to jurisdiction over all classes of labor on board ship, inclusive of all classes of vessel.

Further, we assert and repeat our claim to jurisdiction over all kinds of work performed on board ship, both in the handling of the vessel herself and the handling of her cargo, stores, apparel, etc. Upon this point we quote the navigation laws, as follows: "R. S. 4612. And the said crew agree to conduct themselves in an orderly, faithful, honest and sober manner, and to be at all times diligent in their respective duties, and to be obedient to the lawful commands of the said master, or of any person who shall lawfully succeed him, and of their superior officers in every-

thing relating to the vessel, and the stores and cargo thereof, whether on board, in boats, or on shore."

Thus it is seen that all work in connection with the handling of a vessel, whether performed "on board, in boats, or on shore," is seamen's work. The fact that in some instances certain kinds of work are performed by other classes of labor is merely an incident in the conduct of maritime affairs, which does not in any degree lessen the force of our claim that such work is primarily seamen's work and therefore within the jurisdiction of the International Seamen's Union of America.

The jurisdiction of the latter organization includes all classes of labor which may properly be termed marine workers or marine transportation workers. The terms "seamen" and "marine worker" (that is, "mariner"), are synonymous; they are derived from the same source, namely, *mare* (sea). Similarly, the term "transport worker," as used in the present controversy, is but a variant of the terms "seamen" and "marine worker." In short, the seaman is also a marine worker and a transport worker. Conversely both the marine worker and the transport worker are seamen, in the legal and customary sense here understood.

It follows, therefore, that all such classes of labor as may properly be designated by the terms here referred to come under the jurisdiction of the International Seamen's Union of America. All classes of labor now designated as marine and (or) transport workers, but which are not such in fact, should, in order to secure recognition as members of any organization, be designated by their proper titles, so as to avoid the implication of claims on the part of such organization to jurisdiction over any class of labor that rightfully comes under the jurisdiction of the existing duly recognized and chartered organization of seamen, namely, the International Seamen's Union of America."

W. MACARTHUR,
A. FURUSETH.

LONGSHOREMEN'S CONTENTION.

ERIE, PA., April 19, 1906.

It is deemed by our members that the name we have adopted is both necessary and essential for the different interests affiliated.

The interests that are affiliated, that are not strictly longshoremen, joined our association voluntarily and of their own volition."

HENRY C. BARTER.
J. A. MADSEN.

The hearings, testimony, and arguments occupied nearly three whole days. I listened carefully to every word of testimony submitted, the contentions presented and the arguments made in support of them. Since then I have repeatedly gone over parts of the 296 folios of typewritten stenographic report of the entire conference, and have within the past few days read and perused every word therein carefully and studiously. It was my purpose to be helpful in having the contending organizations come to an agreement rather than for me to undertake to render a decision or make an award which after all might prove un-

satisfactory to one side or the other, or perhaps to both. Inasmuch as I have been unable to have the contending organizations come to an agreement, the duty imposed upon me to render a decision and make an award is imperative, and I do so, as follows:

1. The use by the International Longshoremen's Association of the additional title "Marine and Transport Workers" is not essential to its rights and interests, and it is essentially prejudicial to the rights and interests of the seamen. Therefore, and for the further reasons hereinafter given, the further use by the International Longshoremen's Association of the additional title "Marine and Transport Workers" is to be discontinued.

2. The work of loading and unloading vessels (with the following exceptions) belongs to the longshoremen:

(a) In the coastwise trade, when seamen bring a vessel into port, remain with the vessel for its onward course or for its return to the initial port, the work of loading or unloading the cargo to the extent of the ship's tackle may be performed by the seamen.

(b) Seamen may load or unload cargoes beyond the ship's tackle, but only with the consent of, or by agreement with, the longshoremen.

3. Under no circumstances (unless by the consent of or agreement with the longshoremen) may seamen load or unload cargoes unless they (the seamen) are of the vessel's sailing crew in an in or out bound voyage. And then only as above decided in exception (a).

Representatives of both contending organizations at the hearing declared that if the principal contention was removed, so far as the attitude of the organizations to each other are concerned, there would be no reason why the best possible relations should not exist between them and their co-operation established to secure the best possible results for all concerned.

The seamen are justly concerned in the affairs affecting them, particularly in relation to the maritime laws governing their services. The efforts made to secure changes in these laws can not be hazarded, particularly to a body of men, who, under the assumption of a title that they are maritime or transport workers, undertake to deal with the necessities and legal demands of seamen.

On the other hand, in the matter of the work of loading and unloading cargoes, in my opinion, the seamen are unduly apprehensive regarding the laws affecting them. The evidence adduced shows that under modern conditions of maritime commerce the custom and the practice are for longshoremen generally to perform that work. There may be instances of imperative necessity where seamen may be required to load or unload cargoes, and the award made herein covering part of such necessity practically covers all that can be required.

There can be no question but that if the International Seamen's Union and the International Longshoremen's Association with its several attached national trade unions were to hold a joint conference, it would be productive of great good. Such a conference should consider the adoption of some joint title; to establish some form of federation or federated action among the organizations in interest for the protection and promo-

tion, upon the economic, as well as the legislative field, of the interests of the men of all the callings affected, to the end that the wages, hours and conditions of employment may be safe-guarded and improved and the lawful rights of all broadened and advanced. I therefore further decide:

THAT A CONFERENCE of representatives of the organizations herein named and referred to, be held at Norfolk, Va., beginning November 11, 1907, for the purpose of carrying this desirable end into effect.

It is the sincere hope of the undersigned that the organizations affected shall, in the letter and in the spirit, comply, and carry out in good faith, the above decision and award and do so (except one in which a specific time is stated) within 60 days from this date.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
Arbitrator.

DETROIT, MICH., June 28, 1907.

Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President, A. F. of L.,

423 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I am in receipt of joint communication, sent by you to both Seamen and Longshoremen International Unions, with your finding or decision as arbitrator in the controversy between the above-named organizations, and for the information of our delegates to our 15th convention I ask that you put a construction on section 2, paragraph "a," which is as follows:

"(a) In the coastwise trade, when seamen bring a vessel into port, remain with the vessel for its onward course or for its return to the initial port, the work of loading or unloading the cargo to the extent of the ship's tackle may be performed by the seamen."

You will kindly define what you mean by the "ship's tackle" and oblige,

Fraternally yours,

DANIEL J. KEEFE,
*President, Longshoremen's
International Union.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1907.

Mr. DANIEL J. KEEFE,

*President, International Association
of Longshoremen,*

Elks' Temple Building, Detroit, Mich.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Your favor of June 28th to hand and contents noted. I have been so busy with work demanding immediate attention that your letter was crowded for consideration up to this moment.

You ask me to define what is meant by the award and decision rendered in the case of the Seamen vs. Longshoremen, June 26th, in the paragraph reading as follows:

In the coastwise trade, when seamen bring a vessel into port, remain with the vessel for its onward course or for its return to the initial port, the work of loading or unloading the cargo to the extent of the ship's tackle may be performed by the seamen.

Let me say that during the entire hearing there was not one word of contention as to what was meant by the term "ship's tackle." Every one seemed to accept the term as clearly understood.

The argument made by Mr. Madsen, representing your organization (see minutes, pages 258-59, and 260), and the argument of Mr. MacArthur, representing the seamen (see minutes, pages 60-61-62-63), seem to me to be both justified in part upon this subject, and the parts which appeal to me to be justifiable, I combined into the paragraph of the decision you quote; that is, paragraph "a," section 2.

Now let me say further that, desirous of obtaining something authoritative upon the subject of the definition of the term "ship's tackle," I had a conversation with a representative of the Navigation Department of the United States, and asked him for a definition of the term, in so far as it applies to the ship's tackle used in loading or unloading the cargo of a vessel, and he said that in a broad sense the whole rigging of a ship might

be regarded as the "ship's tackle," yet, in the ordinary acceptance of that term, it applied to blocks, ropes, and yard arms, and that these would cover it. I simply refer to this for whatever information it may contain and forming no part of any official utterance on my part, for you will readily realize that as a landsman I am not qualified to definitely determine the strict definition of nautical terms.

I am forwarding a copy of your letter and a copy of this reply to the secretary of the International Seamen's Union.

With kindest regards and best wishes and asking to be kindly remembered to the convention, and regretting my inability to be present, I am,

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President, American Federation of Labor.

A. F. OF L. EXHIBIT AT JAMESTOWN.

By C. P. CONNELLY.

[In charge of exhibit.]

THE commemoration of the event of the first permanent settlement of the English-speaking people in America at Jamestown, Va., 300 years ago, has been appropriately celebrated by the exposition now being held at Jamestown. In this celebration the A. F. of L. has joined, and its comprehensive exhibit in the Social Economy Building is a tribute both to the skill of its members and their realization of the historic importance of this celebration.

The exhibit occupies 4,000 square feet and embraces the products of many branches of organized labor. Here is shown the handiwork of the shoemaker, sawmaker, saddlemaker, harnessmaker, horseshoer, slatemaker, shinglemaker, glovemaking, furrier, cutler, baker, upholsterer, pianomaker, and of all kinds of musical instruments, garment worker, cooper, wood worker, brushmaker, silk and textile worker, lobsterman, printer, painter, carpenter, sign painter, decorator, etc., all bearing the labels of their respective crafts.

The building in which is located this aggregation of union products was the last one to be completed, but the A. F. of L. exhibit is now complete and photographs of it will appear in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

The horseshoers have made an exceptionally beautiful exhibit. It is contained in a handsome case, four by six feet, and embraces every kind of horseshoe, highly polished and nickled; all the tools in miniature used by horseshoers and a border of horseshoe nails with the name of the organization made of the same. It is profusely decorated with handsome ornaments, laid in perfect curves, nothing being used in this really artistic work except the materials used daily by the horseshoer. It is the work of two members of the Cincinnati union.

The display of saws includes many varieties. It

occupies a space 12 by 18 feet, each saw bearing the union label, and is made of the finest steel in the highest style of the art. No carpenter need be without a union saw, if he desires to select from such a variety.

The display of band instruments, violins, flutes, and similar instruments, has caused favorable comment from many visitors, but especially from musicians. The latter linger about the case and express their admiration for the handsome instruments displayed, each one being a perfect specimen of its class.

The display of pianos is excellent. The cases are things of beauty, and the real value of the instruments is found in their perfectly constructed interiors: The freedom of action, the tone, all combine to make an ideal instrument.

The shoeworkers have done themselves proud. In the display which they have arranged is found almost every article of footwear—from the daintiest lady's dancing slipper to the heaviest logger's boot with its half-inch spikes. This display is so comprehensive that it interests everybody.

Union-made garments of all descriptions are arranged in handsome cases, giving silent testimony to the fact that no man need go without union-label garments. An elaborate saddle, sent from Denver, Col., valued at \$250; a set of harness from Wichita, Kans., splendid in finish and design; a lobster pot and mounted lobsters from Maine are among the contributions from all sections of the country. In fact almost every industry is represented.

The retail clerks' association has given a model union store. Here can be seen show windows dressed in the highest style of the art, decorated with the finest garments—dress suits, tuxedos, raincoats, waistcoats, topcoats, etc.—while on the

inside is displayed all kinds of merchandise to be found in a first-class store, all of which bear the label. This store is fitted with electric lights, is kept in perfect condition, and is daily admired by hundreds of visitors. It reflects great credit upon the clerks.

One of the beauties is the suggestion of the Upholsterers' International Union and erected by Brother Schmid, of New York. It is a "cosy corner," handsomely draped and furnished.

On July 4th our office room, which occupies the center of our exhibit and has its four walls hung with pictures of labor leaders, was decorated. The national colors were nicely draped on the four sides, President Gompers' picture occupying the place of honor over the entrance. The decorations were arranged by Brother Schmid, who was

aided by suggestions from Brother Warren, of the boot and shoe workers, who is here arranging their exhibit.

Our exhibit is such that all members of organized labor may well be proud of it. It is the most attractive and comprehensive in the Social Economy Building, and has been given wide and favorable comment by intelligent and thoughtful visitors. It will do much to remove prejudice from the minds of those who have not given the labor movement thoughtful consideration, and will serve to educate the masses of unorganized labor.

From a business standpoint it is a good investment for the A. F. of L. Intellectually and morally it is an inspiration to every lover of trade unionism.

PREVAILING RATE OF WAGES.

JUDGE JAMES W. CRAIG, of the Danville, Ill., circuit court, recently rendered a decision defining the term "prevailing rate of wages," and incidentally paying a tribute to high degree of skill and good workmanship guaranteed by the trade unions. The following is the text of the decision:

"In this case, the complainant filed his bill to enforce his lien. The case after being at issue was referred to the master to take evidence and report with conclusions. The parties on either side presented witnesses and their evidence was taken and the cause heard by the master and he makes and filed his report with conclusions. The defendant excepts and the cause is now before the court on the evidence taken with exceptions to the report. I have heard the arguments of counsel made in open court and have since read the evidence. The contention by the defendant in support of the exceptions seems to be that the complainant employed union labor and desires to have the union scale wages adopted in this case as the price for the work. It is claimed that the work in question could have been done cheaper by the contractor if he had employed nonunion labor, instead of employing union labor as he did.

The witness, J. W. McIntyre, introduced for the defense, presents that question. He says, "there might be some fellows that did not belong to the union that he could get for lower prices." He further says, "pretty near every man that is capable of handling and doing the work is a union man," and also further says, "the man that belongs to the bricklayers' union figures by the union prices. The man that does not belong to the union figures on a price under the union man." It can be said that the price of the bricklayers' union is known. The price of the other is not known. Had the defendant wanted his work done by nonunion labor and at a lower scale than the union labor it would have been fair for him to have said so, and then the complainant in

taking the contract would have taken this matter into consideration in doing the work. He might have considered that he could not get the labor outside of the union as it is well known. It is well known that there is a great demand for laborers. The defendant employed the plaintiff to do the work without any expressed contract or any reservation as to where he should go for help and the plaintiff had the right to do the ordinary and customary thing and the ordinary and customary thing was to employ union labor, as the evidence shows that nearly every man that is capable of doing the work is a union man. I have no doubt but that at the time the employment was made both parties understood and knew that nearly every man that was capable of doing the work was a union man and that by force of circumstances union labor was to be employed to do the work, and now after the work is done it is claimed that perhaps some person or persons could have been found outside of the union to do this work at a cheaper price. This is a mere guess or speculation when it is shown that nearly every man that is capable of doing the work are members of the union. It follows that when nearly every man that is capable of doing the work belongs to the union that they will fix the price which will govern in all cases where there is not an expressed contract as to the price to be paid, as there is no way to compel men to work there are no longer slave pens in which labor is sold.

Then, again, the master saw and heard the witnesses testify and he is the one to weigh the evidence and is not to decide the case by the number of witnesses merely, but by the weight of evidence. It can not be fairly said in this case in going over the evidence the master decided the case against the weight of the evidence.

The exceptions are overruled and the decree is awarded the complainant in accordance with the finding of the master."

Digitized by Google JAMES W. CRAIG.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING.

FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC

In this department is presented a comprehensive review of industrial conditions throughout the country.

This includes:

A statement by American Federation of Labor general and local organizers of labor conditions in their vicinity.

Increases in wages, reduction of hours, or improved conditions gained without strikes.

Work done for union labels.

Unions organized during the last month.

City ordinances or state laws passed favorable to labor.

Strikes or lockouts; causes, results.

A report of this sort is rather a formidable task when it is remembered that nearly 1,000 of the organizers are volunteers, doing the organizing work and writing their reports after the day's toil is finished in factory, mill, or mine.

The matter herewith presented is valuable to all who take an intelligent interest in the industrial development of the country. It is accurate, varied, and comprehensive. The information comes from those familiar with the conditions of which they write.

These organizers are themselves wage-workers. They participate in the struggles of the people for better conditions, help to win the victories, aid in securing legislation—in short, do the thousand and one things that go to round out the practical labor movement.

Through an exchange of views in this department the wage-workers in various sections of the country and the manifold branches of trade are kept in close touch with each other.

Taken in connection with the reports from secretaries of international unions, this department gives a luminous vision of industrial advancement throughout the country.

FROM INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS.

Blacksmiths.

George J. Werner.—Our members throughout the country are making wonderful progress as regards wages, hours, and working conditions. New locals are being formed every month and we expect to have our membership of 10,000 in short time. Our union in East St. Louis had a strike for increased wages. New unions have been formed in Havelock, Neb.; Newark, N. J.; Laredo, Texas, and Chico, Cal.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

J. J. McNamara.—Trade conditions fair and steadily improving. Some of our locals are obtaining increased wages and improved conditions. We continue our campaign against the open shop policy of the American Bridge Co., and the Erectors' Association. Our membership shows an increase since last report. We expended \$1,400 in death benefits recently.

Cement Workers.

Henry Ullner.—We have recently chartered new unions in Oakland, Cal.; Livingston, Mont.; Everett, Wash.; Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Atlanta, Ga. Employment is steady. Hours have been reduced without trouble in Boston, Mass. There is general building of concrete structures throughout the country and this is good for our trade. A. F. of L. organizers are assisting in the work of organization and we appreciate the good work. At this writing we have a lockout in Ironton, Ohio, where the cement mill employers refuse to recognize the union.

Cigarmakers.

G. W. Perkins.—State of trade continues fair. We are still fighting the non-union-child labor-employing trust and ask all union men and friends to always call for our union blue label. We have a number of strikes to report at this writing, four of which are already successful. Have three new unions under way at Porto Rico. Three locals have been organized there since last report.

Elastic Goring Weavers.

Alfred Haughton.—We are urging union men to wear shoes that contain elastic gore. The lockout in Chelsea, Mass., still continues, the firm contending for the open shop, but the men are holding out.

Elevator Constructors.

Wm. Young.—Trade conditions remain about the same as during the spring. We were successful in strike for increased wages at Minneapolis after four days.

Freight Handlers and Railway Clerks.

J. J. Flynn.—Freight handlers of Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis have secured an increase in wages of approximately nine per cent; also several of the railway clerks of Chicago, and all of the clerks of St. Paul and Minneapolis who are organized under the auspices of our union have secured an increase of 10 per cent.

Glass Workers.

Wm Figolah.—Trade fair. A referendum vote is being taken on an assessment of 10 cents a month to cover the expenses of another organizer to be put in the field.

Glove Workers.

Agnes Nestor.—We are trying to organize the employes of a firm in Grinnell, Iowa, which makes a specialty of the "ventilated" gloves for railroad men. Trade in general good. A new union has been formed in St Louis. Our union in De Kalb, Ill., has presented a new wage schedule to glove firms in that city and expect to secure the same.

Lathers.

Ralph V. Brandt.—There has been general increase in wages throughout our trade. Employment plentiful. New unions have been formed in Portland, Me.; Elwood City, Pa.; Bellingham, Wash., and Lake Geneva, Wis. We paid out \$250 in death benefits during the month.

Lobster Fishermen.

James B. Webster.—Trade conditions good and improving. We are contemplating the adoption of a union label.

Machine Printers and Color Mixers.

Cnas. McCrory.—Trade conditions excellent and employment is steadily improving. Working conditions are slowly but surely improving. Trade at this time is very brisk, there is not a man idle in our trade who wants to work.

Paving Cutters.

Wm. Dodge.—At Milford, N. H., our men have secured an increase of \$1 per thousand with a straight union job and the eight hour day. At Chelmsford, Mass., our union secured eight hour day and increase of \$1 a thousand. We have strike pending at Marlboro, N. H., at this writing and expect settlement shortly. New unions have been formed in Maine and Canada. Our membership is steadily increasing.

Sawsmiths.

C. G. Wertz.—All members of our trade well employed. Trade brisk. No strikes or troubles to report at this date.

Slate Workers.

Thomas H. Palmer.—Employment fairly steady in Pennsylvania. We have a strike on at Fair Haven, Vt., for the nine hour day and semi-monthly pay.

Steam Engineers.

R. A. McKee.—We have formed new unions in Barre, Vt.; Hannibal, Mo.; Fresno, Cal.; Fargo, N. Dak.; Toronto, Canada; Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis. No strikes or troubles to report.

Table Knife Grinders.

John Gleason.—We are making a winning fight in Bay State, Mass. This is a sympathetic strike to aid the polishers and we hope to win. Trade conditions good.

Tailors.

John B. Lennon.—Since May first about three thousand of our members have secured advance in wages averaging 10 per cent without strike. New unions have been formed in Pittsburg, Kana.; Joplin, Mo.; Sedalia, Mo.; Jefferson City, Mo., and Vincennes, Ind. We recently spent \$1,230 in death benefits

Tip Printers.

T. J. Carolan.—We are trying to organize our trade in Chicago and Baltimore. Trade good and steadily improving. Our membership is increasing.

Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.

Chas. J. Gille.—After nine weeks strike in one shop in Chicago our unions secured nine hour day and five per cent increase in wages. Following this example other firms granted the nine hour day without strike. A new union was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, since last report.

Wire Weavers.

E. E. Desmond.—Trade continues to improve. We are conducting a systematic campaign of letting alone several unfair firms in our business. It is expected that our next convention will adopt some policy by which we may ultimately unionize all shops in our trade. At this writing we have a strike in Harrison, N. J., against increased number of apprentices and the open shop.

FROM DISTRICT AND LOCAL ORGANIZERS.

ALABAMA.

Powderly.—W. H. Downey:

Birmingham trades council is doing a great deal of work trying to better the working conditions in this vicinity, and the improvement is manifest. Work is plentiful and steady in all trades. With the organization of the ore miners this town would be a solid union town. Practically no strikes or industrial troubles to report. Ore miners work 10 and 11 hours a day, whereas the union men work eight hours. I am urging all workers to come in line of organization. Have two new unions in line and hope to report them organized soon. We are trying to get every worker into a union.

Selma.—J. H. Bean:

Organized labor is slowly but surely making its way to the front. Union labor is recognized and

respected, while the conditions of the unorganized workers is very poor. Active work is done for the union labels. Several stores carry union-labeled goods. Wages and hours about the same as last report.

Woodlawn.—J. E. Smith:

Organized labor in good shape and enjoying steady employment. Wages range from \$1.50 to \$2 a day of eight hours for unskilled union men and nine to ten hours for the non-unionists. Organized labor is recognized by employers as far superior to the unorganized. All union labels are patronized. Have two new unions under way.

ARKANSAS.

Deming.—J. P. Gowing:

Employment was never more plentiful than at this time. We have secured \$12.50 per month in-

crease for the employes of one company, eight hour day and monthly pay-day. Industrial conditions have greatly improved since the organization of the mine workers' union. We do not patronize stores which fail to carry union-labeled goods.

Hot Springs.—P. I. Hensley:

Union labor is doing 90 per cent of the work here, although employment is not plentiful at this time. The union scale is 40 cents per hour, while the unorganized workers work for 25 to 30 cents an hour at the same kind of work.

Russellville.—A. A. Hook:

Industrial conditions very good. Work is steady in all lines with the exception of miners, who are employed only about three-fourths of the time. Carpenters secured eight hours and 50 cents a day advance without strike. Carpenters organized during the month. Have good prospects of getting the teamsters in line. All union labels are being pushed very effectively.

CALIFORNIA.

Chico.—F. L. Martinette:

Painters, plumbers, and electricians have secured excellent working conditions and are pretty thoroughly organized. Organized workers are much the best off as regards conditions here. Employment is fairly steady. Electricians, retail clerks, blacksmiths and helpers, lathers, and musicians have organized since the first of the year. Cigarmakers are about to organize.

Los Angeles.—L. D. Biddle:

All organized trades steadily employed, but some of the non-unionists go idle. While there is still room for improvement in conditions here, there is a marked difference in favor of the organized workers. Teamsters gained increase of 25 cents an hour as result of strike. Cigarmakers are gaining ground in their strike. Am working to organize railway expressmen and dining-car men. We are constantly advocating the union labels. Union made steel has arrived for the construction of our labor temple and the work has resumed.

Oakland.—Chas. W. Petry:

Organized labor in good shape and enjoying steady employment in all branches. Cooks and waiters secured a 20 per cent increase in wages and shortened their workday one hour. Blacksmiths gained 15 per cent increase. Wagon workers secured eight hour day, barbers got 10 per cent increase, machinists received eight hour day in 21 shops out of the 31, but owing to condition of other iron trades concluded to accept graduated reduction of nine to eight hour day within three years. The union labels are discussed at all meetings in order to increase the demand. Federal union and shoe workers have organized.

Vallejo.—D. H. Leavitt:

Organized labor secures advantages which are not enjoyed by the unorganized. Work is plentiful. There is a big demand for men in the government navy yard at Mare Island. Musicians have greatly improved their conditions since organization. Painters in the near future will demand increased wages. A great deal of dissatisfaction has been caused by the order of the Secretary of the Navy, which provides that all mechanics must work piece-work on building of new collier at Mare Island navy yard. Cooks' and waiters' union

is gaining strength. We have a good committee working for the union labels.

CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport.—John J. O'Neill:

Organized labor is holding its own in this vicinity and through its own efforts some of the unorganized are sharing the benefits. Employment is steady. The union labels are well patronized. Barbers demanded and have now secured the closing of all shops on holidays. The printers strike is still on but all union printers are employed. All building trades are in good shape, painters and decorators secured increased wages. Trolley men have re-organized with a large membership. Machinists have accomplished good work during the past few months. Through their efforts and the assistance of general organizer Stuart Reid, the nine hour day was secured in several machine shops without reduction in wages, while in some shops the wages were increased. Through agitation of the machinists the nine hour day was granted to the carriage workers who are not organized. There is a continuous demand for the union-labeled goods. Through our labor representatives in the legislature a state law for which we have energetically worked for years has been enacted.

Hartford.—T. J. Sullivan:

Everything in this vicinity is in favor of the organized workers. Work is plentiful; there is more work than men, both in the building and industrial trades. Carpenters and plumbers secured increased wages and decreased hours without strike, eight hours and half-holiday on Saturday in all of the building trades. Carpenters increased pay to 44 cents per hour first of June, without strike. A bill is now before the legislature for an appropriation of \$50,000 to fight the spread of tuberculosis. As result of the good work done for the union labels there is always a good demand for them.

COLORADO.

Denver.—Frank J. Pulver:

Industrial conditions here are very good and work is plentiful. Newspaper printers secured advance of 20 per cent in wages without strike. Mill men and electricians secured material advance in wages after a short strike. There is a revival of interest in A. F. of L. organizations at Leadville; Pueblo shows great gains in membership and unions. Active label leagues are doing good work in Denver, Pueblo, and Colorado Springs. The union label baseball league in this city attracts great crowds. A typographical union has been organized at Grand Junction. Tent and awning makers of this city are forming union. After a year's fight laundry workers of this city have made their first break in the ranks of the so-called laundrymen's trust. They have signed up two large laundries and a towel supply company, also two smaller laundries. The laundry workers now have a fine organization covering 10 strictly union laundries. Iron molders have secured advance of 25 cents a day and uniform scale of wages and hours throughout the entire state without strike.

FLORIDA.

Miami.—Wm. G. Coates:

Ship and house carpenters, plumbers, painters, plasterers, bricklayers and stonemasons are well organized, but the unskilled laborers are hard to

get together and do not understand the spirit of unionism. There are a great number of men from all parts of the country, now working on Florida east coast railway extension, who need to be organized, but as they are mostly a floating population this is very difficult. House carpenters on the first of May secured scale of \$3.50 a day. Railway company locked out their employes by discharging them and then offering the places back at 10 hour day on the old scale, but we are eight hour people here. Child labor bill passed on amendment, forbidding children under 12 years of age to work in factories.

St. Augustine.—John H. Pomar:

Industrial conditions are excellent and business good in this locality. Condition of organized labor far superior to that of the unorganized. All unions in good shape and increasing membership. We have a child labor law with the age limit at 12 years of age. Good work is done for the union labels.

GEORGIA.

Augusta.—B. F. McIntyre:

Condition of organized labor is good, but the unorganized can never get justice until they stand together for their rights. Employment is steady. Car workers after strike won their demands in one shop. Good work is done for the union labels.

ILLINOIS.

Belleville.—W. A. Eskridge:

Industrial conditions here are steadily improving, and employment is fairly steady. Teamsters are working pending the arbitration of their request for increased wages. We have had several strikes for increased wages this season. Women's label league is doing good work for the union labels.

Benton.—C. E. McCollom:

Nearly all trades are organized. Street laborers after a short strike compromised with some advantages. Union men command the respect of the employers in this vicinity. We are urging union labels to the front.

Bloomington.—A. L. Van Ness:

Organized labor prospering and making steady progress, although some unions gave up their charters after they secured all the improved conditions they desired, and it will take a reverse to make them realize that they must keep their organization and stand close together in order to maintain the benefits secured. Carpenters some time ago secured advance of two and one-half cents an hour without strike. The municipal work is done by the members of the federal labor union. The typographical union label stickers is very popular and we return all printing which does not bear the union label.

Carlinville.—R. Bohman:

Conditions here are satisfactory as nearly all workers are organized. A city ordinance favorable to organized labor was passed recently. Have some new unions under way.

Carrier Mills.—E. T. Davis:

In some lines of industry we have secured improved conditions without strike. Organized workers have the advantage over the unorganized. The condition of unorganized workers seems to be steadily growing worse. Clerks are about to organize.

Lewistown.—A. J. Stutes:

Industrial conditions are very good, considering that building is quite slow; nothing but repair work at this time. Prospects are brighter for the rest of the season. Hours have been reduced from nine to eight a day and wages have increased from 25 to 30 cents an hour.

Mattoon.—Clarence Krieg:

Organized labor in fair shape. Street-car men are unorganized and their wages range from 15 to 17 cents an hour and 11 hour day. Stove plate molders secured advance of five per cent. Shop men also secured advance in wages. Street-car men, metal workers, and federal labor unions are about to organize.

Mendota.—J. B. Phelps:

All trades find steady employment. No change since last report.

Pontiac.—Joe Murphy:

There is not much unorganized labor in this section. The shoe workers comprise the main part of the unorganized element and their conditions are poor. Wages have advanced over last year's scale in some of the organized crafts. All union labels are patronized. Work is not so plentiful as last season.

Quincy.—Hy. W. Vorndam:

Work is steady and plentiful. Generally speaking the condition of the unorganized workers is not good, but the organized workers owing to their own efforts are enjoying satisfactory conditions. An ordinance giving the city printing to a union shop over the bid of an unfair shop was passed at a recent meeting of city council. Patternmakers have organized.

Sparta.—Jas. F. La Rue:

Conditions here are very good for organized crafts. There are few unorganized workers in this city. Through diligent work we have secured the eight hour day where we formerly worked nine hours. Have prospects of two new organizations in the near future.

Springfield.—R. E. Woodmansee:

The condition of organized labor in Springfield is excellent and employment is steady. While there is not quite as much building going on this year as last, most of the members of the building trades are finding plenty to do. Since last report there have been no strikes or lockouts. The Springfield Union Label League is one of the liveliest organizations in the city and is receiving the support of all of the locals in the city who have a shop card, button, or label. The weaker organizations have been greatly strengthened. The retail clerks' union all over the state of Illinois met at Bloomington recently and formed a state organization and elected a secretary-treasurer and chose Springfield as the headquarters for the association. The secretary-treasurer will devote his entire time to the work of the organization.

Tamaroa.—W. H. Johnston:

Union men get most of the work to be done here. Employment is not plentiful at this writing. Wages and hours about the same as at last report.

Taylorville.—James A. Holmes:

Organized labor in prosperous condition and steadily employed. Union men generally are preferred to the unorganized workers. Wages in different lines have improved and the workday has

been reduced from nine to eight hours a day. Teamsters demanded and secured eight hour day at \$3.50 which is a raise of 50 cents a day. The new city council recognized the advance in wages. All unions urge their members to demand the union labels.

INDIANA.

La Porte.—Chas. F. Kelling:

Industrial conditions good. Union men have secured improved conditions and shorter hours. Sheet metal workers are about to organize. There is a good demand for union-labeled cigars.

Logansport.—O. P. Smith and Mrs. Dora Smith:

Every union man is working at good wages and fair conditions. We think we can bring all the skilled workers into the organizations and we are going to make the effort. Several new unions will be organized. Carpenters and federal union are under way. Work is steady in all lines. The non-unionists continue to complain because their wages are not so high and their hours are longer than the union men's. We tell them the only remedy is organization. We anticipate the largest and most successful Labor Day demonstration ever held here. Six cities, Peru, Huntington, Wabash, Kokomo, Lafayette, and Logansport will combine in the celebration. The International Label League Convention, which was held here in June, was beneficial to the cause of labor and a great help to the union labels.

Madison.—Henry H. Humphrey:

The unionized workers are far in advance of the unorganized as regards both hours and wages. The trade union movement is steadily gaining ground. Carpenters and painters are now working nine hour day and getting five cents an hour more than last year. This was secured without strike. The union men get about 50 cents more per day than the non-unionists, who have to work 10 hour day. Barbers and hodcarriers are about to organize. All union labels are patronized by union men.

Mt. Vernon.—James K. Kreutzinger:

Everything quiet in this section. Employment is not steady at this time. Farm laborers are talking organization. Label committee doing good work promoting the union labels, especially among the members of the farmers' union.

Vincennes.—J. O. Loten:

Building trades in good shape and enjoying steady employment. Organized workers have fair conditions. Painters and carpenters secured advance in wages without trouble. They will try for the eight hour day next year. Tailors have organized.

Wabash.—Chas. Euphrat:

Conditions are steadily improving for organized crafts owing to their own efforts. Employment is plentiful. Have one new union under way.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

So. McAlester.—D. S. O'Leary:

All trades steadily employed. Stone cutters secured raise of 40 cents per day without trouble. Organized labor in good shape; unorganized workers enjoy fair conditions owing to the general advancement in industrial conditions here. Federal labor union is about to organize.

IOWA.

Cedar Rapids.—A. J. Cronkhite:

Conditions here are good and organized crafts in good shape. Carpenters receive \$3.25 for eight hour day, building laborers get \$2 for eight hour day. Unorganized laborers working in shops and factories receive from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day working 10 hours. Employment is steady. The building trades on April first this year reduced the general working day from nine to eight hours without trouble. In some trades wages were raised, while others receive the same wages they did for the nine hour day. Teamsters and cement workers have organized and bartenders are under way. Women's label league is doing splendid work for the union labels.

Dubuque.—Simon Miller:

Organized labor conditions are far better than the unorganized. Millmen are on strike for 25 cents minimum wage, nine hour day, and union shop. Stationary firemen are organizing. Women's label league is doing good work for the union label. Union men should get together at the polls to elect men who will see to it that favorable labor measures are enacted.

Keokuk.—John C. Karle:

Organized labor making fair progress. Stationary firemen and engineers are organizing. Musicians have organized during month. Employment plentiful and steady.

Ottumwa.—H. E. Roe:

With the exception of miners all trades are steadily employed and find work plentiful. Freight handlers secured 10 per cent increase in wages without strike. The union men secure about 40 per cent higher wages than the non-unionists. The unions are increasing and steadily building up their membership. We have two committees working for the union label. Meat cutters have organized with a membership of 85.

Waterloo.—E. G. Pullen:

Industrial conditions good and employment steady. Molders gained nine hour day without reduction in wages. Machinists and boilermakers obtained raise of three cents per hour. Boilermakers' helpers received one and three-quarter cents an hour increase. The strike of the railway employes has been settled, conceding to the men the right to organize. Federal union has been formed at Cedar Falls. Plasterers, cooks, and waiters are about to organize. The work for the union labels is looked after by the women's label league.

KANSAS.

Kansas City.—S. E. Peete:

This is an excellent field for international organizers, especially among the teamsters and packinghouse trades. There are about eighteen thousand to twenty-five thousand employes in this city, with about ten per cent of them organized. Organized crafts here are in splendid condition, securing good wages and satisfactory hours. Employment is plentiful. A central labor union is being organized.

Topeka.—S. J. Crume:

No material change in wages or hours since last report. Hodcarriers have organized. The unions throughout the state are electing delegates to attend the state federation convention to be held here during the month.

West Mineral.—Sim A. Bramlette:

Carpenters have organized with good membership and their prospects are bright for the future. Retail clerks have organized and show deep interest in the movement. We are now about to organize a central labor union, in which the local unions will be well represented, and it will materially strengthen the trade union movement in this city.

KENTUCKY.*Louisville.*—John Young:

Organized labor booming. Employment is steady. Cigarmakers have bettered their conditions. Laundry workers have organized. Bookkeepers, typewriters, and colored paperhangers, and waist workers are about to organize. Good work is done for the union labels.

Owensboro—B. F. Herron:

There is a good demand for all union labor in this vicinity. Employment is steady in every organized trade. Union men are working the nine hour day. Carpenters at this writing are on strike for nine hour day and 30 cents an hour. Carriage workers are out for recognition of union. There seems to be a general demand for the nine hour day and higher wages. Flour mill employes have formed union. Federal union, lathers, teamsters, and stationary firemen are about to organize. There is a good demand for the union labels here.

MAINE.*Millinocket.*—E. J. Graham:

All trades are thoroughly organized and wages generally have increased. Industrial conditions are good and employment steady. Carpenters of East Millinocket have organized and expect to organize the farmers of Aroostook County shortly. Good work is done to push the union labels to the front.

Rumford Falls.—Frank M. Taylor:

Organized labor in good shape and steadily employed. One paper mill went on the eight hour basis June first, and a paper bag factory has adopted the nine hour day. Barbers are talking organization. The union label bulletins are displayed extensively in order to advertise the union labels.

Vinalhaven.—Winslow Roberts:

Practically all labor here is organized and enjoying good conditions. State child labor law was passed during the last session of the legislature.

MASSACHUSETTS.*Chicopee.*—J. F. Murphy:

Organized labor in good shape, but could still be improved. Wages have advanced without strike this season. Employment is steady. The Polish textile workers have formed union and the English-speaking workers are organizing another. Good work is done for the union labels.

Marlboro.—Philip J. Byrne:

Have been on a trip through Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio to see shoe dealers selling union-made shoes. I find the above states are fairly well organized. Am pushing the work of the union labels right along.

Newburyport.—T. P. B. Houghton:

Carpenters, painters, musicians, and bricklayers are organized. Employment is steady. All union labels are patronized.

Newton.—M. L. Chivers:

All building trades have strong unions, but few other trades are organized. Employment is plentiful and steady. Marked advance in wages was secured this spring on the construction work.

Pittsfield.—John B. Mickle:

Organized trades in fair shape and enjoying steady employment. Masons advanced wages 50 cents a day, lathers secured five cents a bundle increase, and building laborers 25 cents without strike. About ninety-five per cent of the workers in the building trades are organized. Other unions are steadily gaining. Butchers and metal workers are about to form unions.

Taunton.—D. O. MacGlashing:

There is a good demand for men in all lines of industry. Employment steady. Eight hour day generally prevails among organized crafts. Wages are steadily increasing. No strikes or other troubles to report. Organized labor is in the lead as regards working conditions. Plumbers are about to organize. Label committee from the central labor union is booming the union labels.

MICHIGAN.*Ann Arbor.*—J. V. Quirk:

Organized labor in this city making steady progress. The unorganized workers here are few, consisting of furniture factory workers and their conditions are not enviable. Employment is steady. Plumbers have organized. Printers' "stickers" are doing good work and indirectly aid the union labels of other trades.

Grand Rapids.—Eugene F. Gourdeau:

Most of the organized trades have bettered their conditions this year without strike. Horseshoers are now working nine hour day, which was secured the first of July. Some of the unorganized workers are sharing better conditions. For instance, during four months of the year the unorganized workers enjoy Saturday half-holiday, which was secured through organized effort. We consider it of great importance that organized labor throughout the country get in touch with the American Society of Equity, as there are many lines of work in which they may be mutually helpful. Milk venders have organized and have good prospects.

Marine City.—C. F. Farman:

Organized labor making good progress and enjoys steady employment, but the unorganized do not secure any work where we can furnish union men. Wages have improved without strike this season. All the city officials being union men, a man must show a union card in order to secure employment on municipal work. Have a couple of new unions under way.

Port Huron.—L. E. Deal:

There is considerable work here for all classes of labor, but wages are not up to the standard we desire. The trades here are not thoroughly organized, but those that have joined unions have bettered their working conditions. Employes in local saw works secured nine hour day without reduction of wages and without trouble. This plant is thoroughly union. The unorganized work the 10 hour day. Garment workers have organized with a membership of 50. Pressmen organized with bright prospects for a good organization. We have secured a weights and measures

ordinance after three years' effort. We are now favoring a renewal of gas companies' franchise for 10 years at 75 cents per thousand for all purposes.

Sault Ste. Marie.—Chas. W. Troyer:

Organized labor in this city in splendid shape and we expect to maintain its healthy condition. The unorganized crafts seem anxious to come in line. The unskilled laborers, teamsters, and unorganized laborers recently secured raise in wages. This is due to the sentiment created by the unions. Work is plentiful. There is good demand for the union labels. Central body and teamsters at Marquette have organized. Drug clerks of this city have formed union. Blacksmiths will organize.

Wyandotte.—Harry La Beau:

Organized labor is receiving from 25 cents to \$1 more per day than the unorganized. Employment is steady. We have a committee working for the union labels. Wages and hours about the same as last season.

MISSOURI.

Alexandria.—H. A. Sheets:

Work is plentiful and union men are favored by employers in this vicinity. Union men command higher pay than the non-unionists. There is a good demand for all union labels.

Kansas City.—John T. Smith:

Organized labor in fair shape and we are having a good season. Machinists are still on strike at this writing, but we look for settlement soon. Iron molders are also on strike. Over 60 per cent of both of these organizations have secured the nine hour day. About eight hundred new members have been added to the various local unions since the first of March. Blacksmiths and helpers have formed union. All union labels are well patronized.

Marceline.—Geo. R. McGregor:

Organized trades enjoy steady employment and good conditions, but same can not be said of the unorganized workers. No changes in wages or hours since last report. The union labels are promoted by the union label committee.

Moberly.—C. B. Dysart:

There is plenty of work for all trades. Laundry workers and waiters are organizing. No strikes or other troubles.

Novinger.—G. B. Queen:

Union men in this city are making renewed efforts to improve labor condition here and get all the workers in line. Trades and labor assembly is working to push the union labels to the front. Employment only fair.

Sedalia.—E. T. Behrens:

Condition of organized labor in this city is most gratifying. Wages are advancing in some lines and working conditions have been improved. Those already secured are being maintained. Employment is fairly steady. Sheet metal workers employed on the Missouri, Pacific and Iron Mountain are on strike for increase of three cents per hour. Tailors have organized.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Berlin.—Patrick Smyth:

Eight hour day is now general in this city, as all the paper and pulp mills secured eight hours on July first. Employment is steady. Industrial

conditions are practically the same since last report.

Keene.—A. A. Farnsworth:

Unorganized workers are coming into the unions and conditions here are very gratifying. The demand for labor exceeds the supply. Horseshoers have organized with every journeyman a member of the union. Teamsters and clerks are about to form unions. Since their organization the horseshoers notified several employers that they desired a nine hour day without reduction in wages. This was granted and went into effect July first.

NEW JERSEY.

Elizabeth.—John Keyes:

Union mechanics find steady employment. The general conditions as well as the hours and wages of union men are very much better than the conditions of the unorganized. Strike on New Jersey dry dock still continues. Teamsters and transfer men are likely to organize. Union label committee is doing good work for the union labels.

NEW YORK.

Jamestown.—Louis E. Ruden:

There is a great demand for skilled labor in all trades. Sheet metal workers have reduced hours from ten to nine without strike. Metal polishers have organized with a charter membership of four-fifths of the trade.

Little Falls.—Thos. J. Crowley:

Organized labor in good shape and enjoying steady employment. Tanners will probably organize. Central labor union is preparing for a big celebration on Labor Day.

Newburgh.—John Rothery:

Bricklayers, hodcarriers, plumbers, and metal workers secured increased wages this year through arbitration. Carpenters and painters at this writing are unsettled in their wage scale, but the outlook is bright for satisfactory settlement, through arbitration.

Sandy Hill.—Thos. E. Burke:

Organized labor steadily employed. Industrial conditions are good. Barge canal construction makes a good demand for labor. Machinists and laborers are forming unions.

Schenectady.—E. T. Larkins:

Organized labor was never in better shape than now and there is lots of work for the building trades as well as in all shop trades. We have had no strikes here. Electrical workers secured increase in wages and union agreement with General Electric Company. There is very little unorganized labor here. Good work has been done for the union labels.

Syracuse.—Robt. Kinney:

Skilled crafts are rapidly increasing their membership. Employment is plentiful; in some lines we can not meet the demand for help. Cement workers have organized and glove workers are about to form union. Women's label league is doing good work.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Asheville.—O. R. Jarrett:

Wages in all trades have advanced without trouble this season. Union men have much better conditions than the unorganized; the latter work 10 and 11 hours a day while the organized work

eight and nine hours at a higher rate of wages. There seems to be a greater tendency on the part of the unorganized to get in line. A federal union has been organized at Waynesville. Expect to report several other unions in the near future. Union men patronize union-label goods.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Fargo.—A. L. Failor:

Condition of organized labor is the very best, and all trades are steadily employed. Unorganized workers are working all kinds of hours at a low rate of wages. Almost every union has increased from five to 75 members during the month. Railway machinists have organized.

OHIO.

Ashtabula.—Jas. P. Alicoate:

Organized labor making steady progress. All trades working. Nearly all unions have made satisfactory wage agreement for the year. The unions are continually trying to improve conditions of the workers. Delegates from all unions to the central body report business booming.

Barnhill.—Fred Helle:

Most trades are fairly well employed. About three-fourths of the trades are organized and have secured shorter workday. The eight hour workday has been passed by city council and is observed on all street work.

Canton.—A. J. Robinson:

All organized labor employed at good wages. Brewery firemen have signed contracts for eight hour day. There is plenty of work for organizers representing the brick and tile workers, firemen, painters, and sheet metal workers. Tailors and bakers have organized. Federal union and machinists are about to form unions.

Crooksville.—S. R. Frazee:

In every way is the condition of organized labor far ahead of the unorganized. Employment fairly steady. Have three new unions under way. We do all we can to promote the union labels.

East Palestine.—Geo. H. Allcorn:

Organized trades in good shape and steadily employed. Musicians are organizing.

Fostoria.—Chas. E. Scharf:

Employment plentiful. All union men at work. Conditions good for organized crafts. Clerks are organizing. A great deal of work is done for the union labels.

Freemont.—H. A. Smith:

There is such a demand for laborers that the places can not all be filled. Conditions are pretty good here and as a consequence it is hard to get the unorganized in line, for they do not realize the necessity of organization except under stress of hard conditions. Garment workers secured increase in wages and recognition of union from a big manufacturing company. These garment workers organized because of a reduction in wages. The company also owns factories in Sandusky, where the girls have organized, and other factories in Clyde, Bellevue, and Tiffin.

Sandusky.—F. A. Hammond:

Industrial conditions good. Lady garment workers won advance in wages and other improvements after being out 12 weeks. This trade organized recently with 130 members. Paper mill

employees are forming unions. We are agitating the union labels.

Tiffin.—S. D. Burford:

Condition of organized labor improving. We are working to strengthen the weak places and we feel that our efforts will be crowned with success in the near future. Employment is steady and prospect good for plenty of work. Unorganized workers do not receive as high wages as the union men. Painters have organized with good prospects. Bakers and machinists are about to form unions.

OKLAHOMA.

Enid.—A. W. Hair:

Teamsters, painters, paperhangers, and carriage workers have organized recently. A central body has also been formed. Expect to get the laborers in line by next month.

Lawton.—A. Rebey:

Prospects are bright for the future. Work is plentiful in all branches. All union work calls for eight hour day here. Carpenters have increased wages from 35 to 40 cents an hour and reduced workday from nine to eight hours. Stone and brick masons gained 10 cents an hour. Plasterers also gained increased wages through strike. We have established a joint arbitration board and working agreement which is doing much good. Carpenters of Walter have formed union. Hod-carriers and building laborers, and a federal union of Walter are organizing.

Shawnee.—J. Harvey Lynch:

Organized labor steadily increasing and gaining improved condition over the unorganized. There is a fair demand for labor. We have secured several labor measures in the new constitution of the state. There is an increasing demand for the union labels. Several federal unions are under way.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Berwick.—H. W. Cope:

Organized labor in good shape, notwithstanding the fact that the building trades have been on strike. No changes in wages or hours since last month. There is no comparison between the condition of organized and unorganized labor. The latter are cut down to the lowest possible conditions. State legislature passed the employers' liability act. We demand the union labels at all times.

Easton.—J. H. Wesley:

Condition of organized labor continues to advance. Better wages, shorter hours, and other features denoting progress are being secured as result of conferences. The unorganized are getting restless and seeking organization. Employment is steady. Improved conditions have been secured in several trades without strike. This vicinity is no exception to the general field; organized labor always far ahead of the unorganized. Employers' liability act was passed by legislature. Hoisting engineers, stationary engineers, and silk mill employes are about to form unions.

Franklin.—W. J. Welter:

All trades, with but one exception, organized and in healthy condition. Machinists are on strike for better conditions. Building trades secured demands without strike. Electric railway

employees have formed union with 75 members. A federal union is being organized.

Mahanoy City.—R. C. Fowler:

All workers steadily employed. Carpenters have advanced wages three cents an hour; bricklayers and stonemasons secured five cents an hour increase without strike. Sheet metal workers have formed union and painters are organizing. All union men patronize the union labels.

New Brighton.—H. S. Smith:

Industrial conditions very good and employment steady. Carpenters have increased their wages from \$3 to \$3.25 a day. We try to promote the demand of the union labels.

North Wales.—Jas. H. Beam:

Work is plentiful in this section. Slight improvement is noticed in wages in some lines. We have a district council in the county which is doing good work. A business agent in the field also promotes things generally.

Pittston.—J. N. Cathrall:

Organized trades, such as painters, carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, stonemasons, and molders work eight hour day. Machinists work eight, nine, and ten hour day. Electricians are unorganized and work all kinds of hours. They are now getting ready to form union. A federal union, also, is being formed. We are publishing a labor paper which is very helpful to the workers in this vicinity. Boilermakers and helpers have organized. Retail clerks' union is a strong organization and is helpful in the work for the union labels. Ladies' label league doing active work for the union labels.

Warren.—Chas. A. Anderson:

Organized labor in better shape than ever before. Although work has not been plentiful the unionized trades have gained shorter hours and more pay without strike. The various union labels are being advertised and demanded. Several new unions are under way.

York.—Wm. Kelly:

Great interest is manifested in trade unionism. Cigarmakers added 67 new members recently. Conditions of union men steadily improving. Boilermakers are organizing. We continually agitate for the union labels.

TEXAS.

Abilene.—Wm. T. Scarborough:

All union men at work. Unorganized workers also find work to do, but the larger portion of the workers here are union men. Laborers and barbers are organizing. We patronize all union labels.

Austin.—Jos. Amstead:

Employment is fairly plentiful. Organized labor in fair shape. Musicians and stationary engineers have formed unions. Teamsters are about to organize.

Denison.—F. R. Lawhon:

Denison is well organized, nearly all trades in line. Employment is steady. Several trades have obtained reduction in hours and others have increased wages without trouble. We are constantly agitating the union labels.

Ennis.—K. R. Perry:

Every union man with card is working. All skilled labor is organized. All trades doing nicely. We patronize the union labels.

Galveston.—Harry Weimar:

With few exceptions organized labor in splendid condition. Tanners won complete victory in their strike. Tanners and plumbers have advanced wages and reduced hours as result of strike. Label league is doing excellent work. Bakers' drivers have organized.

San Antonio.—W. W. Southworth:

Every one in the building trades working, but wages are not what they should be considering the demand for labor. Clerks are likely to organize. Commercial telegraphers, plasterers, meat cutters, garment workers, lathers and chauffeurs have organized. We are particularly pushing the union labels on printing, tobacco, and clothing.

Thurber.—M. D. Lasater and C. L. Lightfoot:

All trades are enjoying steady employment and good conditions. This town is thoroughly organized and conditions are satisfactory. Car yard men have formed union. We patronize union-made goods.

UTAH.

Salt Lake City.—Daniel I. Elton:

Some of the building trades are out on strike for increased wages. Bookbinders secured eight hour day without trouble. Truckmen have formed union. Federal union, slaughterhouse men, candy makers, meat cutters, cement workers, and retail clerks are about to organize.

VERMONT.

Bellows Falls.—J. J. O'Connor:

Papermakers, molders, painters, garment workers, and bartenders are well organized. All day workers in paper mill have secured nine hour day without strike. Painters have secured raise of 25 cents per day. About six hundred men are on strike at this writing to enforce the eight hour day in paper mills.

Rutland.—Philip J. Halvosa:

Organized labor in general doing very well throughout this district. State of employment has been remarkably good. Electrical workers secured nine hour day at \$2.50 minimum wage, with allowance for overtime, where they formerly worked 10 hour day for \$2.10 and no pay for overtime. This was secured after a 16 days' strike. Slate workers are out for the nine hour day, 600 strong, and not one man has broken ranks. The bosses have resorted to eviction and threaten to starve men into giving up union. They have 15 imported strike breakers at work. State branch is taking steps to enforce the weekly payment law which went into effect June first. A test case will be taken to supreme court of Vermont.

White River Junction.—E. D. Biathrow:

Organized labor making steady progress. Better conditions are being secured by the union men, while the unorganized workers have to take what is left and work long hours. Every man here is steadily employed. The demand for labor can not be met. The weekly payment law has taken effect and is appreciated by merchants as well as the workingmen. Railroad helpers and laborers at Concord, N. H., have formed union. Several trades in Concord and other places are organizing.

VIRGINIA.

Clifton Forge.—J. E. Welch:

Employment is steady. Machinists are thoroughly organized and in splendid condition as re-

gards membership and finances. All organized trades steadily improve their conditions. We demand the union labels when purchasing.

Richmond.—James Brown:

Organized labor doing well, while the unorganized have to accept all the hardships put upon them. Printers are still on strike. We demand the union labels when purchasing.

WASHINGTON.

Everett.—A. R. Garner:

Organized trades in good shape with the exception of cooks and waiters, but we expect to have them in good standing soon. Shingle weavers secured 12½ per cent increase in wages throughout the state without strike. Union labor is fighting against the importation of Jap labor in competition with white workers. Cement workers have organized. Clerks are organizing.

Seattle.—F. W. Cottrill:

Quite a number of the unskilled trades other than the building laborers have now organized. Work is fairly plentiful. Organized trades getting good conditions. Cooks and waiters are demanding a six day week with fair success. A building ordinance with a clause for the protection of workmen is about to be passed. Brass polishers, pole raisers, and electricians' assistants have formed

unions. Laundry workers and upholsterers are likely to organize. Central labor union has issued 12,500 universal working cards to 73 unions affiliated.

WISCONSIN.

Ashland.—Frank Gauthier:

Condition of organized labor steadily improving. Coal-yard workers secured raise of 2½ cents per hour and time and half for overtime. Blast furnace workers are about to organize.

Fon du Lac.—Wm. Graessle:

All organized trades have steady employment. Cigarmakers printers, tailors, and brewery unions in good shape. Blacksmiths, horseshoers, and pressmen in fair condition. No changes since last report. Legislature adopted the eight hour measure for telegraphers.

Racine.—R. M. Walsh:

Work is fairly plentiful. Trunk workers in one factory obtained eight per cent increase without strike. At Ives the Italians working in stone-quarry were replaced by Slavs on June first. After working 12 hours they struck for \$2 a day, an increase of 25 cents. In 42 hours they obtained their demand. The state federation convention was held here in June.

DOMINION NOTES.

CANADA.

Halifax.—Ira G. Mason:

Organized labor making steady progress. The unions are adding new members and prospects are bright. Employment fairly steady. As result of strike two organizations secured five cents per hour increase on day and night work. Longshoremen have organized. Freight handlers, also, have organized. Several other trades are getting ready to organize.

Moosejaw.—Ed. Stephenson:

The lack of adequate legislative action, or provision for it, undoubtedly deprives organized toilers of much provincial legislation. Labor has not yet asserted any special identity in that direction. This year the unionists are more appreciative of the benefits obtained by organization and are doing far better service than ever before in canvassing non-unionists. There is no organized opposition to the movement nor do the individuals offer

serious criticisms. There is no doubt that the growing popularity of unionism will recruit new members and new unions. All union members are fully employed. The ruling tendency is, that the skilled non-union men receive little or no more than prevailing wage for rough and ever-ready toil. More time is being devoted to the discussion of the union labels than formerly. Carpenters of Regina have organized with 52 members. Retail clerks, teamsters, and railway laborers, are about to organize. Trades and labor congress of Canada convenes its 23d annual session in Winnipeg in September. We have two labor papers doing good work.

PORTO RICO.

Arecibo.—Emilo Fariza:

Shoe workers of Utuado and hodcarriers and building laborers of Arecibo have organized. Leather workers, laborers, and agricultural workers are likely to form unions shortly. The union labels are patronized.



BRITISH TRADE DISPUTES ACT.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE WORKMEN OF TRADE UNIONS AND TRADE DISPUTES

(6 Edw. 7, Chapt. 47, Dec. 21, 1906).

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. The following paragraph shall be added as a new paragraph after the first paragraph of section three of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875:

"An act done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons shall, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, not be actionable unless the act, if done without any such agreement or combination, would be actionable."

2. (1) "It shall be lawful for one or more persons, acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a trades union or of an individual employer or firm in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, to attend at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, if they so attend merely for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working."

(2) Section seven of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, is hereby repealed from "attending at or near" to the end of the section.

3. "An act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be actionable on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment or that it is an interference with the trade, business, or employment of some other person, or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or his labor as he wills."

4. (1) "An action against a trade union, whether of workmen or masters, or against any members or officials thereof on behalf of themselves and all other members of the trade union in respect of any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the trade union, shall not be entertained by any court."

(2) "Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of the trustees of a trade union to be sued in the events provided for by the Trade Union Act, 1871, section nine, except in respect of any tortious act committed by or on behalf of the union in contemplation or in furtherance of a trade dispute."

5. (1) This act may be cited as the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, and the Trade Union Acts, 1871 and 1876, and this act may be cited together as the Trade Union Acts, 1871 to 1906.

(2) In this act the expression "trade union" has the same meaning as in the Trade Union Acts, 1871 and 1876, and shall include any combination as therein defined, notwithstanding that such combination may be the branch of a trade union.

(3) In this act, and in the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, the expression "trade dispute" means any dispute between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, which is connected with the employment or non-employment, or the terms of the employment, or with the conditions of labor, of any person, and the expression "workmen" means all persons employed in trade or industry, whether or not in the employment of the employer with whom a trade dispute arises; and, in section three of the last-mentioned act, the words "between employers and workmen" shall be repealed.

THE UNSATISFIED.

They keep on going, they're never at rest,
They won't stop doing when doing their best,
They can't keep still and they're bound to go
When there's something ahead that they do not
know;

They're not content and they will not be,
And, oh, how good for the world to see
The great unsatisfied army sweep
Over the hills where the sleepers sleep
Wresting their crown from the hands of fate,
Taking the fortresses gate by gate,
Marching on to the top of the hill,
The golden army of force and will!



OFFICIAL



American Federationist.

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We Don't Patronize.

When application is made by an international union to the American Federation of Labor to place any business firm upon the "We Don't Patronize" list the international is required to make a full statement of its grievance against such company, and also what efforts have been made to adjust the same.

The American Federation of Labor either through correspondence or by duly authorized representatives seeks an interview with such firm for the purpose of ascertaining the company's version of the matter in controversy.

After having exhausted in this way every effort to amicably adjust the matter, the application, together with a full history of the entire matter, is submitted to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for such action as it may deem advisable. If approved, the firm's name appears on the "We Don't Patronize" list. In the following issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

An international union is not allowed to have published the names of more than three firms at any one time.

Similar course is followed when application is made by a local union directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Directly affiliated local unions are allowed the publication of but one firm at one time.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms—Labor papers please note changes from month to month and copy:

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

Bread.—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.
Cigars.—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerba, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City; The Henry George and Tom Moore.
Flour.—Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Groceries.—James Butler, New York City.
Tobacco.—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.
Whiskey.—Finch Distilling Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

CLOTHING.

Clothing.—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Corsets.—Chicago Corset Company, manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.
Gloves.—J. H. Cowrie Glove Co., Des Moines, Iowa; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.
Hats.—J. B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry H. Roelof & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Shirts and Collars.—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.

PRINTING AND PUBLICATIONS.

Bookbinders.—Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Printing.—Hudson, Kimberley & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Coukey & Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia Inquirer; Philadelphia Bulletin.

POTTERY, GLASS, STONE, AND CEMENT.

Pottery and Brick.—Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; Corning Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Company, Corning, N. Y.
Cement.—Portland Peninsular Cement Company, Jackson, Mich.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

MACHINERY AND BUILDING.

General Hardware.—Landers, Frary & Clark, Aetna Company, New Britain, Conn.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company, Turner's Falls, Mass.; Henry Diston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Knife Company, Walden, N. Y.
Iron and Steel.—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company of Carpentersville, Ill.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; American Hoist and Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Standard Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Manitowoc Dry Dock Company, Manitowoc, Wis.
Stoves.—Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.; United States Heater Company, Detroit, Mich.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Home Stove Works, Indianapolis, Ind.; Bucks Stove and Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WOOD AND FURNITURE.

Bags.—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.
Brooms and Dusters.—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.

Fibre Ware.—Indurated Fibre Ware Company, Lockport, N. Y.

Furniture.—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.

Gold Beaters.—Hastings and Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. J. Keesley, New York City; F. W. Rauskolb, Boston, Mass.

Lumber.—Reinle Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.; Gray's Harbor Commercial Co., Cosmopolis, Wash.

Leather.—Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

Paper.—Rimington-Martin Paper Co., Norfolk, N. Y. (Raymond Paper Co., Raymondsville, N. Y.; J. L. Frost Paper Co., Norwood, N. Y.); Potter Wall Paper Co., Hoboken, N. J.

Wall Paper.—William Bailey & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio.

Watches.—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor; T. Zurbrugg Watch Case Company, Riverside, N. J.

Wire Cloth.—Thos. E. Gleason, East Newark, N. J.; Lind say Wire Weaving Co., Collingwood, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bill Posters.—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Van Buren Co., and New York Bill Posting Co., New York City.

Hotels.—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Railways.—Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

Telegraphy.—Western Union Telegraph Company and its Messenger Service.

D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.
Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.
C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT, JUNE, 1907.

Compiled by the Editor of the American Federationist.

Of the 1,028 unions making returns for June, 1907, with an aggregate membership of 81,500, there were 2 of one per cent without employment. In the preceding month 1,013 unions, with a membership of 74,300, reported 1.7 per cent unemployed.

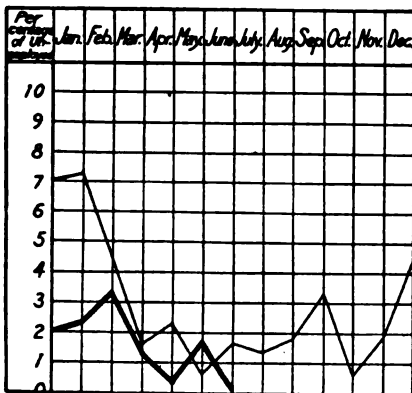


Chart showing the reported percentage of unemployed members of trade unions at the close of each month, commencing January, 1906.

The heavy line indicates the per cent for 1907; the light line for 1906.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Following is a statement of the receipts and expenses for the month of June, 1907. [The months are abbreviated thus: j, f, m, a, m, etc.]

1. Balance on hand June 1, 1907.....	\$117,813 78
Tennessee state fed of labor, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j.....	5 00
Tuck pointers 10884, tax, may, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Laborers prot 12469, tax, may, \$1.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
United garment workers of A, tax, may.....	162 88
Federal labor 12375, tax, a, m, \$10; d f, \$10.....	20 00
Federal labor 8281, tax, may, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	8 00
Federal labor 10964, tax, apr, 90c; d f, 90c.....	1 80
Federal labor 12495, sup.....	5 60
Mineral water bottlers 11817, sup.....	16 00
Federal labor 12358, sup.....	11 50
Federal labor 12448, tax, June, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10; sup, \$1 25.....	3 45
Tar, felt, and waterproof makers 7665, sup.....	2 10
Water workers empl 12806, tax, a, m, \$10.40; d f, \$10 40.....	20 80
Central labor union, Southbridge, Mass, tax, d, '06, j, f, \$2.50; sup, \$1.....	8 50
Federal labor 11098, tax, may, 35c; d f, 35c.....	70
Trades and labor council, Lansing, Mich, tax, j, a, s, 1906.....	2 50
3. Conn state fed of labor, tax, may, '06, to and incl apr, '07.....	10 00
Trades and labor assem, Carlinville, Ill, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j, '07.....	5 00
Trades and labor assem, Fargo, N D, tax, a, m, j, '07.....	2 80
Central labor council, Franklin, Pa, tax, j, f, m, '07.....	2 50
Trades and labor council, Kalamazoo, Mich, tax, f, m, a, '07.....	2 50
Twin City labor congress, Sterling and Rock Falls, Ill, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j, '07.....	5 00
Central labor union, Posey County, Ind, tax, f, m, a, '07.....	2 50
Laborers prot 12536, sup.....	10 00
Federal labor 9757, sup.....	5 00
Central trades council, Frankford, Ind, sup.....	5 00
Trades and labor assem, Canton, Ill, sup.....	5 00
Federal labor 10535, tax, m, a, m, \$3.30; d f, \$3.30.....	6 60
Federal labor 10419, tax, a, m, j, '07, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	2 10
Federal labor 8088, tax, a, m, '07, \$2.50, d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Federal labor 9088, tax, m, j, '07, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 40
Federal labor 11871, tax, may, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50
Federal labor 11459, tax, may, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Hair spinners 10899, tax, may, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50
Stable workers 10018, tax, apr, 35c; d f, 35c.....	6 00
Spring and pocket knife makers 12449, tax, may, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Clay miners and laborers 8508, tax, a, m, j, '07, tax, 35c; d f, 35c.....	12 00
Soft beer bottlers and peddlers 8984, tax, may, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50
Pile drivers 9901, tax, a, m, \$4.10; d f, \$4.10.....	8 20
Assorters and packers 8316, tax, June, \$5.50; d f, \$5.50.....	11 00
Sewer workers 12281, tax, apr, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50
Marble, mosaic, and terrazzo workers 10263, tax, a, m, j, '07, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75.....	7 50
Federal labor 9435, tax, June, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20; sup, 50c.....	2 90
Federal labor 12490, sup.....	2 50
Arkansas state fed of labor, tax, oct, '06, to and incl sept, '07, \$10; sup, 50c.....	10 50
Intl pavers rammermen, sup.....	6 00
Federal labor 12509, sup.....	10 00
Utah state fed of labor, tax, jan, '07, to and incl dec, '07.....	10 00
4. Federated trades assem, Portland, Ore, tax, feb, '07, to and incl jan, '08.....	10 00
Trades council, Austin, Tex, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j.....	5 00
Central labor union, Middletown, N Y, tax, f, m, a.....	2 50
Federal labor 8162, tax, a, m, j, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Federal labor 10746, tax, apr, \$2.20; d f, \$2.20.....	4 40
Federal labor 11971, tax, apr, 55c; d f, 55c.....	1 10
Federal labor 12408, tax, may, \$9.25; d f, \$9.25.....	18 50
Rock drillers and tool sharpeners 12366, tax, may, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25.....	6 50
Park employes prot asso 11820, tax, m, a, \$2.90; d f, \$2.90.....	5 80
Hospital employes asso 10641, tax, a, m, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00

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4. Oil and gas well workers 12009, sup.....	\$5 00
Central labor union, Biddeford and Saco, Me, sup.....	1 10
Federal labor 12450, tax, may, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40; sup, \$1.....	3 80
Rubber workers 12480, sup.....	3 50
Federal labor 10651, tax, a, m, j, \$10.50; d f, \$10.50; sup, \$10.....	31 00
Shipkeepers prot 8970, tax, m, a, m, \$8.30; d f, \$8.30; sup, \$1.25.....	7 85
Carwheel molders and helpers 10710, tax, June, 95c; d f, 95c; sup, 60c.....	2 50
5. Central trades and labor assem, Belmont co, Ohio, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j.....	5 00
Central trades and labor union, St Louis, Mo, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j.....	5 00
Central labor union, Thompsonville, Conn, tax, j, f, m.....	2 50
Federated trades council, Waukeesa, Wis, tax, f, m, a.....	2 50
Central labor union, North Adams, Mass, tax, j, f, m.....	2 50
Central labor union, Portland, Me, tax, f, m, a.....	2 50
Trades and labor assem, Pekin, Ill, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j.....	5 00
Central trades and labor assem, Sparta, Ill, tax, d, '06, j, f, m, a, m.....	5 00
Central labor council, Cincinnati, Ohio, tax, feb, '07, to and incl jan, '08.....	10 00
Indiana state fed of labor, tax, nov, '06, to and incl oct, '07.....	10 00
Machinists and crane helpers 12235, tax, a, m, j, j, a, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Moving picture machine operators 12370, tax, may, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Federal labor 10279, tax, may, \$2.45; d f, \$2.45.....	4 90
Federal labor 9670, tax, a, m, j, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	2 10
Fibre pressmen 9331, tax, June, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85.....	3 70
Curbstome cutters and setters 9378, tax, a, m, j, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
United bro of carpenters and joiners of A, tax, apr.....	967 50
Intl asso of car workers, tax, a, m.....	50 00
Egg inspectors 11264, tax, may, \$15; d f, \$15.....	30 00
5. Intl union of slate workers, tax, may.....	\$15 50
Firemens asso 12270, tax, may, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00
Park employes prot 12044, tax, a, m, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70.....	3 40
Badge and lodge paraphernalia makers, 9138, tax, may, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00
Soda and mineral water bottlers and work-ers, 8514, tax, a, m, \$4.55; d f, \$4.55; sup, 25c.....	9 35
Lamplighters 12464, tax, may, \$19.80; d f, \$19.80; sup, \$2.40.....	42 00
Amal meat cutters and butcher workmen of A, sup.....	10 80
Federal labor 11434, tax, m, a, m, \$3.05; d f, \$3.05; sup, \$1.....	7 10
Federal labor 12325, sup.....	2 00
Gypsum miners 12498, sup.....	8 00
Moccasins and moccasins slipper workers 12238, sup.....	25
6. Trades assem, Postoria, Ohio, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j.....	5 00
Central trades and labor council, Cape Girar-deau, Mo, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j.....	5 00
Trades and labor council, Lowell, Mass, tax, f, m, a.....	2 50
Central trades and labor assem, Spring-field, Mo, tax, f, m, a.....	2 50
Central trades and labor assem, Tampa, Fla, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j.....	5 00
Federal labor 12060, tax, apr, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50
Federal labor 9182, tax, a, m, j, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Journeyman barbers intl union of A, tax, f, m.....	289 79
Metal polishers, buffers, platers, brass work-ers intl union of N A, tax, a, m.....	100 00
Federal labor 12018, tax, June, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	8 00
Federal labor 12352, tax, apr, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Federal labor 9087, tax, f, m, a, m, j, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75.....	7 50
Federal labor 8279, tax, a, m, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Sewer diggers 8862, tax, may, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
American society of plate engravers 9008, tax, June, 95c; d f, 95c.....	1 90
Horse-nail makers 7180, tax, June, \$5.25; d f, \$5.25.....	10 50
Hat dyers and helpers 12245, tax, may, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60.....	3 20
Trades assem, Decatur, Ill, tax, j, f, m, \$2.50; sup, 5c.....	2 55
Machinists helpers and laborers 12298, tax, may, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10; sup, \$5.50.....	13 70
Clay workers 12461, sup.....	2 00
Suspender workers 12382, sup.....	3 75
Mineral and soda water bottlers 9275, tax, June, 50c; d f, 50c; sup, \$1.85.....	2 85
Artesian well drillers and levermen 10844, tax, June, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, \$1.....	3 00
Mosaic workers 12510, sup.....	10 00
Central labor union, Macon, Ga, sup.....	5 00
Central labor union, Macon, Ga, tax, j, a, s.....	2 50
7. Trades and labor assem, Oelwein, Iowa, tax, June.....	84
Trades and labor assem, Muscatine, Iowa, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j.....	5 00
Central labor union, Meadville, Pa, tax, d, '06, j, f, m, a, m.....	5 00
Trades and labor assem, Sandy Hill, N Y, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j.....	5 00
Trades and labor assem, Shawnee, Okla, tax, f, m, a.....	2 50
Central labor union, Peru, Ind, tax, d, '06, j, f, m, a, m.....	5 00
Trades and labor council, Memphis, Tenn, tax, feb, '07, to and incl jan, '08.....	10 00
Trades and labor council, Kokomo, Ind, tax, n, d, '06, j, f, m, a, m.....	5 00
Central labor union Conneaut, Ohio, tax, j, f, m.....	2 50
United powder and high explosive workers of A, tax, j, f, m, a.....	9 20
Federal labor 10807, tax, apr, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Federal labor 11519, tax, a, m, \$3.40; d f, \$3.40.....	6 80
Federal labor 10816, tax, a, m, \$5.50; d f, \$5.50.....	11 00
Railroad transfer messengers and clerks 11639, tax, June, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40
Base ball makers 10929, tax, may, 65c; d f, 65c.....	1 30
Cigar factory tobacco strippers 10227, tax, may, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	8 00
Bridge tenders 12383, tax, may, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	7 00
Horse-nail makers 9656, tax, June, \$2.75; d f, \$2.75.....	5 50
Horse-nail makers p and b 6170, tax, may, \$6.25; d f, \$6.25.....	12 50

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7. Lastmakers 9299, tax, a, m, j, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20	\$2 40
Assorters and packers 8818, sup.	5 00
Railroad helpers and laborers 12487, tax, June, \$3.10; d f, \$3.10; sup, 5c	6 25
Pole raisers and electrical assistants 12491, tax, June, \$3; d f, \$3; sup, \$3	9 00
Central trades and labor council, Kingston, N Y, sup.	50
United garment workers of A, sup.	2 75
Federal labor 8189, tax, may, \$3; d f, \$3, sup, 75c	6 75
Federal labor 8396, tax, June, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Flat janitors 12361, tax, may, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75; sup, \$1.25	4 75
8. Central labor council, Portsmouth and vic, Ohio, tax, m, a, m.	2 50
Central labor council, Los Angeles, Cal, tax, f, m, a.	2 50
United labor congress of Mahoning co, Ohio, tax, f, m, a.	2 50
Central labor union, Manchester, N H, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j.	5 00
Central labor union, Lancaster and vic, Pa, tax, dec, '06, j, f, m, a, m.	5 00
Intl bro of bookbinders, tax, o, n, d, '06, j, f, m, a, m, j.	400 50
Rhode Island state fed of labor, tax, d, '06, j, f, m, a, m.	5 00
Coopers intl union of N A, tax, a, m.	58 20
Trades council, Enid, Okla, sup.	5 00
Steel and copper plate engravers league 12511, sup.	5 00
Flat janitors 12512, sup.	10 00
Flat janitors 12512, tax, July, 75c; d f, 75c; sup, 75c.	2 25
Federal labor 11879, tax, a, m, j, \$1.00; d f, \$1.00	3 20
Federal labor 8238, tax, a, m, \$5; d f, \$5.	10 00
Federal labor 12444, tax, may, \$12.35; d f, \$12.35	24 70
Federal labor 12362, tax, may, \$2.5; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Federal labor 7241, tax, June, 85c; d f, 85c.	1 70
Federal labor 7204, tax, may, 60c; d f, 60c.	1 20
Interlocking switch and signalmen 1786, tax, may, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25	6 50
Paper handlers 11234, tax, a, m, j, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50	15 00
Stable employees 12382, tax, may, \$1; d f, \$1.	2 00
8. Mineral water bottlers 11829, tax, a, m, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20	\$2 40
Gas workers 12451, tax, June, \$6; d f, \$6.	12 00
Laborers prot 12430, sup.	5 80
Icemens prot 9254, sup.	50
Federal labor 12428, tax, may, 55c; d f, 55c; sup, 50c	1 60
Federal labor 8720, tax, may, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35; sup, 75c	3 45
Decorators, costumers, and badgemakers 11555, sup.	8 00
Florists and gardeners 10726, sup.	1 00
Cigar factory tobacco strippers 11939, sup.	8 00
Federal labor 12443, sup.	1 25
10. Trades and labor assem, Charleston, S C, tax, f, m, a.	2 50
Federation of labor, Springfield, Ill, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j.	5 00
Trades and labor assem, Des Moines, Iowa, tax, n, d, '06, j, f, m, a.	5 00
Central labor union, Lyndonville, Vt, sup.	10 00
Wire and cable workers (female) 12513, sup.	10 00
Furniture packers prot 10699, sup.	5 00
Central trades council, Pittsburg, Pa, tax, f, m, a.	2 50
Central trades council, Pittsburg, Pa, tax, m, j, j.	2 50
Central federation of labor, Albany, N Y, tax, f, m, a.	2 50
Central labor union, Newburyport, Mass, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j.	5 00
Central labor union, Arcelbo, P R, tax, bal j, a, a, o, n, d, '06, j, '07.	5 50
Trades and labor council, Ionia, Mich, tax, n, d, '06, j, f, m, a.	5 00
Central labor union, Trenton, N J, tax, j, f, m.	2 50
Trades and labor assem, Ottawa, Ill, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j.	5 00
Central labor union, Worcester, Mass, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j.	5 00
Central labor union, Stamford, Conn, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j.	5 00
Central labor union, Ponce, P R, tax, sept, '06, to and incl feb, '07.	15 00
Colorado state federation of labor, tax, n, d, '06, j, f, m, a.	5 00



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10. Bro of painters, decorators, and paperhang-

ers of A, tax, may	\$320 21
Wood, wire, and metal lathers Intl, tax, June	20 00
Intl photo engravers of N A, tax, a, m	28 52
Federal labor 12383, tax, apr, 50c; d f, 50c	1 00
Federal labor 11983, tax, may, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Federal labor 11423, tax, a, m, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	8 00
Federal labor 11386, tax, June, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50
Federal labor 8384, tax, may, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05	2 10
Federal labor 11423, tax, June, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	8 00
Federal labor 8060, tax, June, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75	7 50
Federal labor 12424, tax, a, m, \$1.45; d f, \$1.45	8 90
Railroad helpers and laborers 12263, tax, may, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Suspender workers 12282, tax, a, m, J, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20	2 40
Spring and pocket-knife makers 12272, tax, may, \$1.95; d f, \$1.95	3 90
Plumbers laborers and sewer pipe layers 9926, tax, a, m, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	8 00
Milkers 8961, tax, may, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50	15 00
Metermakers prot 11250, tax, m, a, \$15; d f, \$15	30 00
United pearl workers 12472, tax, may, \$13.70; d f, \$13.70	27 40
Janitors prot 10867, tax, apr, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Agricultural workers 11897, tax, a, m, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Bed-spring makers prot 12103, tax, may, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75	7 50
Telephone operators 11498, tax, June, 60c; d f, 60c	1 20
Bridge tenders 12338, tax, June, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50	7 00
Porters 12029, tax, may, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	3 00
Fur hat feeders and weighers 12360, tax, may, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50	7 00
Paper bag workers 11757, tax, June, 60c; d f, 60c	1 20
Sewer cleaners and repairers 10886, tax, apr, \$5; d f, \$5	10 00
Horse-nail makers 7180, sup	10 00
Intl bro of papermakers of A, sup	2 25
Machinists helpers and handymen 12492, sup	1 83
Punch press operators 12373, tax, may, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, \$1	4 00
Suspendermakers 9560, sup	16 00
Poultry and game dressers prot 12477, tax, June, 75c; d f, 75c; sup, \$1	2 50
Trades and labor council, Peekskill, N Y, sup	1 00

11. Trades and labor council, Livingston, Mont,

tax, f, m, a	2 50
Central trades and labor council, Providence, R I, tax, nov, '06, to and incl oct, '07	10 00
Trades council, Greensboro, N C, tax, d, '06, j, f, m, a, m	5 00
Trades and labor assem, Bloomington, Ill, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j	5 00
Richmond Boro central trades and labor council, Staten Island, N Y, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j	5 00
Machinists helpers 12307, tax, June, 95c; d f, 95c	1 90
Federal labor 12514, sup	10 00
Newsboys prot asso 10962, tax, j, f, m	2 80

11. Central labor council, San Joaquin co, Cal,

tax, nov, '06, to and incl July, '07	\$7 50
Federal labor 12416, tax, may, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20	2 40
Federal labor 12321, tax, may, 70c; d f, 70c	1 40
Union obrera federada 11953, tax, apr, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50	15 00
Printers roller makers 10638, tax, June, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50
Nail mill employes 9987, tax, June, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75	3 50
Ship machinery and derrick riggers 10815, tax, June, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70	5 40
Hospital employees prot 10768, tax, m, j, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70	3 40

12. Tri-city labor congress, Clinton and Lyons,

Iowa, and Fulton, Ill, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j	5 00
Central trades council, Marion, Ind, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j	5 00
Central labor union, Wilkes Barre, Pa, tax, feb, '07, to and incl Jan, '08	10 00
Trades and labor assem, Tucson, Ariz, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j	5 00
Central labor union, Portsmouth, N H, tax, mar, '07, to and incl feb, '08	16 00
Central trades and labor assem, Corinth, N Y, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j	5 00
Thurber trades council, Thurber, Tex, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j	5 00
Vermont state fed of labor, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s, o	5 84
Central trades and labor council, Rutland, Vt, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j	5 00
Trades and labor council, Lansing, Mich, tax, o, n, d, '06	2 50
Central labor union, Terre Haute, Ind, tax, d, '06, j, f	2 80
Laborers prot 9523, tax, a, m, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20	2 40
Laborers prot 8249, tax, a, m, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	9 00
Intl glove workers union of A, tax, June	4 25
Intl union of elevator constructors, tax, may	11 54
Federal labor 11449, tax, apr, 75c; d f, 75c	1 50

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12. Federal labor 11248, tax, m, j, \$1; d f, \$1	\$2 00	14. Intl asso of bridge and structural iron work-	\$100 00
Federal labor 8364, tax, June, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80	3 60	ers, tax, a, m.	
Stone derricks prot 6721, tax, a, m, j,	15 00	City laborers prot 12280, tax, m, j, \$7.50; d f,	15 00
\$7.50; d f, \$7.50		\$7.50	
Paper carriers p and b asso 5783, tax, m, j,	6 00	Machinists helpers 12328, tax, may, \$1.50;	3 00
\$3; d f, \$3		d f, \$1.50	3 00
Spring and pocket-knife makers 12308, tax,	5 40	Federal labor 7295, tax, a, m, j, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	6 70
m, j, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70		Federal labor 12080, tax, may, \$2.85; d f, \$2.85	6 00
Tin, steel, iron, and granite ware workers	12 00	Federal labor 9875, tax, a, m, j, a, \$3; d f, \$3	90
10943, tax, June, \$8; d f, \$8	8 40	Federal labor 12002, tax, may, 45c; d f, 45c	2 00
Stoneware potters 8302, tax, apr, \$1.70; d f,	11 90	Federal labor 12061, tax, June, \$1; d f, \$1	9 40
\$1.70	10 00	Federal labor 12358, tax, may, \$4.70; d f, \$4.70	
Oil and gas workers 12107, tax, may, \$5.95;	10 00	Lamp lighters 11943, tax, m, j, \$11.50; d f,	23 00
d f, \$5.95	10 00	\$11.50	
Central labor union, Nelsonville, Ohio, sup	10 00	Music engravers 11809, tax, may, \$1.70; d f,	8 40
Federal labor 12515, sup.	10 00	\$1.70	
Cheesemakers 12516, sup.	4 10	House raisers and movers 12314, tax, June,	1 50
Laborers prot 12224, tax, may, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05;	1 75	75c; d f, 75c	
sup, \$2	2 75	Water pipe caulkers 10680, tax, j, a, s, \$1.50;	3 00
Federal labor 12865, tax, may, 85c; d f, 85c;	2 95	d f, \$1.50	
sup, 5c	21 50	Spring pocket knife makers 12229, tax, may,	12 50
Central labor union, Lebanon, N H, tax, a,	1 00	\$6.25; d f, \$6.25	
m, j, \$2.50; sup, 25c	5 00	Hospital attendants prot 8097, tax, m, j, \$1.50;	8 00
Federal labor 9620, tax, June, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35;	2 50	d f, \$1.50	
sup, 25c	2 50	Stablemen groom prot 12015, tax, may, \$10;	20 00
Scale workers 7592, tax, may, \$9.95; d f, \$9.95;	10 00	d f, \$10	
sup, \$1.00	6 50	Federal labor 11567, tax, m, a, \$1; d f, \$1;	2 50
Central labor union, Camden, N J, sup	100 00	sup, 50c	
13. Central labor union, Waco, Tex, tax, f, m, a,	200 87	Mattress and spring workers 8445, tax, June,	1 50
m, j, j	3 00	60c; d f, 60c; sup, 30c	
Central labor union, Marine City, Mich, tax,	6 50	Emmett asso of rock drillers and tool sharp-	5 00
f, m, a	9 00	eners 11808, sup	10 00
Massachusetts state fed of labor, tax, nov,	6 80	Railroad laborers (Italian) 12520, sup	
'06, to and incl oct	2 31	Horse nail workers 10582, tax, June, \$1; d f,	2 50
Conduit trench laborers 12285, tax, a, m, j,	18 00	\$1; sup, 50c	
\$3.25; d f, \$3.25	5 70	Federal labor 9998, tax, June, \$5.10; d f, \$5.10;	10 70
United textile workers of A, tax, m, a	1 90	sup, 50c	2 00
Cigarmakers Intl union of A, tax, mar	70	Federal labor 7010, sup	
Laborers prot 12442, tax, may, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	1 60	15. Council of labor, Kern co, Cal, tax, bal nov,	6 07
Federal labor 11891, tax, may, \$2.75; d f, \$2.75;	3 50	'06, to and incl acct June, '07	
sup, \$1	9 40	Central labor union, Haverhill, Mass, tax,	5 00
Federal labor 11722, tax, may, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50	6 00	f, m, a, m, j, j	
Federal labor 10185, tax, may, \$3.40; d f, \$3.40	14 80	Central labor council, Pasadena, Cal, tax,	5 00
Federal labor 11200, tax, m, a, m, \$1.05; d f,	7 55	f, m, a, m, j, j	
\$1.05; 8 weeks textile workers, 2lc	1 00	Central labor union, Cambridge, Mass, tax,	5 00
Sewer and tunnel workers 7319, tax, may, \$3;	4 50	m, a, m, j, j, a	
d f, \$3	5 00	Central labor council, San Bernardino, Cal,	2 50
Hair spinners 12847, tax, may, \$2.55; d f, \$2.55	1 90	tax, j, f, m	
Telephone operators 12402, tax, may, 95c; d f,	70	American wire weavers prot asso, tax, a,	4 98
95c	1 60	m, j	
Ice men prot 10176, tax, may, 85c; d f, 85c	3 50	Stave pilers and helpers 12301, tax, may,	4 40
Telephone operators 12252, tax, June, 80c; d f,	9 40	\$2.20; d f, \$2.20	
80c	6 00	Railroad helpers and laborers 12269, tax,	3 80
Sewer inspectors 12381, tax, June, \$1.75; d f,	14 80	may, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90	
\$1.75	7 55	Hat block makers and helpers 12099, tax,	1 30
Oil and gas well workers 12010, tax, June,	1 00	may, 65c; d f, 65c	
\$4.70; d f, \$4.70	4 50	Federal labor 12440, tax, may, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	3 00
Bottlers 10218, tax, m, a, m, \$3; d f, \$3	5 00	Federal labor 11158, tax, June, \$4.30; d f, \$4.30	8 00
Navy yard clerks and draughtsmen asso	10 00	Federal labor 12105, tax, a, m, \$2.80; d f, \$2.80	5 00
12237, tax, may, \$7.40; d f, \$7.40	7 55	Federal labor 11818, tax, a, m, \$5; d f, \$5	10 00
Federal labor 12475, tax, may, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65;	1 00	Federal labor 10919, tax, June, \$2.65; d f, \$2.65	5 30
sup, \$4.25	4 50	Federal labor 12412, tax, July, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
Furniture packers prot 10699, sup	5 00	Federal labor 12489, tax, June, 75c; d f, 75c	1 50
Federal labor 9816, tax, June, \$2; d f, \$2; sup,	10 00	Saw filers and setters 9814, tax, may, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
50c	10 00	City firemen prot asso 11974, tax, may, \$6;	12 00
Central labor council, Waycross, Ga, sup	4 20	d f, \$6	
Trades and labor council, Piqua, Ohio, sup	3 00	Moccasin and moccasin slipper workers	
Federal labor 12517, sup	2	12288, tax, June, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10	4 20
Suspender leather trimming makers 12518,	6 00	Grain workers asso 11407, tax, may, \$1.50;	
sup	7 50	d f, \$1.50	
Saw filers 12519, sup	2 40	N Y transfer co employes prot 11824, tax,	
14. Central labor union, Hyde Park, Mass, tax,	1 55	June, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30	
f, m, a		Wire drawers 12493, tax, June, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50;	
Central labor union, Harrisburg, Pa, tax,		sup, \$1	
a, m, j		Street cleaning employes 12474, tax, may,	
Trades assem, Collinsville, Ill, tax, f, m, a,		\$3.75; d f, \$3.75	
m, j, j		Sail and tent makers 12289, tax, may, \$1.20;	
Central labor union, Knoxville, Tenn, tax,		d f, \$1.20	
j, f, m		Telephone operators 10795, tax, June, 65c;	
Laborers prot 12256, tax, may, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50		d f, 65c; sup, 25c	

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15. Horse nail workers 8653, sup.	\$5 00	17. Federated trades council, Milwaukee, Wis, sup.	\$ 50
Aluminum workers 8361, tax, June, \$13.75; d f, \$13.75; sup, \$1.50	\$2 00	Federal labor 11651, tax, a, m, \$4.10; d f, \$4.10; sup, \$5.	12 20
Federal labor 8033, sup.	2 00	Newspaper carriers 12062, tax, may, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70.	5 40
Federal labor 11969, tax, may, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35; sup, \$1.	3 70	Paving cutters union of U S and Can. sup.	5 10
Rubber boot and shoe workers 12422, sup.	1 00	Laborers prot 8856, tax, June, 75c; d f, 75c.	1 50
Stonemasons 12076, tax, may, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25; sup, 67c.	3 07	18. Central labor council, Jamestown, N Y, tax, m, j, j.	2 50
Wax and plaster model makers 11498, tax, June, 90c; d f, 90c.	1 80	Free fed of labor, Porto Rico, tax, n, d, '06, j, f, m, a.	5 00
17. Central labor union, Toledo, Ohio, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j, a, s.	5 00	Intl asso of glass house employes. tax, a, m, j, f, m, a.	1 00
Trades and labor assem, Pontiac, Ill, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.	5 00	Womens laborers prot 11754, tax, may, \$4.40; d f, \$4.40.	8 50
Central labor union, Bridgeport, Conn, tax, f, m, a.	2 50	Federal labor 11478, tax, June, \$2.75; d f, \$2.75	6 50
Central labor union, Wilmington, N C, tax, July, '06, to and incl mar, '07.	7 50	Federal labor 11706, tax, a, m, \$5; d f, \$5.	10 00
Central labor union, Lockport, N Y, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j.	5 00	Agricultural prot 12005, tax, apr, '06, to and incl feb, '07, \$3.50; d f, \$5.50.	11 00
Central labor union, Rockland, Mass, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j.	5 00	Tunnel miners 8495, tax, m, j, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70	3 40
United bro of leather workers on horse goods, tax, m, j.	40 00	Rubber boot and shoe workers 12422, tax, June, 95c; d f, 95c.	1 90
Oregon state fed of labor, tax, June, '06, to and incl may, '07.	10 00	Water dept workers 6356, tax, a, m, j, \$3; d f, \$3.	6 00
Machinists helpers 12364, tax, may, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.	5 00	Federal labor 8789, tax, may, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.	3 00
Railroad helpers and laborers 12299, tax, may, \$1; d f, \$1.	2 00	United neckwear makers 11016, tax, m, a, \$6; d f, \$6.	12 00
Federal labor 9641, tax, June, 70c; d f, 70c.	1 40	Oil and gas well workers 12001, tax, June, \$10; d f, \$10; sup, \$5.	25 00
Federal labor 12317, tax, may, \$2; d f, 2.	4 00	Oil and gas well workers 11998, sup.	40
Federal labor 12395, tax, June, \$2; d f, \$2.	4 00	Hair spinners prot 12358, tax, June, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40; sup, \$2.25.	7 05
Federal labor 8598, tax, June, \$1; d f, \$1.	2 00	Metal asso of double drum holster runners 11275, tax, a, m, \$3.70; d f, \$3.70; sup, \$4.	11 40
Federal labor 10123, tax, m, j, 70c; d f, 70c.	1 40	Pipe caulkers and tappers 7843, tax, m, a, \$8; d f, \$8.	16 00
Federal labor 12339, tax, June, \$3.05; d f, \$3.05	6 10	19. Federated trades council, Eureka, Cal, tax, bal sept, '06, to and incl oct aug, '07.	10 00
Federal labor 12324, tax, June, \$30; d f, \$2.	40 00	Central labor union, Matton, Ill, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j.	5 00
Federal labor 12274, tax, June, \$2; d f, \$2.	4 00	Well drivers 12523, sup.	11 00
Federal labor 12396, tax, July, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.	2 50	Railroad helpers and laborers 12524, sup.	12 50
Gardeners and florists 10615, tax, a, m, j, \$5.85; d f, \$5.85.	11 70	Federal labor 12378, sup.	5 00
Dock builders 12428, tax, may, \$16; d f, \$15.	30 00	Trades and labor council, Bucyrus, Ohio, tax, may, '06, to and incl apr, '07.	10 00
Indurated fibre workers 7183, tax, may, \$5; d f, \$5.	10 00	Trades assem, Ft Madison, Iowa, tax, a, m, j.	2 50
Clay workers 12461, tax, may, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	3 00	Mill helpers and laborers 12467, tax, may, 75c; d f, 75c.	1 50
Ropemen, helpers, surfacemen and federal, 12383, tax, may, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.	3 40	Locomotive hostlers and helpers 11894, tax, may, \$3.20; d f, \$3.20.	6 40
Suspender workers 11264, tax, June, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70.	2 80	Trades and labor council, Lansing, Mich, tax, j, f, m.	2 50
Granite workers 9289, tax, June, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.	1 10	Federal labor 9701, tax, a, m, j, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75.	7 50
Rubber workers 12181, tax, June, 55c; d f, 55c	4 00	Federal labor 8799, tax, may, \$1; d f, \$1.	2 00
Porters prot 12344, tax, may, \$2; d f, \$2.	10 00	Federal labor 8818, tax, June, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.	2 40
Federal labor 12524, sup.	10 00	Federal labor 12013, tax, may, \$2; d f, \$2.	4 00
Machinists helpers and handymens 12521, sup.	10 00	Chainmakers natl union of U S A, tax, m, a, m.	9 00
Central labor union, Tamaqua and Panther Creek Valley, Pa, sup.	3 50	United cloth hat and cap makers of N A, tax, apr.	14 91
Soda and mineral water bottlers 10883, tax, June, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.	6 20	American fed of musicians, tax, June.	187 50
Iceemens prot 12228, tax, may, \$3.10; d f, \$3.10	2 80	Intl asso of machinists, tax, a, m.	600 00
Fibre sanders 7286, tax, June, \$1.15; d f, \$1.15.	4 75	Federal labor 12332, tax, may, 85c; d f, 35c.	70
Railroad helpers and laborers 11988, tax, June, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10; sup, 65c.	7 58	Barber shop porters and bath-house employees 11965, tax, m, j, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.	5 00

THE COOK'S BAKING POWDER

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BANNER BAKING POWDER CO.,
PITTSBURG, PA.

19. Suspender workers 11251, tax, June, 40c; d f, 40c	\$ 80
Tobacco strippers 10422, tax, June, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50	7 00
Hat and cap leather sweatband cutters 11807, tax, June, \$.50; d f, \$1.50	8 00
Telephone operators 12469, tax, June, 85c; d f, 85c	70
City firemens prot asso 11431, tax, June, \$16.00; d f, \$16.00	33 20
Watch workers 6961, tax, a, m, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50	9 00
Federal labor 8339, tax, June, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75; sup, \$2.50	7 50
Machinists helpers 12394, tax, May, \$1.55; d f, \$1.55; sup, 25c	3 35
Canvassing agents and solicitors 8643, tax, m, a, \$3; d f, \$8	6 00
20. Trades and labor council, Hancock, Mich, tax, j, f, m	2 50
Trades and labor union, East St Louis, Ill, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j	5 00
Trades and labor assem, Marietta, Ohio, tax, f, m, a	2 50
Canvassing agents and solicitors 8643, sup	1 00
Highway laborers prot 12424, tax, June, \$2.06; d f, \$2.06	4 10
Laborers prot 12458, tax, June, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20	2 40
Laborers prot 12442, tax, June, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Intl spinners union tax, a, m, j	33 00
Federal labor 11477, tax, a, m, j, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65; aoot 4 weeks I T U assess, 22c	8 52
Federal labor 9657, tax, m, j, j, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	3 00
Federal labor 12367, tax, June, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Federal labor 12265, tax, May, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40	2 80
Federal labor 7479, tax, May, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25	4 50
Federal labor 1187, tax, Apr, \$4.25; d f, \$1.25	8 50
Federal labor 12498, tax, June, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80	3 20
Federal labor 10486, tax, June, 60c; d f, 60c	1 20
Cut nail workers prot 7029, tax, June, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05	2 10
Gardeners and florists 11984, tax, a, m, \$5; d f, \$5	10 00
Button workers prot 12404, tax, May, \$0.10; d f, \$0.10	12 20
Street workers and laborers 10282, tax, m, j, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
Hat trimmers 11594, tax, May, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65	3 80
Gas workers 11633, tax, May, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05	2 10
Cemetery employes 10634, tax, June, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25	6 50
Jewelry and silverware casemakers 10448, tax, June, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50	15 00
Machine printer and color mixers 11967, tax, m, j, 70c; d f, 70c	1 40
Granite polishers, quarrymen, and laborers 10806, tax, May, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60; sup, \$2.75	5 95
Bleachery dye workers and helpers 12098, tax, m, j, \$9.90; d f, \$9.90; sup, \$1.20	21 00
Federal labor 10190, tax, June, \$5.50; d f, \$5.50; sup, \$1.25	12 25
Furnace workers 12481, sup	1 50
Park dept laborers 12365, sup	1 25
Assorters and packers 8316, sup	5 00
Federal labor 11651, sup	1 00
21. Industrial council, Kansas City, Mo, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j	5 00
Central labor union, Sheboygan, Wis, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j	5 00
Trades assem, Rome, N Y, tax, f, m, a	2 50
Federal labor 12316, tax, May, \$3.40; d f, \$3.40	6 80
Federal labor 12525, sup	10 00

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21. Federal labor 11006 tax, June, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	\$2 50
Federal labor 8217, tax, June, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
Park employes prot 11820, tax, May, \$1.45; d f, \$1.45	2 90
Shirtwaist and laundry workers intl union, tax, j, f	38 90
Quarry workers intl union of N A, tax, a, m	40 00
Lithographers intl prot and ben asso of U S and Can, tax, o, n, d, '06, j, '07	56 40
Stoneware workers prot 6888, tax, June, \$5.50; d f, \$5.50	11 00
Needlemakers 11443, tax, May, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20	2 40
Sewer workers 9688, tax, a, m, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75	7 50
Riggers prot 10298, tax, May, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25	4 50
Bootblacks prot 11623, tax, June, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Soap, soda, and candle workers 10383, tax, m, a, \$5; d f, \$5	10 00
Foreman blasters 11955, tax, m, j, j, \$6.75; d f, \$6.75	13 50
Mail bag, pouch makers and repairers 10323, tax, June, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Hairspinners 12368, tax, May, 40c; d f, 40c	80
Rockmen and excavators 12438, tax, May, \$10; d f, \$10	20 00
Federal labor 8323, tax, a, m, j, j, a, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, 50c	5 50
Laborers prot 12098, tax, June, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05; sup, 60c	2 60
Laborers prot 12508, sup	3 00
Suspender workers 12282, sup	3 75
Local 21 quarry workers intl of N A, sup	1 65
Federal labor 7591, sup	20
Federal labor 7591, tax, Apr, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40	4 80
Central trades council, Frankfort, Ind, sup	1 00
22. Trades and labor council, Kenosha, Wis, tax, j, f, m	2 50
Central labor union, Lawrence, Mass, tax, bal j, f, m, a	2 84
Laborers, excavators, and rockmens 11679, tax, m, j, \$10; d f, \$10	20 00
Federal labor 6925, tax, a, m, j, \$3.45; d f, \$3.45	6 90
Central labor union, Hazleton, Pa, sup	5 00
Amal asso of street and electric railway employes of A, tax, a, m, j	480 00



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22. Federal labor 11044, tax, m, a, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	23 00	24. Cloth stock workers, 10184, tax, may, \$2.40;	24 80
Stove mounters Intl union, tax, a, m, j, 1900	23 60	d f, \$2.40	2 50
Intl typographical union, tax, may, 194 88	194 88	Trades council, Millville, N J, tax, m, a, m,	16 10
Granite cutters Intl asso of A, tax, a, m, j, 187 50	187 50	Federal labor 11624, tax, apr, \$3.05; d f, \$3.05	5 00
Intl hodcarriers and building laborers of A,	106 30	Federal labor 11983, tax, June, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	6 50
tax, a, m, 106 30	28 58	Federal labor 6697, tax, July, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25	3 40
Amal glass workers Intl asso of A, tax, a,	28 58	Federal labor 8770, tax, June, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70	10 00
m, j, 28 58	225 00	Federal labor 9826, tax, June, \$5; d f, \$5	2 50
United asso of plumbers, gasfitters, steam-	7 00	Trades council, Beloit, Wis, tax, j, f, m,	5 00
fitters, and steam fitters helpers of U S and	7 00	Can, tax, a, m, j, 225 00	12 00
Federal labor 10039, tax, a, m, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50	23 20	tax, f, m, a, m, j, j, 12 00	1 00
Federal labor 8087, tax, a, m, j, \$11.10; d f,	1 50	Federal labor 8162, tax, a, m, j, \$6; d f, \$6	2 40
\$11.10	8 20	Intl bro of electrical workers 114, sup,	2 50
Federal labor 6551, tax, may, 75c; d f, 75c	1 60	Federal labor 11185, tax, June, \$1; d f, \$1; sup,	16 00
Bootblacks prot 12290, tax, a, m, \$1.10; d f,	2 80	sup, 25c	2 00
\$4.10	10 50	Mineral water bottlers 1317, sup,	2 40
Telephone operators 12409, tax, may, 80c; d f,	19 20	Union label league, Kansas City, Mo, sup,	1 55
80c	43 00	Federal labor 11648, tax, June, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10;	5 00
Suspender workers 10833, tax, j, a, s, o, \$1.40;	38 80	sup, 20c	5 00
d f, \$1.40	1 90	Pipe caulkers 12088, tax, June, 65c; d f, 65c;	2 50
Leathermakers prot 11929, tax, m, a, m, \$5.25;	5 85	sup, 25c	21 00
d f, \$5.25	7 70	25. Central labor union, Easton, Pa, tax, a, m,	70
Cooks and waiters 10968, tax, June, \$9.60; d f,	2 10	j, j, a, s	2 50
\$9.60	90 00	Federal labor 12922, tax, June, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	2 50
Emmett asso of rock drillers and tool shar-	4 50	Federal labor 11414, tax, June, \$1; d f, \$1	7 30
peners 11808, tax, may, \$21.50; d f, \$21.50	5 00	Interlocking switch and signalmen 11867,	5 00
United pearl workers 12474, tax, June, \$14.90;	16 50	tax, June, \$3.65; d f, \$3.65	4 60
d f, \$14.90; sup, \$1	2 00	Municipal water pipe layers 12057, tax, may,	8 00
Federal labor 8598, sup	5 90	\$2.50; d f, \$2.50	2 50
Florists and gardeners 10726, tax, m, j, \$2.80;	15 80	Machinists helpers 12436, tax, m, j, \$2.30; d f,	2 50
d f, \$2.80; sup, \$1.25	179 95	\$2.30	2 50
Central trades and labor council, Du Bois,	22 50	Fire dept employes asso 10448, tax, m, j, \$4;	70
Pa, sup	750 00	d f, \$4	2 50
24. Federal labor 12102, tax, June, \$11.50; d f,	37 50	Park dept employes prot 11830, sup	5 00
\$11.50		Ball stitchers 12071, tax, may, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50
Federal labor 6998, tax, a, m, j, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05		Hospital employes 10038, tax, may, \$2.50; d f,	5 00
Bootblacks prot 10175, tax, may, \$2.85; d f,		\$2.50	21 00
\$2.85		Horse-nail makers 7078, tax, a, m, j, \$10.50;	70
Newspaper and mail deliverers 9463, tax,		d f, \$10.50	
apr, \$15; d f, \$15		Window cleaners 12020, tax, June, 85c; d f, 85c	
Cloth and casket workers 12348, tax, j, j, a,		26. Central labor union, Elkhart, Ind, tax, j,	
\$2.25; d f, \$2.25		f, m	
Trades and labor council, West Mineral,		Central labor union, Paducah, Ky, tax, o, n,	
Kans, sup		d, '06, j, f, m, '07	
Actors natl prot union of A, tax, m, a, m,		Central labor union, Derby, Conn, tax, j,	
Intl asso of fur workers of U S and Can, tax,		f, m	
June		Trades and labor council, Ogdensburg, N Y,	
Tobacco strippers 12489, tax, may, \$2.85; d f,		tax, j, f, m	
\$2.85		Trades and labor council, Ogdensburg, N Y,	
Tobacco strippers 12502, tax, j, j, \$5.90; d f,		tax, a, m, j	
\$5.90; sup, \$1		Trades and labor assem, So Chicago, Ill, tax,	
Hotel and restaurant employes Intl alliance,		a, m, j, j, a, s	
tax, may		Central labor union, Bideford and Saoo,	
Intl union of pavers and rammermen, tax,		Me, tax, s, o, n, d, '06, j, f, '07	
a, m, j		Trades and labor assem, Moberly, Mo, tax,	
Iron molders union of N A, tax, a, m, j		j, f, m	
Upholsterers Intl union of N A, tax, a, m, j		Federal labor 8648, tax, a, m, j, \$1.25; d f,	
		\$1.25	

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Sprains, Bruises, Aches
and Pains.

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external liniments sold
for man or beast.

It relieves pain like
magic.

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Coldwater, Mich.



23. Federal labor 12418, tax, June, \$9.25; d f, \$9.25	\$18 50
Federal labor 9465, tax, m, j, \$4; d f, \$4	8 00
Federal labor 7087, tax, may, \$5; d f, \$5	10 00
Federal labor 10829, tax, June, \$6.25; d f, \$6.25	12 50
Federal labor 9985, tax, a, m, j, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50	9 00
Federal labor 11331, tax, June, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
Utica state hospital employees 11972, tax, June 75c; d f, 75c	1 50
Newsboys prot 12384, tax, may	1 88
United neckwear cutters 9939, tax, may, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75	7 50
Cigar factory tobacco strippers 11989, tax, June, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50	15 00
Gas workers 9840, tax, June, \$14.75; d f, \$14.75	29 50
Sugar workers 10619, tax, June, \$12.50; d f, \$12.50	25 00
Federal labor 12226, tax, may, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50
Miners union 12340, tax, June, \$18.15; d f, \$18.15	26 30
Federal labor 12226, tax, June, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75	3 50
Natl asso of heat, frost, general insulators and asbestos workers of A, tax, a, m, j	7 90
Intl stereotypers and electrotypers union, tax, may	13 67
Geo E Rees, Philadelphia, Pa, sup	1 00
American bro of cement workers, tax, m, j, \$90; sup, \$31.27	91 27
Federal labor 12495, sup	8 50
Suspendermakers 10342, sup	16 00
Federal labor 12514, sup	4 00
Pearl workers 12497, tax, June, \$6.20; d f, \$6.20; sup, \$1.50	13 90
27. Trades and labor assem, Keokuk, Iowa, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j	5 00
Federal labor 7426, tax, m, j, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Federal labor 8426, tax, a, m, j, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	3 00
Federal labor 9461, tax, mar, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Federal labor 10225, tax, m, j, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20	2 40
Laborers prot 10295, tax, June, \$3.10; d f, \$3.10	6 20
Linemens helpers 12075, tax, a, m, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Meter makers and repairers 12334, tax, June, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35	2 70
Watch case engravers intl asso of A, tax, a, m, j	2 28
Pocket knife blade grinders and finishers natl, tax, a, m, j	5 10
Intl compressed air workers union, tax, a, m, j	19 50
Intl Longshoremen asso, tax, a, m, j	450 00
Boot and shoe workers union, tax, a, m	818 09
Intl bro of blacksmiths, tax, a, m, j	142 50
Federal labor 11265, tax, a, m, j, \$3; d f, \$3; sup, 60c	6 50
Federal labor 12414, tax, June, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75; sup, 60c	4 00
Federal labor 12526, sup	10 00
28. Wisconsin state fed of labor, tax, may, '07, to and incl apr. '08	10 00
Fed of labor, Baltimore, Md, tax, m, a, m	2 50
28. Federal labor 12399, tax, June, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10	\$2 20
Federal labor 12385, tax, j, j, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50	7 00
Federal labor 12011, tax, m, a, m, \$3; d f, \$3	6 00
Hair spinners 10899, tax, June, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Weighmasters 12897, tax, m, j, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70	5 40
Machinists helpers 12834, tax, June, \$2.00; d f, \$2.00	4 10
Riggers prot 11561, tax, may, \$5; d f, \$5	10 00
Coffee, spice, and baking powder workers, 9605, tax, j, f, m, \$3.45; d f, \$3.45	8 90
Machinists helpers 12528, sup	10 00
Central labor union, Kansas City, Kan, sup	5 00
Park dept laborers 12485, tax, apr, 50c; d f, 50c	1 00
The order of railroad telegraphers, tax, a, m, j	225 00
Brushmakers intl union, tax, may	2 91
Dem/John coverers 12498, tax, acct June, 25c; d f, 25c; sup, 50c	1 00
Central trades and labor assem, Collinsville, Ill, sup	25
Machinists helpers and laborers 12298, tax, June, \$2.45; d f, \$2.45; sup, \$3.25	8 15
Federal labor 12488, tax, July, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, \$2	7 00
Machine chain assemblers 12507, tax, June, \$5; d f, \$5; sup, \$2	12 00
Trades council, Enid, Okla, sup	5 00
29. Federal labor 11164, tax, June, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40	2 80
Federal labor 12047, tax, may, 60c; d f, 60c	1 20
Federal labor 12496, tax, June, \$15; d f, \$15	30 00
Laborers prot 9558, tax, June, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	9 00
Sewer workers 12281, tax, may, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50
Ropemakers and helpers 12319, tax, June, \$2.30; d f, \$2.30	5 00
Machinists helpers 12403, tax, a, m, \$2.60; d f, \$2.60	5 20
Laborers prot 9105, tax, apr, \$5; d f, \$5	10 00
Steel plate transferers asso of A, tax, a, m, j	88
Sawmills union of N A, j, a, s, o, n, d	9 00
Intl bro of stationary firemen, tax, apr	50 00
Switchmen union of N A, tax, m, j	95 50
Federal labor 9650, tax, June, \$5; d f, \$5	10 00
Trades and labor council, La Salle, Ill, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s	5 00
Central labor union, Findlay, Ohio, tax, a, o, n, d, '06, j, f	5 00
Trades council, Jackson, Mich, tax, m, a, m	2 50
Federal labor 11617, tax, m, j, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, \$3	12 00
Federal labor 12433, tax, may, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25; sup, \$2	4 50
Suspender workers 11095, tax, a, m, j, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20; sup, \$5	7 40
Small supplies	4 87
Advertisements AM FED	1,517 56
Subscriptions AM FED	238 55
Premiums on bonds	131 50
	\$130 915 35
EXPENSES.	
1. One month's rent, Geo G Seibold, secy	175 00
Strike benefit for week ending June 2, '07, j and s casemakers 10448, Chas E Kuser, treas	340 00
Telegram, T W Duffin	1 63
Cab hire, D L Coon & Co	1 50
Organizing expenses, J L Rodier	80 00
Refund of per capita tax for June, '07, united brewery workmen, Louis Kemper, secy	200 00
3. 1,100 1-c stamps, 1,100 2-c stamps, P O dept	35 00
Acct expenses building booth at Jamestown exposition, D M Plummer	772 00
Organizing expenses, E D Blathrow, \$18; T H Flynn, \$30	68 00
4. Contribution to AM FED, Hans Fehlinger	4 00
1,000 1-c stamps, 1,000 2-c stamps, 300 3-c stamps, 500 4-c, 300 5 c, and 400 10 c stamps, P O dept	114 00
Organizing expenses, John Fitzpatrick, \$95; C W Petry, \$5; Herman Robinson, \$100	200 00
Committee rooms, Clarendon Hotel	12 00
Organizing expenses, J D Pierce, \$100; A E Holder, \$100	200 00
5. Flowers for P J McGuire's grave, Jas H Reeves, secy	5 00
Organizing expenses, I W Wright, \$10; R Braunschweig, \$11.20; J D Pierce, \$60; J L Rodier, \$45; John Golden, \$23.55; H Grossman, \$110.87	260 12
6. 1,000 1-c stamps P O dept	10 00



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6. Organizing expenses, J A Flett, \$100; H Frayne, \$100; M G Hamilton, \$100; Jas Leonard, \$100; Stuart Reid, \$100; Jacob Tazelaar, \$100; Wm E Terry, \$100; H M Walker, \$50; Cal Wyatt, \$100; C O Young, \$100; W H Downey, \$40.....	\$990 00
7. Organizing expenses, Joseph A. Torrello.....	100 00
8. Expressage for apr, U S Express co.....	87 35
Bal expenses constructing booth at Jamestown exposition, D M Plummer.....	193 00
Strike benefits for week ending June 9, '07, J and s casemakers 10448, Chas E Kuser, treas.....	340 00
10. Organizing expenses, David Kreyling.....	5 00
Flowers for Geo E McNeill's grave, A M Huddell.....	5 00
Organizing expenses, T H Flynn.....	100 00
Attorney fees, The Stationers Board of Trade.....	8 82
Organizing expenses, W B Cook.....	50 00
Contribution to Am Fed, John Powell.....	20 00
11. Contribution to Am Fed, E Valesh.....	20 00
Organizing expenses, Santiago Iglesias.....	92 00
12. Seals (may), J Baumgarten & Sons.....	81 65
Expenses acct exhibit at Jamestown exposition, D M Plummer.....	285 00
13. 1,000 1-c stamps, 1,000 2-c stamps P O dept.....	80 00
100 2-c stamps P O dept.....	2 00
Organizing expenses, W H Downey, \$20; E T Flood, \$100; Jas Leonard, \$50; Herman Robinson, \$50; A E Holder, \$50; W C Hahn, \$50.....	320 00
Expenses attending child labor conference in Washington, D C, Daniel Harris.....	18 50
14. Organizing expenses, J L Rodier.....	60 00
15. Strike benefits for week ending June 16, '07, Jewelry and silverware casemakers 10448, Chas E Kuser, secy.....	824 00
Expressage for may, U S Express co.....	84 53
17. Organizing expenses, Sam De Nedrey.....	15 00
18. Organizing expenses, Stuart Reid.....	100 00
Legislative expenses, T C Spelling.....	50 00
19. 15,000 1-c stamps, P O dept.....	150 00
Expenses attending conference at Washington, D C, Wm D Huber.....	73 00
Towel service, Fowler Mfg co.....	7 00
Treas cash books, treas receipt books, treas order books, Law Reporter co.....	\$212 82

19. 8 cuts, the Maurice Joyce Eng co.....	\$2 25
Cleaning windows and doors, L L Cahoon W C co.....	7 00
Organizing expenses, Michael Hasenstab, \$10; B F Herron, \$10.....	20 00
Attorney fees, H Winslip Wheatley.....	3 00
Freight and drayage, Blue Line Transfer co.....	8 65
20. Expenses Jamestown exhibit, C D Shadbolt.....	22 50
Organizing expenses, H M Walker, \$100; J J O'Donnell, \$56.10; Cornelius Ford, \$13.80; John Golden, \$19.85.....	189 71
21. 500 1-c stamps, 6 special delivery, P O dept.....	5 60
Expenses Jamestown exhibit, C P Connolly.....	100 00
Organizing expenses, W C Hahn, \$50; A E Holder, \$100; C O Young, \$100; W E Terry, \$100; Jacob Tazelaar, \$100; H Robinson, \$100; E T Flood, \$100; M G Hamilton, \$100; Jas Leonard, \$100; E A Perkins, \$28; W B Cook, \$50; J L Rodier, \$15; Jos A Torrello, \$75.....	1,018 00
22. Strike benefits for week ending June 22, '07, J and s casemakers 10448, Chas E Kuser, treas.....	304 00
Boxes to order, Columbia Box co.....	20 12
Telephone service, The C & P Telephone co.....	57 20
20 bottles water, Great Bear Spring co.....	8 00
Clippings, National Press Intel co.....	10 00
Making and shipping 2 frames, W H Cooper Ice, Columbia Ice co.....	14 50
Gummed labels, Sudwarth Printing co.....	3 80
Re-covering 2 awnings, R C M Burton & Son.....	47 50
Repairing 2 machines, Smith Premier Typewriting co.....	18 00
Premiums on bonds, National Surety co.....	15 25
275 No 10 envelopes and printing, Buffalo Envelope co.....	82 80
Strike benefits for week ending June 25, '07, cigar factory tobacco strippers 8156, Anna T Bowen, fin secy treas.....	135 23
Organizing expenses, Charles A Sullivan.....	1,216 00
29. Stamps received and used, Frank Morrison.....	5 00
Disinfectant, 25c; making key, 25c; postage due, 30c; newspapers and magazines, 45c; photo, 60c; fee, m o, 68c; cloth, 75c; expressage and drayage, \$2.90; car tickets, \$6.21; J W Bernhard.....	2 86
Hauling Am Fed, J W Bernhard.....	12 18
2,150 1-c stamps, \$21.50; 1,100 2-c stamps, \$22; P O dept.....	2 00
2,000 2-c stamps, \$40; 200 3-c stamps, \$6; 600 4-c stamps, \$24; 200 6-c stamps, \$12; 300 8-c stamps, \$24; 300 10-c stamps, \$30; P O dept.....	48 50
Organizing expenses, Sam De Nedrey.....	136 00
Expenses to Northampton, Mass, and return, Frank Morrison.....	10 50
Postage on Am Fed, P O dept.....	67 04
Organizing expenses, T H Flynn.....	22 31
5 weeks' salary, office employees, E Valesh, \$125; (4 1/2 weeks) J Kelly, \$99.65; R Lee Guard, \$115; D F Manning, \$91.64; J W Bernhard, \$95; L A Gaver, \$90; L A Sterne, \$90; F C Alexander, \$90; A G Russell, \$89 51; J W Lowe, \$90; A L McCoy, \$85; D L Bradley, \$85; (4 weeks) J Gallaher, \$81.38; F L Faber, \$80.88; Z M Manversee, \$80; A S Boswell, \$80; I M Rodier, \$74.81; T E Fawkes, \$75; E M Peacock, \$75; I V Kane, \$75; (3 weeks) A McClellan, \$45; I M Lauber, \$76; J H Janney, \$72.10; W H Howlin, \$70; G A.....	60 00

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20. Boswell, \$60; D J Nielsen, \$50; B S Thomas, \$60; L Black, \$80.58; (2 1/2 weeks) M C Hatch, \$32; C C Jones, \$48.80; E R Brownley, \$45; B M Holtzman, \$45; W von Kzdorf, \$45.....	\$2,465 05
Attorney fees, H Winship Wheatley.....	3 00
Organizing expenses, Frank H McCarthy, \$50.55; G W Schackert, \$5; W S Eskridge, \$5; E E Bankson, \$2; E D Blathrow, \$10.....	72 55
Attorney fees, Ralston & Siddons.....	41
500 copies bulletins, Law Reporter co.....	5 00
Printing June A M F E D, Law Reporter co.....	472 47
1 fountain pen, Law Reporter co.....	4 50
1 scrap book, \$8.50; printing 500 pamphlets, 16 pp. reprint A M F E D, \$5.75; printing 5,000 letter heads and 5,000 2nd sheets, \$31.50; Law Reporter co.....	48 75
SUPPLIES: 1/2 gro pencils, \$2.25; 1/2 gro blue pencils, \$4.50; 1 letter press copy book, \$1.35; 1/2 doz kleanit erasers, 50c; 1/2 doz sponges, 25c; 9 waste baskets, \$3.60; 1/2 doz ink eradicators, \$1.25; 800 envelopes, \$1.64; 1/2 gro erasers, \$4.50; 1/2 gro pen holders, \$3.75; 2 waste baskets, \$1.20; repairing 1 dictionary, \$2.50; 1 key ring, 5c; 1 invoice book, \$1.25; 1 desk pad, 60c; 1m fasteners, 70c; 1 500-page Letter copy book, \$1; 1 receipt book, 25c; 1 journal, 75c; Law Reporter co.....	31 79
R R fare and expenses, Samuel Gompers.....	155 45
Organizing expenses, Charles F Bailey, \$75; Bernard Wernon, \$50; Hugh Frayne, \$100; T H Flynn, \$100; J D Pierce, \$75; E T Flood, \$50; M G Hamilton, \$50; Santiago Iglesias, \$107; Stuart Reid, \$50; Herman Robinson, \$50; Jacob Tazelaar, \$50; W E Terry, \$50; H M Walker, \$50; Cal Wyatt, \$50; C O Young, \$50; W C Hahn, \$50; John Golden, \$48.15; I W Wright, \$32.65.....	1,087 80
Seals (June), J Baumgarten & Sons.....	67 40
Organizing expenses, W B Cook.....	40 00
Printing 50,000 leaflets, \$55; 1,000 letter circulars, \$8.50; 2,000 international lists, \$24; 1,000 special report blanks, \$3.50; corrections list of organizations, \$12; 5,000 letter heads, \$6.25; 5,000 whys, \$10.50; corrections list of organizers, \$6.40; 5,000 honorable withdrawal cards, \$18.75; 5,000 applications for membership, \$6.50; 1,000 letter circulars, \$4.75; 2,000 receipts, \$2.75; 2,000 receipts (dup), \$2.75; 3,000 pass words, \$7.50; correction list of organizations, \$11.20; 1,000 Trade Unions, \$61.90; The Trades Unionist.....	242 25
Commissions on A M F E D.....	707 25
One month's salary, Samuel Gompers, pres	250 00
One month's salary, Frank Morrison, secy.....	208 38
Total.....	\$15,756 64
RECAPITULATION.	
Balance on hand June 1, 1907.....	\$117,613 78
Receipts for month of June.....	13,901 57
Total.....	130,915 35
Expenses for month of June.....	15,756 64
Balance on hand July 1, 1907.....	115,158 71
General fund.....	14,222 12
Defense fund.....	100,936 59
Total.....	\$115,158 71
FRANK MORRISON, Secretary, A. F. of L.	

Charters Issued for June, 1907.

CENTRAL BODIES.....	10
LOCAL TRADE UNIONS.....	15
FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.....	9

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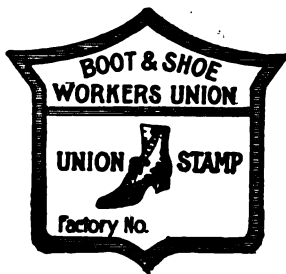
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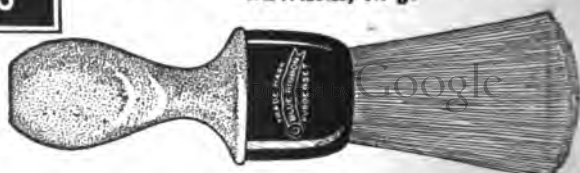
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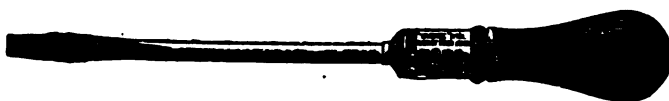
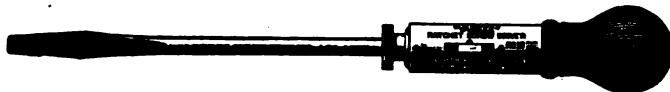
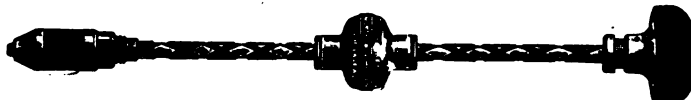
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TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

Vol. XIV.

SEPTEMBER, 1907.

No. 9

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

OF THE

American Federation of Labor

OWNED, CONTROLLED, AND PUBLISHED BY THE
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

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SAMUEL GOMPERS

PRESIDENT OF
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR



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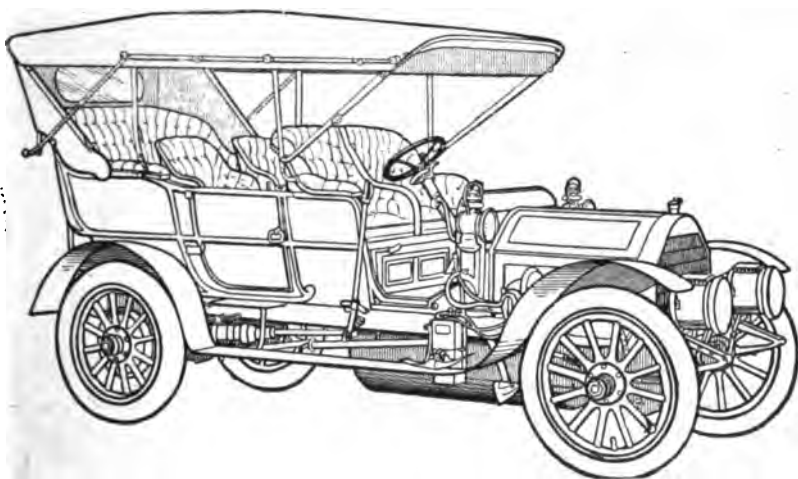
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Brotherhood Locomotive and Engineer's Magazine, July 1st, 1907.

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American Federationist, Samuel Gompers, Editor, July 1st, 1907.

manufacturing overalls as planned at its very inception.
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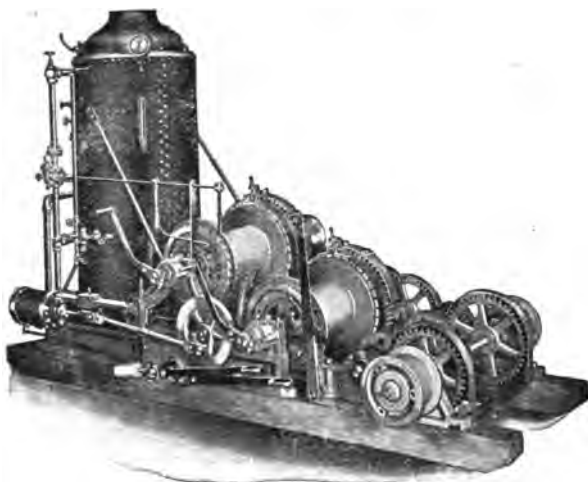
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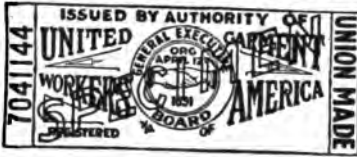
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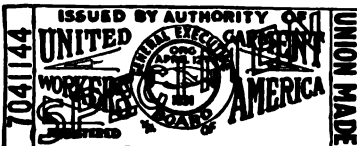
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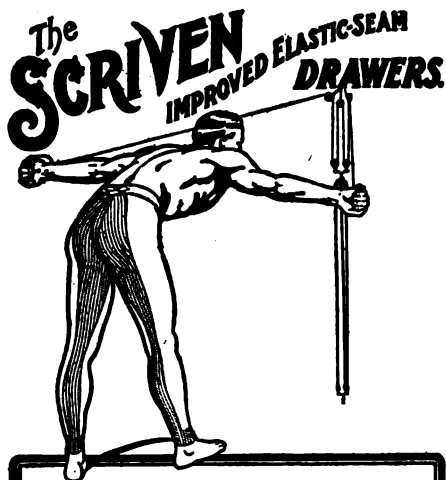
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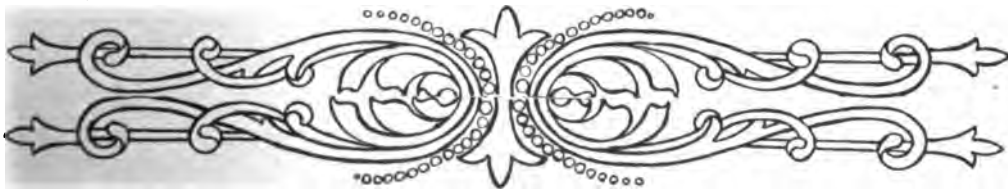
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AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Editor

Official Magazine of the American Federation of Labor

1907

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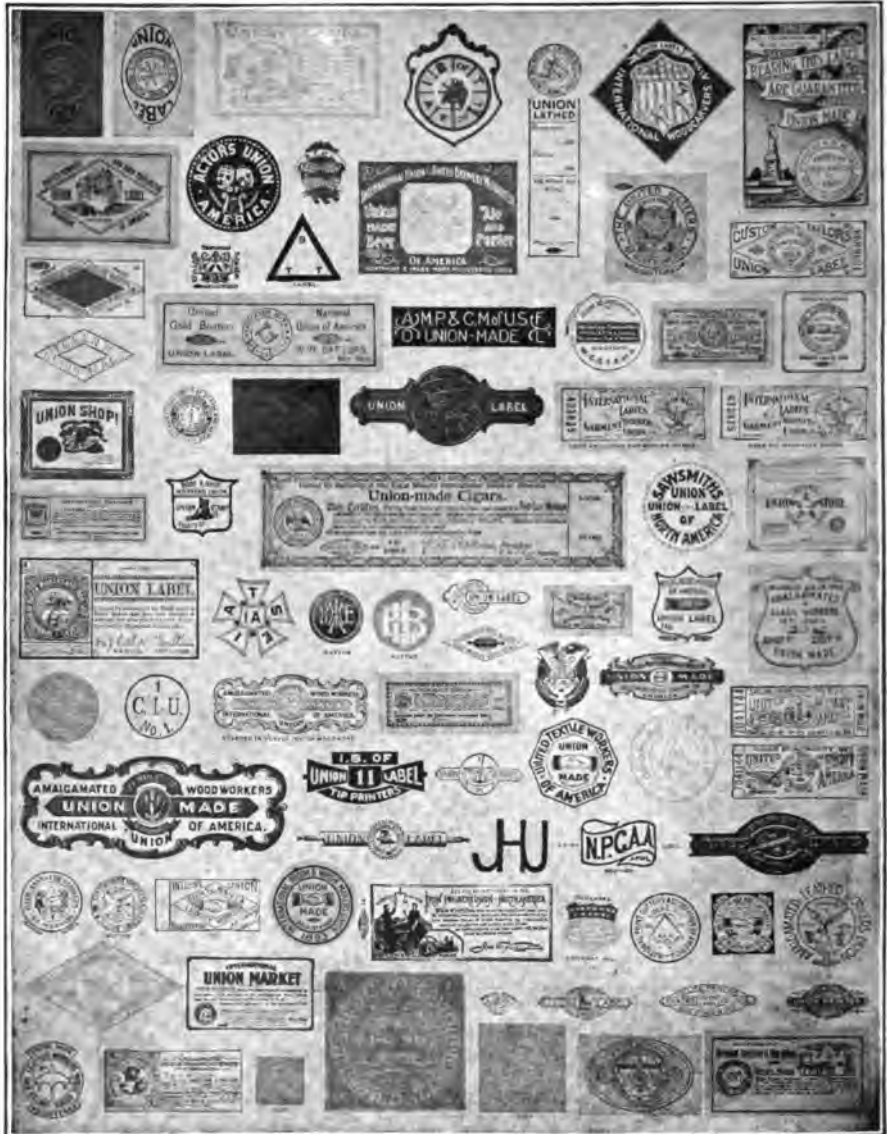
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UNION LABEL BULLETIN.

Issued by the American Federation of Labor June, 1906.



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DEMAND THE UNION LABEL.



DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS OF THE
TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

Vol. XIV.

SEPTEMBER, 1907.

No. 9

THAT CAPITALIST WAR FUND

A SYMPOSIUM BY MEN WHO THINK AND ACT

James Duncan,

First Vice-President, American Federation of Labor.

As Labor's Independence Day (this year September 2) brings thoughts of emancipation from cruel, unjust, or unfair conditions, it sounds like a travesty to find in Mr. Van Cleave's address to the National Association of Manufacturers that he had need for a fund of a million and a half dollars to be distributed over three years "to fight industrial oppression." Could it have been the slip of a word? Perhaps, after all, he meant the word "effect" instead of the word "fight." If his sesqui-million fund is used at all, it will be to "effect industrial oppression."

Stripped of verbiage, Van Cleave wanted the fund to thwart the progress of organized labor, and if those he represents are making profits sufficiently high to warrant them contributing to such a fund, they have not much of an argument with which to go before the public and claim its serious consideration. Superficially, he reminds one of the saying immortalized by the Bard of Avon and emphasized by Puck, "What fools these mortals be," and causes one's mind to revert to the historic event when a certain character perched him on his throne where the tide rises and falls twice in 24 hours and commanded the waves to keep back. Van Cleave with his \$500,000 per annum for three years will find himself in that position, for if he had many times that

amount to be used as he has in mind, he could no more hold back the swell of trade unionism than can water be held back with the rise of the tide.

The Manufacturers' Association is a protection organization. It has many muck rakes. Each is expected to bring its proportionate results. To this end the first million dollars of this corruption fund, if it is raised, may be applied. Van Cleave's outfit wants unlimited immigration, especially from the countries of the world where education of the poor is low. It must have a surplus of that part of its "property" which new judicialism calls "labor." This is free trade, but not the kind which interferes with the protection on which this patriotic (?) organization subsists.

Van Cleavism demands "free trade" in labor, but "protection" through Congress for its product. It stands for the employment of children in mill and shop and practices it in every direction excepting where estopped by organized labor.

This commercial machine owns every sweat-shop in our land.

Has it ever demanded free schools, free school books, free bath houses or playgrounds for children?

Has it ever been known to advocate anything for the uplift of down-trodden humanity?

Has it ever voluntarily reduced employe's working hours that they might breathe fresh air, or through study, enrich and broaden their intellects?

Has it ever been known to stand for anything except its commercial God, the almighty dollar, or to coalesce for any purpose other than to oppress a portion of the human race?

Thus portrayed, it is as dung-hill to diamond to compare the alleged principles of the Van Cleave outfit to the accomplishments and aspirations of our great labor movement. To recount the thousand and one reforms, the latter has accomplished, would take too much space. It will suffice to say, that if Van Cleave raises the fund he asked for, and uses it for the purpose intended, trade-unionism will increase its activity four-fold. If anything will spur the average toiler into wholesome protection of his interests, it is applying the goad; therefore, unfair employers will find us routing oppression here, closing a sweat-shop there, again, through the logic of

events securing new anti-child labor laws, betimes successfully placing on the statute books of a state an act for free and compulsory education and anon reducing the working hours of those who toil more than eight in twenty-four, with the sure concomitant of an increase of pay.

We stand for equality before the law, justice under it and for the cause of humanity and fear no corruption fund, nor its sponsors.

John Roach,

Secretary-Treasurer, Amalgamated Leather Workers.

Mr. Van Cleave, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, which recently held a convention in New York city, gave vent to the following lofty sentiments:

We want to federate the manufacturers of this country to effectively fight industrial oppression. The president ought to have fully \$500,000 a year for the next three years. We should certainly provide ways and means to properly finance the association, to federate the employers of the country, and to educate our manufacturers to a proper sense of their own duty, patriotism and self-interests.

By means of several other intellectual and economic somersaults he furnished considerable amusement, if not interest, to the great mass of the public who read the daily press.

Carlyle, I think it was, who said that "the last refuge of a detected scoundrel is patriotism." Surface signs would seem to indicate the existence of a dense ignorance of patriotic duty among employers, and the necessity of a colossal sum of money to dissipate it. Also in connection with patriotic education the contemplated kindergarten aims to instruct along lines of self-interest and duty.

From quite an extensive acquaintance with employers, and some little as a wage-earner, it would appear to the writer that although manufacturers may be strangers to those noble sentiments of humanity and love of human kind that prompted Washington to dedicate his life to his countrymen and Warren to die a glorious death waving defiance to the oppressor on Bunker Hill, the employer needs no magnifying glass to detect self-interest, for it is the beacon light of his frenzied existence.

If anything were needed to serve notice on the general public of the contemplated program of this association, the above language is amply sufficient, and thinking men who love their country, its aspirations, its achievements and the starry flag that represents them, more than the dollar sign and the black banner of the industrial buccaneer are not deceived by the Pecksniffian hypocrisy contained in Mr. Van Cleave's allusion to patriotism. Of course, we understand the real purpose of this war fund is not educational, in the academic sense, but rather to establish recruiting stations where such as President Eliot's heroes may bivouac in peaceful times and drink in from the sapient lips of the Professors of the Golden Calf the philosophy of the unclean dollar that teaches wage-earners to prey on each other like human wolves in times of industrial disputes.

Organized labor, increasing in strength and efficiency, has grown to be a menace to those who cultivate self-interest on the plan of Mr. Rockefeller's American Beauty Rose, and if it is not checked, the biblical quotation, "the poor are always with you" will no longer be true. As a matter of fact, organized labor during the past 20 years has increased the wage, shortened the work-day, and secured legislative protection for weak women and helpless children to such an extent that if these remarkable innovations continue, the supremacy of the dollar sign will be sorely questioned.

In particular, men of Mr. Van Cleave's stripe are unalterably opposed to that part of organized labor's program touching female and child labor; the desire to intimidate legislatures is buttressed on the tendency of states, where wage-earners are organized, to pass laws preventing immature children and weak women from accepting employment dangerous to life and health. It must be an inspiring sight to such men to visit the southern cotton mills where labor is entirely free from the restraint of obstructive laws and there see the grandeur of our commercial supremacy sublimely exemplified in the thin, dull faces and flat chests of little boys and girls from five years of age up. Yes, and to learn that trade unions have as yet struck no fetters from the limbs of free labor, and that strong men may earn 90 cents per day and enjoy it in fearless contentment.

Some months ago Mr. L. W. Parker, a

large mill employer in South Carolina, addressed a board of trade banquet and outlined the beneficence of institutions where labor is unorganized. He said in part: "As soon as we build a mill we lay the foundation of a school house and a church. Our state (South Carolina) does not compel school attendance. When we employ a man we have him sign an agreement which stipulates that he and all his children over 12 years of age shall work in the mill. We do not favor labor unions. We don't want them. Any employe attempting to organize one is discharged."

We thus see an active system of benevolent (?) feudalism in the south that contains many things attractive to the cupidity of the Van Cleavees. It is *lese majeste* to the autocratic employer when workmen dare demand justice, and revolt if respectful consideration is refused, and, I doubt not, a return of the good old days when workmen might be cast into prison for striking would be welcomed by these noble and self-sacrificing patriots.

Organized labor does not owe its existence to force of arms, and it can not be destroyed by the ignoble mob that is to be recruited by the manufacturers' war fund. The patriotism of the union wage-earner is no more like the self-interest of the employer than did the feeling of the Hessian correspond with the noble thought of the Minute Men. The *Wall Street Journal* says:

It were better to adopt the suggestion of Secretary Straus and invite the leaders of organized labor to meet with the manufacturers for joint consultation and action. Co operation, not war, should be the program.

A century and a quarter ago, when the French people were demanding constitutional consideration and fair dealing from Louis Capet, which he refused to grant, Mireaubeau sounded a like warning. Mr. Van Cleave, Capet lost a throne and his head. History contains many truths which thoughtful men contemplate and thus gain wisdom.

G. W. Perkins,

President, International Cigarmakers' Union.

The Manufacturers' Association, composed largely of low-wage-paying, long-hour advocates and that class of employers

who are blind to the fact that there is a substantial labor movement, and one that has to be reckoned with, on the recommendation of its president, one Van Cleave, recently adopted a resolution providing for the creation of a million and a half war fund with which to combat the trade union movement.

The president pleaded for \$500,000 per year for the next three years to be used in an effort to crush the spirit of unionism and destroy the unions. His plan was agreed to and a committee of 35 appointed to get the needful and place it at the disposal of the president for the purpose indicated.

Let us look this question squarely in the face, laying aside entirely the motives, professed or real, and meet the issue square-toed. The fact that this convention took steps to raise this fund demands our serious consideration and action. Judging from the calibre and past actions of the class of employers who follow Post, Parry, and Van Cleave there can be only one purpose in mind, and that is a determined attempt on their part to destroy the trade union movement.

Let us meet them on this issue. How to successfully do so should be our first and only concern. If we do nothing in addition to our present and usual methods their effort would not be successful.

However, they with unlimited funds can and will harass and retard the growth and usefulness of our movement for a short time.

By adopting proper measures we can successfully meet and surely defeat any and all hostile moves on their part. We concede the right of employers to meet as an association and their right to adopt measures to protect their own best interests; yes, we concede their right to raise \$1,500,000 for any purpose. But when they do so for the veiled and hidden purpose of destroying our movement, we deny their logic, their fairness and question their sanity. No power on earth can disrupt or destroy the trade union movement. Hostile influences may retard its growth for a time if we do not adopt proper safeguards.

Under existing conditions it is absolutely necessary to adopt proper methods of meeting the issue not with crude or antique methods, but with effectual ones.

Every labor organization should immedi-

ately start collecting a war fund of its own, not for the purpose of fighting fair manufacturers, but to offset any hostile move the Parry-Post-Van Cleave combine may make against us. We have ample data to prove that trade unions which pay high dues coupled with a substantial chain of benefits are able to successfully withstand the onslaughts of unfair and hostile employers.

Forewarned is forearmed. The time for peace in so far as the Van Cleave outfit is concerned has passed. Let labor meet this crowd with its own weapons. Our motto is fair dealing, with malice toward none; but we must back it up in this instance with plenty of war funds. A certain eminent statesman once said he believed in arbitration, but always with a club in one hand with the olive branch of peace in the other.

We believe in arbitration, in peace, and extend good will to all fair employers.

Stubborn facts, however, prove that all manufacturers are not inclined to be fair in their attitude and treatment of organized labor. For that reason in this particular instance we want and should have a war fund, not for the purpose of fighting legitimate, fair union employers, but that we may be better able to meet the hostile attacks of unfair employers of the Van Cleave type.

Raise an emergency fund. Five cents or ten cents a week will soon mount into millions and will not be missed by you, but it will protect you.

You readily insure against fire and death, why not insure against Van Cleave? It is of vastly more importance to you. If you were going through a field that you knew was full of snakes, you would take a club with you. In this crisis take a war club in the shape of a full treasury with you. The bite of a venomous snake is poisonous. If you are forced to go among them protect yourself as best you can.

Again I say that the trade union movement can not be destroyed but it can be stung. Do not be afraid but be cautious. Do not turn back or away from the trade union path, but always carry a club (fund) with you; it doesn't cost much and is much safer. Try it. I speak from experience. Raise a fund.

We can not afford to and must not overestimate our present strength. Let us be prepared, always alert, aggressive, fair and

cautious and we will stand in no more danger from Van Cleavism than the elephant does from the monkey.

My authority is the proud and successful record of the more substantial and growing trade unions which have successfully withstood far greater opposition than the Van Cleave outfit will be able to put up. But be prepared.

J. W. Kline,

President, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.

The new meteor which, according to the trust press, has appeared on the horizon of the manufacturing interests, is known to the people of St. Louis as plain Van Cleave, and has been tendered the doubtful honor of the presidency of the National Association of Manufacturers. This wonder, after being subjected to the scientific analysis of experience-taught trades unionists, has proven, instead of an intellectual giant or a brilliant meteor that compelled awe and admiration to be merely a faulty splenetic bomb; in fact, a squib with so little real reason or force in its general make-up that my original intention to give a brief biographical sketch of this new celebrity was checked by the thought-invoking words of Pope, which seem to sum up Van Cleave's career as a human megaphone for his soulless tribe, in the poet's lines to Arbuthnot, which read as follows:

Damn with faint *praise*, assent with civil leer,
And without sneering, teach the rest to sneer;
Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,
Just hint a fault, and hesitate dislike.

Men of the Post, Parry, or Van Cleave stripe, so hunger for the world's recognition that they are prepared to make themselves ridiculous. They resort to every device to be spectacular, and are constantly playing to the gallery in the hope of winning cheap applause. Reasoning that such vanity might readily misconstrue even an attempt at a biographical sketch as laudatory of the course they have mapped out for themselves, I will refrain from putting into effect my primal purpose and rather take issue with some of Van Cleave's recent utterances, at the associations' annual convention in New York, when he delivered a bon-mot of capitalistic wisdom in dealing

with the child labor problem in the following words:

There has been an increase, of course, since 1900, but most of the lamentations on this subject are extravagances or distortions, and are based on ignorance or mendacity. For much of this child labor the greedy, shiftless, selfish parents are as responsible as are the employers. Rightly conducted, and so long as it does not interfere with their proper education, work benefits children as it does adults. I favor the employment of children of the proper age, and under proper sanitary conditions. The latter restriction should apply also to the employment of women.

Evidently Mr. Van Cleave's charge of distortion, ignorance, and mendacity is directly intended for those valiant souls who have laid themselves upon the altar of self-immolation and self-sacrifice, to better the living conditions of the hewers of wood and drawers of water, and have rent the veil that for so long hid the hideous and revolting child slavery from public knowledge and view. While virtually admiring its existence he pleads for his kind, who primarily were responsible for its inauguration by intimating that it might be worse and then to further prove his class innocent of the apparent crime seeks to fasten the odium on the parents, forgetting that if his charge were true he and his would have to answer for a double crime, first, robbing the parent of his or her earning capacity by Machiavelian cunning that permits no moral scruples to prevent taking advantage of poverty and its attendant necessity and then making the continuance of this diabolical scheme a perpetual institution by robbing the children of their youth and forcing them, at a reduced wage, to take the places of their parents who would gladly assume the burden of provider if corpulent money bags would but be merciful.

Mr. Van Cleave utters with unction the settled phrase, "rightly conducted." Did he realize when he coined that sonorous phrase that in spite of the unceasing warfare of organized labor sworn to abolish this degrading custom, that every effort to either eliminate or ameliorate this evil through legislative channels, has found an army of hired Hessians fighting the battle of those manufacturers whose profits and dividends were being threatened by such an innovation?

Does this not savor of an assumption on the part of the manufacturers of the Divine-right theory, in determining what shall

constitute the legal restrictions that are supposed to enable them to have child labor *rightly conducted to their own advantage.*

If, as Mr. Van Cleave undoubtedly would have the world believe, he voices the sentiment of the class he represents, then why do we find not a few but almost all of these paradoxical philanthropists keeping their own flesh and blood in schools or colleges until their majority is reached and sometimes beyond. If such action is any criterion, then the length of time necessary to acquire a proper education as well as the proper age for employment has been determined by themselves, and if they desire to be consistent in place of permitting a false prophet to blatantly air ideas that lack continuity, they ought to compel him to wear a muzzle and prove their own sincerity by getting into the band-wagon of organized labor which proclaims that grand and living truth—"Rob not the children of today, for verily they are the parents of tomorrow," and upon them and theirs rests the nation of the future.

The great trouble with Mr. Van Cleave and those whom he serves is that, never having changed any of their opinions, never having corrected any of their mistakes, and never having shown wisdom enough to discover mistakes within themselves, it logically follows that they never will be charitable enough to excuse *what they have decided* are mistakes in others. As I again scan the puerile utterances of Van Cleave, which teem with illy-concealed hatred of that intrepid class whose constant and never-ending struggle has made life just a little bit more worth the living, there recurs to my mind with a new significance the words of Milton relating to Mammon, in "Paradise Lost," wherein he says:

Mammon, the least erected spirit that fell from heaven;

For e'en in heaven his look and thoughts
Were always bent, admiring more
The riches of heaven's pavements, trodden gold
Than aught divine or holy else enjoy'd
In vision beatific.

James M. Lynch,

President, International Typographical Union.

The National Manufacturers' Association intends to raise \$1,500,000 within three years. This in accordance with the recommendation made by President Van

Cleave to "federate the manufacturers of the country to effectively fight industrial oppression."

That which the manufacturer regards as industrial oppression the trade unionist may look upon as industrial progress, and it might be added that the proof has thus far been with the trade unionist. Industrial progress, as viewed in the trade union sense, can be continued and materially accelerated by the use of the finest grade of steam coal. And "steam coal" is money. President Van Cleave recognized this from the manufacturers' standpoint, and to this extent at least he is progressive. It can be taken for granted that his constituents will also recognize the wisdom of the suggestion, and that the \$1,500,000 requested by the manufacturers' president will be forthcoming.

In order to protect their interests from the menace that is contained in this vast sum of money when used by the associated manufacturers to "effectively fight industrial oppression," from their standpoint, the associated wage-earners will find it necessary to heed the advice to "put money in thy purse" with which to fight industrial oppression. The sooner that the trade unionists realize this necessity and make of it a virtue, the better prepared they will be for the coming crusade.

With \$1,500,000 in the strong box of the National Manufacturers' Association, and with \$5,000,000, \$10,000,000, yes, even \$20,000,000 in the coffers of the American Federation of Labor and its units, the international and national trade unions of the North American continent, "industrial oppression" will become a very different quantity and will be "fought" on very different lines. There will then be no monied warfare. On the contrary there will be a getting together, a spirit of concession on both sides, that will safeguard the manufacturing interests of this country, in which both employer and employe are vitally interested under the present order of society.

The International Typographical Union knows something about fighting "industrial oppression." We have collected more than \$4,000,000 with which to fight for the eight hour day and for the union office. In that we have succeeded so far we are thankful. But had we been liberal enough,

and farseeing enough, and class-conscious enough, to have gathered one-half of the amount prior to the strike that we have cheerfully contributed since its inception, there would have been no strike.

I favor peace between nations, and I also favor industrial peace. Notwithstanding this attitude, I am most emphatically in favor of preparation for war, and that very state of preparedness will in its menace make war unnecessary.

Jere L. Sullivan,

Sec.-Treas., Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Intl. Alliance.

When Mr. Van Cleave, of St. Louis, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, delivered the following:

We want to federate the manufacturers of this country to effectively fight industrial oppression. The president ought to have fully \$500,000 a year for the next three years. We should certainly provide ways and means to properly finance the association, to federate the employers of the country, and to educate our manufacturers to a proper sense of their own duty, patriotism, and self-interest.

He probably thought that he had thrown a good-sized scare into the officers and members of every labor organization in this country, and that each and every one of them would begin to look forward to the year 1910 as the one in which labor unions would pull up stakes, fold their tents, and give a good example of a general skidoo movement. The writer believes that Van Cleave forgot all about the stove business and imagined he was engaged in the fruit trade and handed himself a lemon the size of a Florida grape fruit.

Five hundred thousand dollars per year for three years—that is all Van wants; and if he gets it—well, the amount of education the members of the Manufacturers' Association will have absorbed will surely be worth the price. Five hundred thousand dollars is a lot of coin and no mistake; three times that amount means \$1,500,000. It looks as though Van Cleave wanted trouble and would not be satisfied until it came his way good and plenty. When a nation feels that a mix-up with another nation is imminent, the first thing it does is to begin to size up the other fellow and try to take his measure. War vessels, coast defense, artillery, infantry, and all that sort of thing is figured out, so that a pretty good idea may be had of the other fellow's strength.

During the year preceding the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Minneapolis, Minn., November 12-24, 1906—

Three international unions paid out in tool insurance.....	\$5,771 09
The American Federation of Labor paid out to local unions directly affiliated as strike benefits.....	14,732 00
Six internationals paid benefits on account of death of members' wives.....	37,900 00
Eight internationals paid on account of traveling members	57,340 93
Seven internationals paid out of work benefits to their members	79,582 70
Forty-five internationals donated to other unions.....	147,208 43
The American Federation of Labor's expenses for that fiscal year were.....	218,540 04
Twenty-three internationals paid out in sick benefits.....	663,436 61
Sixty internationals paid out in death benefits.....	994,974 79
Sixty-four internationals paid out in strike benefits.....	3,968,133 66
Making a total of.....	\$6,187,620 25
for ten items for one fiscal year.	

That \$6,000,000 makes Mr. Van Cleave's \$500,000 look like a piker's bet, and yet I have failed to observe President Gompers and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor get red in the face calling for any large or small amount to "educate the trade unionists" along similar lines as suggested in the mental explosion from Van Cleave of Missouri.

The American Federation of Labor may conclude to build a war chest, fill it with a penny a week from its membership, and open up an educational campaign that will bring under its banner several more millions of working men and women. Van Cleave and his associates may start something if they don't watch out, for if they keep on pegging away at the trade unionists, the unionists are liable to wake up and conclude that "we should certainly provide ways and means to properly finance the American

Federation of Labor, to federate the employes of the country, and to educate our members to a proper sense of their own duty, patriotism, and self-interest."

Van Cleave will not have proved himself an enemy of union labor if his intemperate demands will awaken the workers of this broad land to be up and doing.

We don't want industrial strife, but if it is forced on us, let us meet it quick and plenty. Meanwhile see that your meals are not cooked on one of Van Cleave's stoves.

One cent a week, 52 weeks in the year, for the next two years from the entire membership of the American Federation of Labor, said income to be devoted for organizing purposes, is the best reply that can be given Messrs. Van Cleave & Co.

Wm. J. Gilthorpe,

Sec.-Treas., Intl. Brotherhood Boilermakers.

The remarkable spectacle of business men combining and proposing to raise \$500,000 a year for the next three years to oppose alleged industrial oppression is, without doubt, a very remarkable proposition.

Mr. Van Cleave, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, brought this matter before the late convention of that body held in New York City, and, as a result, a committee of 35 of that convention was appointed to collect or raise \$500,000 each year to fight "industrial oppression."

This action may not be seen in its actual significance by those who have not studied the problem of organized labor and what it stands for; such naturally might take this to be a praise-worthy object of Mr. Van Cleave and his associates, because of their standing in the community. Naturally, because of their standing, the general public assumes they are intelligent.

This proposition of Mr. Van Cleave's, when analyzed, seems preposterous for many reasons. I believe that prejudice has so blinded the man and his colleagues that they are not willing to concede honesty to any class of people unless their views coincide with his own and those of his colleagues.

We find in many portions of the country members of the National Association of

Manufacturers who, despite their membership and offices held in that organization, can not and will not agree to any such proposition, believing it is preposterous and outrageous in its scope and that the principle underlying the \$500,000 a year for three years to fight anybody is wrong in the extreme. We find Mr. Richard C. Jenkinson, a large manufacturer of Newark, N. J., and long a member of the association, and others who have repudiated such doings. There are, no doubt, hundreds of employers who will do the same, and the hobby of Mr. Van Cleave will be only on paper in the future and no action taken.

Take it from the side of the wage-earner; what right has any man, or set of men, to raise money to fight any member of the organized crafts? The writer served five long years as an apprentice, consequently he paid for the skill he now possesses; he owns it. I place it fairly before the public, as owner of this trade, skilled in all its parts. I put it up to Mr. Van Cleave that, as I own this trade, paid for it, I have a right, an undoubted right, which will be acknowledged as legal before all the courts in the country, to say what I will work for and under what conditions I will work. This is my province, it is not Mr. Van Cleave's privilege. We have a perfect right. The owner of this trade has a perfect right to say what conditions he will work under. The best that can be said for Mr. Van Cleave and his "patriots" is that they have the privilege of making a bargain with the members of this craft collectively. We ask in all seriousness, does it require \$500,000 per year to enable Mr. Van Cleave to enter into an agreement with the members of this craft or any other skilled craft in the country? I do not think it does, and from our standpoint we say positively that the more dollars he raises the more he will need to educate the few manufacturers who will stay in his organization after they realize the motive Mr. Van Cleave had in introducing this subject for their consideration.

Taking it from another standpoint, and going back 20 years from this date, which Mr. Van Cleave evidently neglected to do, though he is an intelligent man and a man of means and had it in his power to educate himself on this subject. Twenty years ago organized labor fought its battles on different lines than it does today, and as

each year goes by the tactics of organized labor will be changed to suit the times. Today organized labor is proud of the fact that peaceable and dignified procedure is the rule. No strike is thought of until all other means are exhausted, and only with the like of Mr. Van Cleave are strikes suffered, while 20 years ago it was "organize today and strike tomorrow," and in doing so the most reckless elements were forced to the front, and a great many hard knocks were given to the labor movement by reason of the hot-headed policy of the few who did not stop to consider. That is all past, but now we see \$500,000 requested by an intelligent man. Evidently he would like to see the past methods reproduced today. That day is past, for organized labor has educated its members as no school or college has ever done before, and has accomplished much.

It is evident that Mr. Van Cleave is a newcomer and has not studied the situation; therefore his ignorance of the subject he handles must be taken into consideration, and in this spirit organized labor says to Mr. Van Cleave that next year, when he makes another recommendation, we hope he will be of a vastly different opinion and recommend that all manufacturers of this country, whom he represents, will enter into negotiations with the trade unions who have labor to sell, in order that a working agreement, which does not need \$500,000 to carry out, will be enacted and carried into effect. If such is the case, then Mr. Van Cleave has not lived in vain; but if he forces the issue, no matter how feebly he may carry it out, we fear he will find that five times \$500,000 will not be sufficient to crush the trade unionists and educate manufacturers to his idea.

W. Macarthur,

Editor, Coast Seamen's Journal.

The proposal of the National Manufacturers' Association to raise \$1,500,000 within three years sounds big, but, when compared with the object in view, the sum named is ridiculously small, a mere bagatelle. The association proposes to:

Federate the manufacturers of the country to effectively fight industrial oppression . . . and to *educate* our manufacturers to a proper sense of their own duty, patriotism, and self-interest.

Here we have a rather significant collocation of terms, and the term "educate," in itself a harmless necessary word, is obviously qualified by the term "fight." That is to say, the association proposes to educate the manufacturers in the matter of fighting industrial oppression. Thus we are brought face to face with the old familiar proposition of fighting the unions. O, Education! How many crimes are committed in thy name?

What would be thought of an astronomical society which would propose a similar fund for the purpose of educating the stargazers in the matter of fighting the Copernican theory? Of course, the proposition would be laughed at and astronomers generally would insist that the accepted theory of our solar system has come to stay, and that those who disapprove that theory had better save their money and move into some other system, and yet, as between the Copernican theory and the Labor theory, there need be no hesitation on the part of those who are looking for a fight, and the former is by far the easier mark, for two reasons: First, because it is only a theory, after all; secondly, because its defeat would not be felt in any vital spot—the stomach, for instance.

In a word, it makes little difference, in an immediate, practical sense, whether we regard the sun or the earth as the center of our system; but it does make a great deal of difference whether labor be regarded as a partner in production, as a thing possessed of human attributes and entitled to consideration as such, or merely as part of the means of production, as a species of automatic machinery, to be dealt with upon the same basis as any other item of cost. The Labor theory, the theory upon which the labor movement is founded, expresses the former of the conceptions here stated. That conception possesses all the vitality of natural law, that law to which the world owes every step of its progress.

Those who would go into a fight against "industrial oppression" (i. e., industrial organization), like those who would go into litigation, must be prepared to stay a long time, long enough to accomplish the hitherto impossible feat of turning back the hands of time. The National Manufacturers' Association will find itself short before it is well launched upon its new venture. However, like the would-be

Benedick, who, finding himself short of the customary fee, declared his willingness to be married "as far as the money goes," the association may yet find itself glad of an opportunity to discontinue the work of education, even before the money donated to that purpose is expended.

J. A. Cable,

Secretary-Treasurer, Coopers' International Union.

As the problem of capital and labor stands before the world today, there are noticeable two alternating extremes—one on the part of capital, the other on the part of labor. One is as bad in its effect as the other, and both do harm. In calling attention to the viciousness of the extremists on the side of capital, we can not afford to ignore the devilry of extremists on our own side. There is a small but very radical element among the working class which insists upon writing all capitalists, all employers of labor, down as mortal enemies, with whom they insist that an irreconcilable warfare must be carried on. The Parrys and the Van Cleaves are indebted to this insignificant mistaken element among us for the foundation on which their anti-labor structure stands. Were it not for the questionable acts and expressions of the few irresponsible extremists in the ranks of the workers Parryism and Van Cleaveism would never have had a leg to stand on.

People usually measure others by their own standard. For instance, a man of musical tastes judges things from a musical standpoint, a military man from a military standpoint, and so on. The man of a hobby looks for characteristics in others which harmonize with his hobby, and judges human beings and human institutions from the viewpoint of his own hobby. There are exceptions to this rule, of course. There are men broad enough to judge clearly and rightly, but the Parrys and Van Cleaves being the extremists of the employing class, opposition to labor unions has become a hobby with them. They see only the mistakes of individual members of organized labor, and fail to see the great good there is in it. To them its great educational, benevolent, and uplifting features are invisible. If the minds of these men ran in the channels of true charity and benevolence, and were set upon the uplifting

of humanity and the well-being of the human race, instead of the accumulation of dollars, the great good which organized labor accomplishes would loom up before them like a mountain, and its mistakes would dwindle to insignificance in the comparison as being only those common to faulty human nature.

Our movement is a defensive one, not aimed against fair minded employers, but against the close-fisted labor crushing employer to whom profit has become a mania, and who considers any deal honorable which yields profit. Our movement being honorable and having ideals must naturally be viewed by manufacturers of this type as an enemy. We have no kick to make when our movement is criticised from that source, and regarded by them as an enemy. It is the enemy of people who wish to pursue narrow, selfish business methods. It is the enemy of people who exploit labor for profit. It is the avowed enemy of any man or institution which seeks to make money by oppressing labor. I regard the criticisms of the Parrys and Van Cleaves as complimentary to our cause, but I regret that they should have misled some who ought to be our friends.

The large fund which they propose to raise, however, for the annihilation of our movement will avail them nothing. It has no terrors for organized labor. We have confidence in the justness of our cause and the ability of the American people to understand that organized labor which seeks only the up-lifting of overworked, underpaid workers will not be permitted to suffer injury through the spending of this slush fund made up, perhaps, of unpaid wages filched from labor by money-mad manufacturers.

This ill-advised slush fund of Van Cleave's will, I believe, act as a boomerang. If there is money galore for such a questionable purpose, the fair-minded public will want to know why some of it can not be given for the relief of the suffering underpaid wage-earner. The raising of a large sum of money by the Manufacturers' Association to be used in a questionable way to keep down wages while the necessities of life are rising higher and higher in price, will, in my opinion, prove to be the undoing of Van Cleaveism and all that it carries with it. If these men imagine that an intelligent, fair-minded public will permit the

labor movement, with all its beneficent features to be crushed out through a fund, raised for the purpose, I think they have under-estimated the fairness and the justness of the public conscience.

I do not believe that organized labor should try to emulate the unholy example of the Manufacturers' Association. Money is and has ever been the weapon of the plutocratic demagogue. Two wrongs will not make a right. We as organized workmen can not afford to take up their unholy weapon. If Labor accepts their challenge and adopts money as its weapon, Labor will, in my opinion, make a mistake. Organized labor needs funds with which to promote organization, and for the relief of members sick, out of work, or otherwise in distress, but for us to undertake to raise or even duplicate the Van Cleave ante would, in my opinion, be a serious mistake.

They have issued the challenge and selected their weapon, now let the labor forces of the country choose the better way. Right wins in the long run. Let us fight them and their slush fund with truth and justice as our weapons. Let us choose to go on in the even tenor of our way organizing and improving labor conditions wherever possible, and publicly defending the principles of trade unionism wherever they are unjustly assailed. Should we at any stage of the game encounter ill effects from the Van Cleave fund, we can do no better than call attention to their unholy method of warfare, and trust in the justness of our cause and the fairness of the people for the success of our righteous undertakings.

When a body of men arms itself it means that it is looking for war. Such is my interpretation of the Van Cleave fund. Organized labor is not seeking war, it is seeking peace with honor, but if there must be war with the Manufacturers' Association, though organized labor will be on the defensive, it will, nevertheless, be ready and will be armed with truth and justice—mighty weapons more righteous, more honorable, and consequently more powerful than money.

Samuel L. Landers,

Editor, Weekly Bulletin, Clothing Trades, New York City.

The proposition of Mr. Van Cleave of St. Louis, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, to the recent con-

vention of that body in New York City to raise \$1,500,000 "to properly finance and educate the manufacturers to a proper sense of their duty," and which was endorsed by said convention, has since then raised such uncomplimentary comment by public speakers among the clergy, sociologists, reformers, etc., that the gentleman with whom this golden idea originated has been forced to publicly explain the purpose of the raising of so large a fund, summarizing its object, "and to correct misunderstandings relative to said fund," has sent out advance proof sheets to several newspapers.

The gentleman begins by explaining that "it is the abuse of unions that is to be fought, and not unionism" and continues "we must recognize the good which is in labor unionism as well as the evil, we must not condemn all labor unions for the offenses of some of them" and further continues with the following: "The fund is to attain

1 The open shop.

2 No restrictions as to the use of tools, machinery or materials, except such as are unsafe.

3 No limitation of output.

4 No restrictions as to the number of apprentices and helpers, when of proper age.

5 No boycott.

6 No sympathetic strike.

7 No sacrifice of the independent workman to the labor union.

8 No compulsory use of the union label."

How different from the original speech of Mr. Van Cleave at the convention where the proposed object was a fund "to educate," and now it materializes that the fund is to attain "open shop," "no boycott," "no sympathetic strike," and things of like character, in short the scheme is shorn of its cloak and it is a fund to fight trade unionism.

If Messrs. Van Cleave et al. think \$1,500,000 will solve the problem, then "they have another think coming." This sum will have to be augmented by a score of like sums, and then their work will not have begun and the amount spent will have but the effect on trade unionism as did the proverbial dame Partington's broom on the sea.

Each individual item above mentioned in the category that the Manufacturers' Association desire to maintain could be success-

fully handled, either by pen or voice, by a novice in the labor movement, and the fallacy and hypocrisy of their claim shown. The last item, "no compulsory use of the union label," is the most ignorant and amusing of them all. It shows what a wonderful grasp of the situation the wise ones have, and is on a par with the rest of their edict. If Mr. Van Cleave, or any individual of his association, can produce a single manufacturer in America who will say or can prove that he was compelled to use the union label, then the writer believes they can produce a monstrosity, for in fact no such individual exists.

Stuart Reid,

General Organizer, American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Van Cleave, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, aspires to educational honors. It might be well to remind him that all educators are not benefactors. Fagan was an educator, but his style of education not only ruined the scholars, but menaced the community.

The distinguished president of the National Association of Manufacturers called for \$1,500,000 for an educational fund "to educate our manufacturers to a proper sense of their own duty, patriotism, and self-interests." He practically got it, and the work of education, it would seem, began immediately.

In New Britain, Conn., Mr. Van Cleave's ardent admirers at once began to educate the bankers, with this result: An official of a labor organization having a personal account with a bank sent a check to the office of the national union in payment of per capita tax. He was promptly requested to call at the bank and curtly told it would be esteemed a favor if he would immediately withdraw his account.

One of the first lessons of the Van Cleave system of education, it would thus appear, taught bankers the advisability of boycotting individual members of labor organizations who had actually presumed to accumulate a small amount of money and then dared to use the checks of the bank in a perfectly legitimate manner. This is a specimen of "sense of duty and patriotism" that needs no comment. Educator Van Cleave should be proud of his system in its kindergarten stage.

Another striking example of the Van Cleave educational system has been in operation in Providence, R. I. It began to be demonstrated a few weeks after the National Association of Manufacturers adopted the recommendations of Professor Van Cleave, and continued until workmen threatened to take summary action against scoundrels who dared to prostitute the sanctity of their homes.

The men employed by a large manufacturing concern rebelled against unbearable conditions and went on strike. The company made herculean efforts to replace them and failed completely. Their agents then visited the homes of the workmen during their absence and flattered, cajoled and even threatened their wives in an attempt to persuade them to induce their husbands to return to work. In a few cases they succeeded and the wives did persuade their husbands to return to work. In several cases the men remained firm and as a consequence the harmony of the home has been destroyed and even estrangement threatened. Mr. Van Cleave ought to be delighted with the early results of his educational system. It is certainly "patriotism" to invade and destroy the sanctity of the homes of American workmen.

Still another result of Van Cleave's educational system was demonstrated in New Britain, Conn., when the mayor of that city, an ardent admirer, proposed the passage of city legislation providing for an employment bureau as an adjunct to the charity board. Under his proposed plan employment was to be doled out as charity and men looking for employment were to be pauperized.

I might admire Mr. Van Cleave if he had had courage to declare his determination to fight organized labor and that he required the \$1,500,000 to do it. I admire all men who have the courage to put up a clean battle, but my contempt goes to him who would raise a fund to prostitute American homes and institutions and then masquerade in the guise of a benevolent educator who seeks to teach men a proper sense of duty, patriotism, and self-interest.

Be honest, Mr. Van Cleave; declare it to be your intention to exhort manufacturers to look out for their selfish interests, regardless of the rights of others. You might as well. Not only the workers, but all just men have discovered your aim. Be a good

business man. Fagan prospered for a time, but his system of education was eventually crushed and he was buried in its ruin. His fate will be yours if you do not repent. Fight clean, Mr. Van Cleave, fight clean.

R. L. Harper,

General Organizer, A. F. of L.

"The less corsiness a man hath,
the more of reason."—Golding.

I do not know our friend, Mr. Van Cleave, the man who sees in trade unionism the great cormorant that is to swallow the American manufacturer, tooth and nail, unless the aforesaid manufacturer becomes "educated to a proper sense of his own duty, patriotism, and self-interest," but I'd wager two bits that his waist-girth is abnormally developed, while his hat-band "gaineth not in length."

I arrive at this conclusion after a study of Mr. Van Cleave's words before his organization of manufacturers. Search as diligently as you may, there is no *reason* in his claims or contentions.

His desire to "federate the manufacturers of this country to effectively fight industrial oppression" is carefully worded to mislead. It is a libel on the workingman of America and forms the molasses around which the manufacturer-flies, both big and little, will hover in the hope that labor may be brought to abject poverty, subjugated to their will—a will that assumes to be paramount to laws of God or man.

That this is the Utopian dream of the Van Cleave kind; that to this end will the million and a half dollars be cheerfully expended; that the fight will not end when that and an hundred more like donations shall have been expended, if, indeed, that class of American citizenship is to so long retain the governing hand of the manufacturers' association; that his kith will preach "industrial peace" via the industrial war route, are objective points so patent that all who run may read.

Trade unionism has ever and will forever oppose, with all its might and fighting power, any attempt to deprive the American workman of his liberty. There can be but one logical conclusion arrived at. The victory is Labor's, the defeat of Mr. Van Cleave inevitable.

John Golden,

President, United Textile Workers.

At a convention recently held in New York City under the auspices of the National Manufacturers' Association, a resolution was passed to raise the sum of \$1,500,000, during the next three years, and a committee of 35 was appointed to do the raising; now comes the question, for what purpose is this fund to be raised? Let us take the words of President Van Cleave from whose fertile brain this brilliant idea first emanated. He says: "We want to federate the manufacturers of this country to effectively fight industrial oppression." You are right, Mr. Van Cleave; the manufacturers of this country, as well as those of many other countries, need to federate to fight "industrial oppression," the sordid oppression of such men as David M. Parry, former president of your association, who started out to smash every labor union in the country, and finished up by smashing himself out of existence so far as public interest in him was concerned; likewise C. W. Post, of Battle Creek, Mich., manufacturer of Grape Nuts, Postum Coffee, and Fabrications, and another past president of your association. Some people look upon Mr. Post as one of the worst enemies of organized labor; I think he is one of the best friends we ever had, but he didn't realize it. He spent a fortune in circulating some of the most scurrilous and vituperative stuff that ever appeared in print against organized labor, with the result that thousands of those who believe in a "square deal" (not the kind as preached in the official organ of that name, but those whose sense of decency and fair play would not allow them to stand for the nauseating rot which emanated from the pen of Mr. C. W. Post, your former president), became friends of the labor movement. But lo, another Solomon has arisen in the person of Mr. Van Cleave, of St. Louis, now president of the National Association of "Union Smashers." He very generously informs us that he has no intention of destroying the labor unions, because he believes in unions of a certain kind—those that contain enough benevolence in their constitution to allow the employer to be recognized as "master," to allow him to run his business as he sees fit, without any interference

from any labor union, irrespective of the fact that it is composed of his own employes. Mark the closing words of President Van Cleave's appeal:

We should certainly provide ways and means to properly finance the association, to federate the employers of the country, and to educate our manufacturers to a proper sense of their own duty, patriotism, and self-interest.

You must have full leeway in your work of federating the manufacturers of the country, but you deny that same right to employes. Your million and a half will be spent in hiring spies and thugs to disrupt newly formed labor unions, to report those taking an active part in its affairs, that they may be made an example of, and held up as a warning to others, never to dare to do the very same thing, the Manufacturers' Association has decided to raise one and a half million dollars to accomplish among the employers of the country, according to the statement of their own president.

Such glaring inconsistency, such selfish hypocrisy will not stand before the searchlight of an enlightened American people, who believe in equal rights for all, and special privileges for none.

You talk about educating the manufacturers to a sense of their duty, patriotism, and self-interest. Thank God we have a number of employers who need none of your corrupt fund, who have got along, and will continue to get along without your special kind of education, who recognize the right of labor to organize, and who would hang their heads in very shame if they imagined for a moment they were mistaken for one of this committee of 35 who are to go through the country in an attempt to raise this fund to fight organized labor. We are perfectly ready, and quite prepared, to match our brain, our brawn, and our honesty of purpose against your million and a half dollars, just as we have successfully matched them in the past against the unscrupulous tactics of the Parrys, the Posts, and others of their ilk. We are fortified with the knowledge that our movement is constructive while yours is destructive. Our aim is to build up while yours is to tear down. We rest supremely confident in the final result of this struggle of right against might. Let me assure you of one thing, Mr. Van Cleave and your committee of 35, that while you

are raising and spending your million and a half dollars during the next three years, organized labor will go on with its humane task of uplifting the standard of those who must earn their bread by the sweat of their face. We will still continue to fight for better conditions, higher wages, and shorter hours, the "closed" shop, as you term it, the "union" shop, as we know it, and all those ideals which we are striving to attain. Don't assume for a moment that we intend to relax our efforts along political lines. We have entered the political arena. The American Federation of Labor never does things by halves. It follows no political party. It knows no political creed outside of that which directly affects the wage-worker of the country. It will continue to use its great influence more and more to bring about better legislation to protect our women workers against the grasping greed of those employers who form the greater part of your so-called National Manufacturers' Association, who work little children from morning until night for a mere pittance of a wage, to enlarge their already swollen fortunes, and then tell the American people with brazen effrontery there is little or no child labor in the country.

We shall continue to take these little children from the mines, the mills, and the workshops, and give them an opportunity to enjoy God's glorious sunshine and fresh air, and give them an education that will fit them for life's battle of the future. Mark my words, when three years have elapsed, and your million and a half dollars has been expended, your committee of 35 and your National Manufacturers' Association will find the organized labor movement still doing business at the same old stand; you will find it bigger, busier, and more strongly entrenched than ever before, and quite prepared to meet your next proposition for smashing the labor unions in 1910.

Owen Miller,

Secretary, American Federation of Musicians.

The National Association of Manufacturers at the suggestion of their president, Mr. Van Cleave, of St. Louis, have appointed a committee of 35 to raise

\$500,000 per year for three years, or a total of \$1,500,000, to effectively fight "industrial oppression." Much is said in Van Cleave's recommendation to gloss over the real purpose of this vast slush fund to be expended under his personal supervision so that we may be sure it is to be placed where it will do the most good, but the real purpose is expressed in the phrase quoted above.

The implication is plainly set forth that, to "effectively fight industrial oppression" means war upon trade unions. Forewarned is forearmed; the labor organizations are girding up their loins and preparing for the war that is to be forced upon them by these self-constituted saviors of society. Those whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad, and what is greater madness than for such an association to deliberately announce to the world that it proposes to wage war upon that element of our social system that has done more for the betterment and elevation of the human race than all other reform forces combined. Organized labor has made life for millions better worth the living.

Before organized labor became a recognized factor, men labored as high as 18 hours per day. Women and children very long hours, and all under conditions that were in many instances appalling. Whatever improvements have been made, have been secured largely through the efforts of organized labor and in the teeth of the bitter and cantankerous opposition of the Parrys, Posts, and Van Cleave. Wherever there still remain men, women, and children working long hours, under unhealthy and unsafe conditions, it is solely due to the efforts of people who represent such organizations as the National Association of Manufacturers, and always against the protests and vigorous opposition of organized labor.

The industrial conditions of working men and women of this generation are immeasurably superior in every respect to those that preceded. The teaching, influence, and example of organized labor has not only improved the conditions of the worker, but the worker ranks higher than ever before in intelligence, skill, sobriety, healthfulness, and that love of his fellow-man, which placed Abou Ben Adhem first on the list, and yet here comes a supposedly intelligent body of men,

whose brains and sympathies are evidently entirely located in their pockets, and propose to raise a vast fund for the purpose of forcing economic conditions back to the era of long hours, bad conditions, and starvation wages. One can scarcely realize that these people are in earnest. Even what is commonly known as the plutocratic press denounces this insane attempt to inaugurate an industrial war, which can benefit no one, and can only result in injury to many innocent people, but it will be sure to result in one benefit, and that is the eternal elimination of all such aggregations as the National Association of Manufacturers, as the world does not go backward. Progress is the watchword.

Max P. Moritz,

President, Florida State Federation of Labor.

In contemplating the real object of this vast corruption fund contemplated by the Manufacturers' Association, I am led to the conclusion that capital is evidently jealous of the progress of labor and is endeavoring to declare a war in order to check its rapid strides, but "truth crushed to earth will rise again" and even if temporarily overcome by the magnitude of the fight against it, labor would arise "Phoenix-like from the ashes" with the truth and sincerity of its purposes emblazoned upon an everlasting banner of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

Mr. Van Cleave and his associates seem to have overlooked the fact that the question of the hour is, the proper distribution of the joint earnings of labor and capital. This question will not be solved nor aided in its solution by police interference with the right of free assembly and discussion; nor by police interference with the right to form organization.

I would say to the members of the Manufacturers' Association, and to the president in particular, that the man who works for wages day by day, is your equal as a citizen. Generally he has as high instincts, as loyal and true a heart as his employer, often more so. Show him that you sympathize with him as a fellow-citizen. This is not condescension. It is his right. It is a good thing for you.

In amassing this vast fund you will be denounced by all right thinking people

because the cry has already gone forth of your ulterior motives. Is it necessary? I say, most emphatically, no.

Let there be confidence between the men that earn wages and the men that pay them and they will respect each other.

If Mr. Van Cleave and the members of the Manufacturers' Association would consider that they stand in a human relation toward their workmen; if they believe that they are responsible for them, if sufficient return for their labor is made that they see their children are properly taught, clothed and lodged, and there is some provision for sickness and old age, I am frank to say that then this million and a half dollars could be utilized for purposes which would bring about better and more far-reaching results than if spent in legislation or any other purposes which tend to create discord instead of harmony.

The laboring people realize how important it is to be vigilant and alert and that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" and while that fund is being created and expended they will speak, write and organize, and continue to keep it up until they shall have won triumphant success and prosperity.

W. D. Mahon,

President, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.

One and a half million dollars is the fund which the Manufacturers' Association purposes to provide for educating the people toward the establishment of perpetual industrial peace. This is what the recent New York convention of that association legislated to raise by assessment to carry union fighting through three years of warfare. This fund is designed only as the attendant expense of the elementary education. The expense of missionary work among advanced classes will be borne as heretofore. There are over three millions of obligated unionists in this country. The Employers' Association could hardly contemplate educating such a horde of stupidity out of ignorance in a three-year course of 50 cents a head. The fund, if applied to members of labor organizations alone, amounts to 16 2-3 cents per individual member per year; if applied to a

fair deal public, it amounts to less than a cent for each individual per year.

But \$1,500,000 sounds big. It is expected to carry terror in its sound—terror instead of peace. Has the Employers' Association a new education which is to be dispensed upon the wings of \$1,500,000? No such thing can be assumed. But the appropriation is for a purpose. Its only purpose is to fight organized labor. The perpetual peace is expected to come only through the submission of labor to capital. The \$1,500,000 is designed to be used in the direction of the enslavement of labor.

This enactment by the Employers' Association is an admission of the power of organized labor. It is an admission that the organizing of labor destroys the dictatorship of capital over labor. It is an admission that there is something lost by the employer to the employee through organization. It is an admission that past efforts to suppress organized labor have not been satisfactory to the union crusher. It is an admission that the public is in sympathy with the organizing of labor. It is an admission by the Employers' Association that organized labor is backed by strong public opinion. It is an admission that organized labor is backed by the enlightenment of the times. It is an admission that union smashing is unpopular in the measure of the intelligence of the public. It is an undertaking on the part of the Employers' Association to reshape the public mind. It is a declaration that the public is incapable of doing its own thinking. It is an insult to the intelligence of the American public.

Now let's acquaint ourselves with where this \$1,500,000 is to come from. The Manufacturers' Association, which, so far as the \$1,500,000 fund is concerned, resolves itself into, or as a part of the Employers' Association. Its president is one of the heads of the latter association. The proposition was inspired by him. The fund must come from the profits resulting from the employment of labor. In fact, it must represent that which the employers can well spare from their profits. It must represent that which could be applied to an increase in wage. If this is not a fact, it must, then, represent a part of that which it is expected to take from labor's wage when organized labor becomes weak enough so it can't resist. At any event, the design is to take from labor a fund, a part of which it will

be profitable to use in the subjugation and enslavement of labor. It is like the school-master who sends the boy out to cut a whip with which he is to be chastised. Will labor submit?

Why does Van Cleave and his associate union smashers determine upon this tremendous onslaught upon organized labor? Is it because labor insists upon a high wage rate? High wage is a true indicator of prosperity. High wage rates bring more money into the pockets of wage-earners. Does that interfere with the profit making of the few? There are no wage-earners who think they are getting too much. There can be no healthy objection to organized labor on that score. High wages crowd no one out of employment. In fact, there is less idleness under a high wage period than when wages are low. Is it because organized labor demands a shorter workday?

Organized labor has no fear of the proposed fighting fund of organized capital. The Manufacturers' Association by its enactment has made a most remarkable exposure of high-handed selfishness. When we look upon a wealthy manufacturer, or a high stock-holding official of a corporation, we regret to contemplate in him a low-minded designer upon the earnings of labor. We prefer to regard him as being anxious to promote the interests of those financially less fortunate. We are anxious to regard him as a benefactor of society, and one who will exert his ability to the fullest extent to alleviate the burdens of those who toil in his employ. But those of the Manufacturers' Association who assisted in the enactment of the \$1,500,000 union fighting fund proposition are emphatic examples expressing the danger of such contemplation of employers as a whole. The enactment exemplifies the wisdom of the organization of labor for mutual protection. If there could ever have been a question in the mind of any wage-earner as to the value of organization, that question should be dispelled by the union fighting fund enactment of the Manufacturers' Association.

John H. Brinkman,

Secretary-Treasurer, Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union.

I am neither alarmed nor discouraged at Mr. Van Cleave's contribution to the manufacturers' bureau "of how to destroy

trade unions." I am, however, apprehensive of the moral effect it will have upon a few of our citizens. From time immemorial Labor has been beset with many and powerful obstacles on its march from abject slavery to the fields of freedom. Every inch of its way has been contested by those who desired to live by the sweat of other men's brows, on the one side, and upon the other, by those who through ignorance, co-operated with them, from the feudalism of old to the captains of industry of our own time, but in vain. Labor stands triumphant, proud, and defiant before the world, with its face towards the rising and not the setting sun, with an eye single to the best interests and happiness of all our people. It has a charge to keep and a duty to perform; it will shirk neither.

We will meet the false and alluring cries of the Parrys and Van Cleave for a corruption fund with which to throttle the press, debauch our citizens, lower our standard of living and destroy the prosperity of the country through a curtailment of the purchasing power of the people, with a greater and more potent organization of labor, and with a keener realization of our duties to the state, our unions, our families and our posterity. We will meet corruption with virtue, ignorance with intelligence, and treason with patriotism. There can be absolutely no doubt of the outcome. Victory will be ours. We have never met defeat in our onward march toward the realization of a better and nobler manhood and womanhood. Let the proclamations of Parry and Van Cleave inspire us to greater effort, let there be a more pronounced disposition to work for the cause of humanity, from the highest official to the most obscure member in our great and grand movement. Let us gird up our loins and be on the alert, for there are countless millions yet unborn crying out to us to go forward.

Let us meet the cry of Van Cleave for the destruction of our unions and our hopes, with a larger and more efficient organization of American workingmen and workingwomen. He may bribe, or attempt to bribe with his corruption fund, those who make the laws of our country and those who interpret them. He may employ men who would not stop short of murder in doing his bidding to embarrass organized labor, only at last to realize that it is as futile to

attempt to arrest the onward march of America's most intelligent and useful citizens as to brush back the ocean waves as they dash upon the shore.

Be it known to Mr. Van Cleave that he is in free America, not darkest Russia, and that the labor movement of the United States is the highest expression of the intelligence of American wealth producers. The labor movement of this country is as fixed an institution as the public schools. I would as leave destroy one as the other. Organization and education should be our watchword.

Arthur E. Holder.

"By Ignorance is pride increased
They most assume who know the least."

The National Association of Manufacturers refuses to learn the lessons taught by nature, history, and experience.

These men are blinded by the glare of profit. They ignore the natural laws of equilibrium and compensation that are positive and inflexible.

"To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the sun" said Solomon in one of his reflective moods. History verifies his observation and this being so it naturally follows that everything in nature contains all the powers of nature and provides its own counterparts.

Humanity is thereby blessed with comparisons of natural forces that relieve monotony thus: cause and effect; expansion and contraction; darkness and light; heat and cold; attraction and repulsion; spirit and matter; male and female; motion and rest. Every poison has its antidote; every virtue a defect; every sweet its sour; every evil its good. Nature loathes monopolies and is lavish with varieties, compensating with harvest for seed; plenty for want; hope for fear; virtue for vice; strength for weakness; truth for falsehood, and *liberty for repression.*

The National Manufacturers' Association brushes these valuable lessons aside as paltry sentiments and its representatives declaim like parrots: "Business is business."

In their ignorance they live in a past age, and fondly cling to the fallacy that because they possess wealth they have power to set back the hands of time, or

compel the waves of the sea to stand still.

In their perversity of heart, and density of brain, history is valueless and they wilfully disregard the stubborn fact that civilization has developed in spite of the opposition of their class.

Many historical examples should serve as a warning and convince the manufacturers that it is folly for them to "kick against the pricks" by madly trying to block the wheels of progress.

Mr. Van Cleave, president of the Manufacturers' Association, represents the same dead issues for which the predecessors in his class stood, viz, all the vested wrongs of absolutism, tyranny, cruelty, persecution, espionage, misrepresentation, ignorance, anarchy, slavery, robbery, and most abominable of all infanticide, thus degrading himself and his associates by emulating Pharaoh and Herod.

It is almost incredible that, in this age, after 130 years of popular government and public schools that such an atrocity can find enough fanatics to give him an audience; or be permitted by the authorities to remain at large.

But nature's beneficent law of compensation is again equal to the occasion, and presents its counter influence to level the overbearing and insolent at the proper time and season.

Again another man of the people is prepared to battle for the cause of natural rights, and another force stands ready to combat reactionary tactics. The man is Samuel Gompers and the force the American Federation of Labor.

This opposing force vibrates with the same lofty ideals and living issues made paramount by other heroes known to history, and it is actuated by sympathy, order, industry, law, liberty, love, and justice. It is composed of patriots and home loving people who thoroughly understand the sinister meaning of the million and one half dollar appropriation recently made by the manufacturers to protect their so-called "self-interests."

That appropriation means more bitter persecution and a more intense exploitation of labor—that's all.

Persecution is a contemptible effort to defeat justice; it tries to cheat nature. The more it is applied the quicker its own designs are outwitted.

History will again repeat itself. The public conscience is bound to prevail. The natural law of compensation will again be vindicated. Progress will continue. Justice will be established and the common people—the wage-earners—will joyously proclaim: "Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain."

Jerome Jones,

Organizer, American Federation of Labor.

In raising a fund of a million and a half of dollars to fight organized labor the National Association of Manufacturers has taken the wrong course. Co-operation, not hostility, is the wise policy. Organized labor is as much a logical product of modern industrial conditions as organized capital. If one is bad, so is the other. If one is to be fought, so is the other. But both have their good points—and both are here to stay.

The world must make the best of this condition of human progress and deal fairly all around. Let us take for granted that Mr. Van Cleave is a fair and honest employer, and is always willing to grant to his men an increase of wages in proportion as his business prospers or the cost of living advances. Does Mr. Van Cleave believe that such a spirit is prevalent among the employing classes generally in this day and time?

Do not the material facts bear out just the reverse of such a spirit? And then we do not attribute to the employing class a greater spirit of avarice than is found in mankind generally.

But what can Mr. Van Cleave hope to attain that will be beneficial to the country if his policy is carried to a conclusion?

We take it that these men are patriotic citizens—at least we so credit them—and that it is not their purpose to plunge this country into a state of anarchy.

Labor organizations are the natural outgrowth of the present economic system. The working people seek organization just as naturally as the wild horses of the plains go in groups and form a circle for their protection and that of their young.

Labor unions are founded on law and order and the highest attributes of civilized thought and progress.

If it were in the power of Mr. Van Cleave and his associates to carry out their evil designs two events would follow that would bode no good to this country.

First; the American workmen as such would no longer be free men at liberty to barter and sell their labor at the best advantage, and by best advantage is meant, not a personal advantage, but at a figure that would enable the men to meet all the requirements necessary to live and rear a family that would be a credit to the country in which we live. The Van Cleave idea would soon make unnecessary the erection of public schools that we now point to as one of the glories of our country and age. In fact, the public schools are largely responsible for the rapid growth and progress of labor unions, and if Mr. Van Cleave and his associates would make their attempt at destruction sure they must first destroy all hope of the children of the workers gaining a public school education.

If by Mr. Van Cleave's method we are reduced to the stage of bare existence what good has he accomplished, for surely this must be the object sought. His very proclamation suggests this.

If the labor unions are not fulfilling the mission for which they were intended, namely, to benefit the workers of the various crafts—to increase wages when the business of the country justifies such a step, and decrease the hours of toil when the country's prosperity justifies the action—why does Mr. Van Cleave want to put a stumbling block in the way of their progress?

If the labor unions are not becoming a powerful and potent factor for the good of the working class—and that seems to be the head and front of their offending—why does Mr. Van Cleave and his fellow patriots protest?

The simple truth is that the workers are coming into some of their rights—nothing more, nothing less—and it ill becomes such an American as Mr. Van Cleave to do aught to hinder or abridge in any manner any policy that makes for the uplift of American citizens.

If it were possible to seriously impede the progress of labor unions such action would only encourage a malignant fever of discontent that could prove a fertile field for disturbers of industrial peace.

These manufacturers are surely sewing the seeds of future trouble. Let them and their descendants take heed. Among the grain may be found many tares. A good book, which has stood the test of time in the ages, has writ in it these words: "As ye sew, so shall ye reap when the harvest time is come."

W. F. Costello,

Sec.-Treas., Steam, Hot Water, and Power Pipe Fitters.

The National Manufacturers' Association a short time ago agreed to the recommendation of Mr. Van Cleave, their president, by appointing a committee of 35 to collect the sum of \$500,000 per year for the next three years for the purpose of providing ways and means to federate the employers of the country and educate the manufacturers to a proper sense of their own "duty, patriotism, and self-interest."

The portion of the recommendation relating to "duty, patriotism, and self-interest" is without doubt the real sentiment of the members of the Manufacturers' Association as expressed in the report of their president, Mr. Van Cleave.

No one knows better than the members of the Manufacturers' Association that a trade union is a practical tangible method adopted by the employes of the different manufacturers for the purpose of exacting fair compensation for their labor. No one knows better than Mr. Van Cleave and his associates that the organized workingmen receive better compensation than the unorganized. Without doubt Mr. Van Cleave and his associates are not over anxious to pay the higher wage scale which eventually follows as a result of organized efforts on the part of the employes. Very likely the president of the Manufacturers' Association endeavored to impress on the minds of the members that their duty, patriotism, and self-interest required the accumulation of the modest sum of \$500,000, multiplied by three (\$1,500,000), to use it to prevent the growth of trade unionism, hoping thereby to increase the profits of the manufacturers at the expense of the employes. Mr. Van Cleave will learn to his sorrow that he and his associates are using an impractical plan to destroy a practical organi-

zation and when the smoke of battle is cleared away he will perceive, as have his predecessors, that the banner of trade unionism is still floating from the top mast and that its membership is loyal and true.

J. C. Skemp,

Secretary-Treasurer, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.

Fortunately it has not been left to trade unionists to cast suspicion upon Mr. Van Cleave's motive in advising the raising of a million and a half dollar educational fund. The great daily and weekly newspapers especially concerned for the welfare of the employers ignore Mr. Van Cleave's explanation of the use to which this fund is to be put, assert that it is to be used for the incitement of industrial warfare and condemn this policy as extremely unwise and fore-doomed to bring disaster not only upon wage-earners and employers, but the people generally.

We can afford to be more generous than the press; probably Mr. Van Cleave had no definite plan in his mind, possibly he is "trying out" the members of his association intending, if they demonstrate a willingness to subscribe to prepare a plan of campaign along the lines which he advocates.

The radical element was sufficiently numerous to secure the adoption of his recommendation; it remains to be seen whether the committee will succeed in coining the enthusiasm into cash.

If so what will he do with it? The sum is too small to more than finance the first skirmish in an industrial war. If, as the press seems to think, that is his object, this call is only the first of many, what the gambler terms a "come-on." Just enough to awaken the employers interest in the game and create a feeling that they must stay for the finish, sufficient to commit them to a radical policy.

A call for \$20,000,000 would have been defeated, but by first asking for a modest amount possibly Mr. Van Cleave believes he will finally succeed in accumulating a fund sufficiently large to enable him to commence a campaign for the destruction of trade unions and incidentally of commercial prosperity.

The first instalment may be used for "educational purposes," but it will be a new departure in industrial education.

Mr. Post's method of purchasing space by the column for the insertion of hysterical attacks upon unionism would meet with the approval of the newspaper proprietors, but the "press bureau" would appeal more strongly to Mr. Van Cleave. The Standard Oil Company and the public service corporations have found the purchase of editorial and news columns and the insertion of carefully prepared matter at so much per line a very efficient means of influencing public opinion. A tainted news service of considerable magnitude could be maintained for half a million a year.

Perhaps Mr. Van Cleave will devise and try to create a demand for an open shop label. The employers keenly appreciate the wonderful effectiveness of the union label. The printers' struggle for the eight hour day convinced any who doubted of the power of this weapon intelligently used.

But the union label means fair wages, decent working conditions, more cheerful homes, children better fed, clothed and educated. It makes an appeal to the hearts and consciences of the consuming public.

What would the non-union label represent? Low wages, long hours, unsanitary working conditions, miserable homes, the sweat-shop, possible contagion, and death. It would surely prove a boomerang to the manufacturer who placed it upon his goods.

We are compelled to accept the conclusions of the press—the fund is to be used to fight unionism; that is the only purpose to which it can logically be put.

The more judicious of our opponents realize the danger which threatens. They know that industrial war once commenced may lead to revolutionary changes in our industrial system which they would fain prevent or at least delay.

Changes in the conditions of workmen in American industries have heretofore been gradual, disputes have usually been confined to a single industry or to a single locality. The more extensive conflicts have come singly; each has been adjusted before another was entered upon and none have been of sufficient magnitude to paralyze the business of the entire country.

Progress is inevitable, the wiser among the employers prefer that it be made along

the lines of least resistance; that time be given to adjust business methods to new conditions in one industry before a change is made in another. This is the natural method for a self-governing people.

Where political progress—in Russia, for example—can only be secured through revolution that is the logical method. But this is not necessary in a democracy. The policy of the trade unions in the past, shows conclusively that organized labor in America believes in evolutionary methods in the struggle for better conditions. If the opposition decides to raise an immense industrial war fund—if there is to be a general combination of the employers to crush trade unionism, if evolution must give place to revolution, we shall be compelled to meet the issue, but it will not be on the initiative or with the consent of American trade unionism; the responsibility will lie entirely with the American business man.

We are accustomed to being tendered gratuitous advice as to the management of labor organizations. Our leaders and our policies are objects of unceasing criticism by the informed and the ignorant, the able and the incompetent. We may, perhaps, be pardoned if at this crisis we impress upon the employers the urgent need for safe and sane leadership; the necessity that good judgment be used and that fire brands be not permitted to commit business men to a policy which must result in disaster.

The mental attitude of Messrs. Van Cleave, Parry, and Post is that of him who in 1870 boasted that France entered into war with Germany with a light heart. The fate of those who wilfully and cheerfully incite industrial warfare in the United States will be no happier than that of the people of France.

Never did American employers so need to pray that they be saved from their friends, never was there such crying demand for broad-minded, foresighted, true-hearted men to guide the destinies of the business interests of the nation.

F. T. Hawley,

President, Switchmen's Union, North America.

Mr. Van Cleave's appeal for funds means, in its most comprehensive sense, an attempt to annihilate labor unions. He sees

in the strength of organized labor a power that will eventually obtain that degree of justice for the wage-earners of this country which is due to them, and Van Cleave shows not only prejudice against the unions in his appeal, but he also fears them.

There is no doubt but he anticipates a general business depression within the next three years, and, thinking it will affect labor organizations, he intends to attack them when they are weak in membership; but the trade unions, however, are so strong that there need be no cause of fear on their part that such attempts will exterminate them, for they will stand through depression as well as prosperity. They could not be destroyed in their incipency, and they can not be crushed now.

Van Cleave says nothing of the trusts which are daily making fortunes for a few individuals through the hard labor of the wage slave; but he bitterly attacks trade unions which only aim to secure the emancipation of the wage slave.

Through the advice of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, organized labor has become interested in politics, and this has already proved to be of advantage, for by electing those to public office who are friends of justice, it has compelled several law makers and interpreters of law to sit up and listen to the just demands of the voters who toil, for they realize if these just demands are ignored there will be others elected to their positions. For accepting the advice of Mr. Gompers trade unions are accused of attempting to "terrorize Congress and the President," but the capitalists who refuse to obey the law are commended for their refusal. Organized labor will not refuse to obey the law, and will respect the courts, but it defies Van Cleave and his associates, and he will find it useless to spend money in "fighting industrialism." In spite of the combinations and contributions against it, organized labor will continue to grow, and when Van Cleave and his associates will be forgotten, or their names only recalled with contempt, the wage-earners' improved conditions will be a living example of organized labor's achievement. Then will we have equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

P. J. McArdle,

National President, Amalgamated Association, Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers.

In this era of wonderful achievements we are sometimes startled more at what some men propose doing than at what the most successful have done. In this connection we have a recent example in the proposition of President Van Cleave of the Manufacturers' Association to raise and expend a fund of one and a half million dollars for the advancement of the aims of that organization. While Mr. Van Cleave had not the frankness to say so, all who are acquainted with him and his associates understand very well that the bulk of this fund is to be used to crush out the labor organizations of the country.

Ostensibly the purpose of Mr. Van Cleave's is to "fight industrial oppression" and to "educate our manufacturers to a proper sense of their own duty, patriotism, and self-interest."

To the Van Cleave-Parry-Post coterie any organized effort to better the conditions of their employes is "industrial oppression" and their "duty" and "patriotism" is always measured by their "self-interest."

If the expenditure of even this enormous sum of money would establish a relation between employer and employe in this country according to the ideals of the aforementioned parties, it would no doubt prove a bonanza investment for them. But the promoters of this scheme seem to have forgotten the fact that their industrial ancestors, the feudal lords, had the same ideas of the proper relation between employer and employe, and by the practical application of them were responsible for the birth of the trade union movement. It was born of sheer necessity, after passing through its full embryonic state, and will live as long as there is necessity for it.

The achievements of the modern trade unions for industrial peace have been too great to make it at all likely that this latest attack will have any lasting ill effects.

It is not to be supposed that these self-appointed executioners of the labor unions will be permitted to abolish the many conferences that are always being held for the purpose of adjusting amicably the differences between organized workmen and their

reasonable and fairly disposed employers. Such relations are the natural outgrowth of sane methods of organization among workmen and have proved to be of too great value to both sides for either of them to be influenced by these mercenary minions who presume to speak for the Manufacturers' Association.

It is to be presumed that if the fund is contributed the fanatical officials will see that it is spent, but if so it will not be without its valuable lesson to the American workingman. It will soon dawn on him that this "war fund," like all others of its nature, must be met out of the products of his toil, and he will realize that if his money is to be spent it should be spent in his own behalf, therefore the "devil will be fought with fire."

The Van Cleaves, Parrys, and Posts may rant, ransack, and rob, but so long as their kind encumber the earth the labor unions will live and grow stronger, because there will be a necessity for them.

Marcus M. Marks,

A Manufacturer.

On general principles I am opposed to large amounts of money being raised by a class, whether employers or employees. If intended as sinews of industrial war they are dangerous and against public policy. Preparedness for serious conflict is apt to precipitate trouble; the delay caused by unpreparedness gives time for explanation and conciliation.

If, however, funds raised by either class of the industrial community are intended for educational purposes, other considerations should be weighed. Naturally education is the greatest force for the elevation of humanity. Knowledge in general tends to break down the barriers between man and man, and all movements in the direction of general enlightenment per se deserve our commendation.

But there is danger in any one class of our society undertaking a campaign of education. In a republic like ours the State should have the direction of the education of *all* the people. Any class, seeing the need of specific courses of training, should, in a proper manner, bring its

influence to bear upon the State rather than collect funds to carry out its own program.

I sincerely regret, however, that a secret and unworthy motive should be imputed to the action of the National Association of Manufacturers. Though some of its members may desire to see the unions crushed, I am sure that the vast majority have no such feelings and would not contribute to a fund for that purpose. Though I am not a member of this particular association, my experience with many other commercial organizations has confirmed my conviction that employers as a class, particularly those who are members of one or another trade organization, fully recognize the equal right of their employees to belong to unions. They resent only the lawless and harmful action of certain unions that go beyond their rights in coercive and obnoxious measures.

While it is true that the action of some employers lays them bare to suspicion, why should such a large and representative body of employers as are embraced in the membership of the National Association of Manufacturers be suspected of the ulterior motive of union smashing, when they publicly state that a fund is to be collected for educational purposes? Is not the expression of such suspicions unwise? May it not tend to fan into a flame the class-passion which already interferes so often with the amicable settlement of differences between employers and employees? In my experience as mediator in labor difficulties I have found that most of them were brought on by unfounded suspicions on one side or the other. Would it not be fairer and more politic to await developments a bit before drawing any conclusions?

I hope that this suggestion will be favorably considered, and that further conjectures and futile advance discussion will cease. Meanwhile let the use of the "round table" be more freely encouraged. Conferences, resulting in better mutual acquaintance, will surely reveal the fact that employers and employees are, in most cases, both earnest and sincere. Given the proper opportunity patiently to thresh out the problems of capital and labor and the peace of justice will ultimately prevail. All the people should join in a campaign of education in this direction.

EDITORIAL.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS.

LABOR DAY GREETING AND WARNING.

Labor Day, 1907, we greet thee with hearts aglow, aglow with the fervor of enthusiasm of battles waged, suffering borne, and glorious victories achieved for humanity. Proud of our history, more determined than ever to press to triumph the inspiring hopes and ennobling aspirations of the manhood in the organized labor movement of our time. Labor Day, the one day in the year specially devoted to the great cause represented by organized labor of America. There are a number of holidays in the year, each typifying some great cause, some great principle, some great achievement, and of all of which we are justly proud. They typify the advance of the people of our country on the road to national life, independence, and progress. July 4th, Independence Day, is especially celebrated because of this fact, and not only because it is the anniversary day of the birth of a new nation, but also, and particularly, because it accentuates the fact that on that day a century and a third ago there was given to the world a new definition, a new declaration, of the rights of man.

In our country we celebrate not only Independence Day, but also several other days. They all mark crises of our national progress, our appreciation of the accomplishments of those who have gone before, those who have made the life of today better worth living. Yet, after all is said and done in connection with the days we celebrate in our country as national, state, or local holidays, they nearly all represent in some form the spirit and thought of military contest, conquest, or achievement. It is not our purpose in the slightest to detract from the glory or the greatness of any of the holidays which we annually celebrate; they are the reminder of great events in the march of our national and general progress.

But there is one day in the whole year dedicated to the great underlying principle which is represented in our day and time by organized labor. The first Monday in September of each recurring year has by custom, and for some time by law, been designated as Labor Day, the day of all the days in the calendar of the year devoted and consecrated to the great, holy and noble cause of Labor's uplift. This day, Labor Day, is the first recognition, not only on the part of Labor itself, but of the people—society at large—that a debt of obligation is due to the toilers, the wealth producers of the world. It is a day set apart from all other days of the year, predicated upon the idea of the obligation which the people and society owe labor.

Apart entirely from the idea and motive to write in tribute to Labor Day, we are prompted to call attention to the peculiar purpose and charac-

teristics of Labor Day because in one of our largest industrial cities an organization recently decided to abandon the Labor Day parade and demonstration. It is not necessary to give all the reasons advanced for the course; the principal one will suffice. It declared that "it would be better for organized labor to save the money involved in a Labor Day parade and demonstration and utilize it as a fund to meet any attack of the employers."

That large funds, defensive or otherwise, for Labor are desirable and necessary no thinker or observer will dispute.

As a matter of fact, those who have observed or thought at all in connection with our movement will understand how often and earnestly we have pleaded for the creation by Labor of the largest and best available defense fund. A fund is necessary which will place Labor in the position to successfully resist any encroachment upon its rights and its interests; to provide the means with which to enforce its increasing demand upon modern society for justice and right; a fund, with the spirit behind it, which shall make Labor's position impregnable, and ensure its advance despite every obstacle. But it is with the defense fund and particularly with the spirit of labor that our movement must be most concerned.

From our earliest connection with the trade union movement we have urged upon our fellow-workers the necessity of organization first, and after organization the creation of funds and the payment of benefits, because we realized how important these factors are in the industrial struggle for better conditions. So far as has been in our power, we have not only advocated, but have aided in the enactment of them as permanent features of many of our trade unions.

But in advocating the necessity of creating large defense funds, sight has never been lost for a moment of this most essential fact, that the "spirit of unionism," willingness to bear burdens, to make temporary sacrifice, for the sake of solidarity and brotherhood, the willingness to help bear others' burdens, the aspiration to aid others to a better and a higher life, are the necessary qualities for a healthy and permanent advance of Labor's cause.

The mistaken course suggested by our friends in the city above referred to is not new. It was urged a few years ago by an out-of-date, disgruntled labor man at Pittsburg, who was chagrined at witnessing a magnificent Labor Day parade and mass meeting in that city. He, too, bewailed the "awful expense" involved in Labor Day parades and demonstrations. We then, as now, took occasion to recall to the minds of our fellow-unionists everywhere the necessity of checking a course not only unwise, but positively injurious to the very cause of organized labor.

The wage-earners, particularly the organized trade union movement, may well look to it that Labor Day may be maintained in its best sense and with its distinctive characteristics of demonstration and power.

Labor demonstrations on Labor Day are in themselves a protest against wrong, and an agitation for the right.

Labor Day without demonstration, parades and meetings, will, as sure as the sun rises and sets, lose its distinctive characteristic and simply become a holiday for jollification, without other purpose, design, or result.

Already we find social and fraternal associations, and those with a speculative turn of mind, alluring the wage-earners from Labor Day parades and demonstrations to outings, picnics, and excursions, gotten up purely for private profit; and particularly is this true in such places where parades and demonstrations by labor have been even temporarily abandoned.

Let organized labor abandon Labor Day as a distinctive day, with its parades, demonstrations, meetings, addresses, and social features, and its individuality may be lost forever.

It is true that some expense is involved in a bona fide labor celebration of Labor Day. But what is that expense compared with the wonderful advantages secured in riveting the attention of the world, friends, and opponents alike, upon the great cause for which labor stands?

Incident to organized labor's Labor Day celebrations, weeks in advance the newspapers of every city throughout the country publish the actions and doings of labor; the hopes and aspirations of the organized labor movement.

On Labor Day itself, and for days after, special features, editorials, are conspicuous in the daily press and magazines.

The day before Labor Day, Sunday, ministers of the Gospel of all denominations usually make the theme of labor and the significance of Labor Day the text of their sermons. Is it likely that if the distinctive character of Labor Day were to be abandoned that the cause of labor would receive the same attention from the public, the press, and the pulpit.

As the marching hosts of Labor pass by with their banners unfurled floating to the breezes, they stir the hearts of union men to more firmly cling to the convictions and the faith that is within them, they remind them of the holiness and nobility of their cause. The banners, mottoes, and slogans of Labor fling defiance to our opponents and encourage the unorganized to make common cause in union with their fellow-workmen.

Labor Day demonstrations quicken the conscience of those inclined to the wrong and create a healthier public opinion for the great cause for which Labor stands.

As the workers organize and show the strength of their numbers and the unity of their purposes, by their Labor Day parades, demonstrations, meetings, addresses, and innocent pleasures, they command the attention, respect, and confidence of our fellow-workers, and in the last analysis, of all the people.

The educational influence and impression made on Labor Day will be measured by the earnestness and devotion with which that day is observed by the organized wage-earners of our country.

Once Labor Day is diverted from its true, distinctive characteristic, devoted simply to meetings, or solely social features, then gradually in time the meetings will be discontinued, and Labor Day will gradually, but surely, as a Labor holiday, disappear forever.

With greater steadfastness and intelligence, our fellow-workers manifest their pride in the struggles and achievements of both the past and present; with greater confidence and devotion are they determined to struggle on for the triumph of their hopes for the future.

The labor movement of our time owes it to the future that the inherent purposes and principles of our cause be upheld and maintained with constantly increasing intensity. In line therewith nothing is more important than that the one day in the year secured by labor, for labor, and for all the people—Labor Day—shall be celebrated in the best and most effective manner; in larger numbers and with a deeper resolve to work on for the day of Labor's disenthralment from every vestige of wrong and injustice, for the attainment of a higher and better life, and the establishment of the universal brotherhood of man.

**HAYWOOD
NOT
GUILTY.**

The trial of William D. Haywood, Secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, concluded just as we expected and predicted, the Boise, Idaho, jury acquitting him of the foul charge of conspiracy to murder Frank Steunenberg, former governor of Idaho. The entire proceedings of the prosecution and particularly those who stood behind it, bore out the suspicion that a conspiracy had been formed to place the blame of that awful crime upon the officers of the Western Federation of Miners.

When the news was flashed over the country in December, 1905, of the brutal killing of former Governor Steunenberg, it shocked every man possessed of any human feeling. The crime was enveloped in mystery. What more reasonable, when the representatives of the Mine Owners' Association and the so-called "Citizens' Alliance" were in the official saddle, for them to attempt to cast the odium of it upon the representatives of a labor organization, and particularly a labor organization with which they had been engaged in recent contest. How conveniently the Pinkerton agent, McParland, found Harry Orchard who "confessed and implicated" Haywood, Moyer, and Pettibone in the murder. He just "happened" to be there. Were the origin of the difficulty not so brutally tragic the arrest, confession of Orchard, and his attempted implication of the miners' officials would be grotesque, and more like opera bouffe than a serious proceeding.

The Pinkerton and other agencies are now primarily conducting their institutions, not for the detection of crime, but to bring into disrepute the men engaged in the organized labor movement. We have before us a circular (printed on another page of this issue) recently issued by one of the detective bureaus offering to "furnish men who work on the inside," that is, "join the union," evidently to stir up strife, commit overt acts themselves and then accuse innocent union members of the offense.

One of the most peculiar incidents in connection with the Haywood trial was the fact that there was not one avowed Pinkerton agent placed upon the witness stand. Is it difficult to infer that Harry Orchard became a secret agent of that detective bureau and gave his testimony as such agent, although that fact he refused to divulge?

The manner in which the accused men were kidnapped from their home state and taken to Idaho is a story of outrage in itself—outrage of the constitutional and natural rights belonging to the meanest criminal in

our country. Haywood, Moyer, and Pettibone were not in Idaho at the time when ex-Governor Steunenberg was murdered. They were in Denver. Nevertheless, the prosecuting attorney of Canon County, Idaho, committed perjury in making affidavit alleging that they were in Idaho at the time when the murder was committed. This fact is undisputed, yet seemingly no attention is given to it. The affidavit thus made, signed by Governor Gooding, of Idaho, given to the sheriff of Canon County, who, with twelve armed deputies proceeded to Denver, presented the requisition papers to Governor McDonald, of Colorado, who on February 15, 1906, without any hearing of any sort, honored them. The proceedings were entirely secret, notwithstanding that three days elapsed between the signing of the requisition papers and the arrest of Haywood, Moyer, and Pettibone; they were not allowed to communicate with their attorneys, families, or their friends; they were closely guarded and hurried on a special train to Idaho.

The question of the kidnapping was brought before the United States Supreme Court which affirmed the right of the state of Idaho to hold the accused men for trial. The dissenting opinion of Justice Harlan will ever remain as a protest against that outrage. However, as each term of court occurred at Boise, the accused men were ready for trial. Haywood elected, and it was finally agreed, that he should be placed on trial first and alone. At last the case was brought to trial in May, the jury completed early in June, the verdict rendered Sunday morning, July 28th, "Not Guilty."

It was inconceivable that an honest American jury would have brought in any other verdict than was rendered by the jury acquitting William D. Haywood. That he was innocent of the crime charged against him was absolutely certain from the beginning.

Even if the accused men had cause to feel resentment against Governor Steunenberg during his administration, at the time of his being killed and for almost two years before, he was in no position to interfere with the work of the organization. He was removed from the field of opposition. The organization, as a matter of necessity, was compelled to deal with new conditions, with new men, with new opponents, and could not have the time much less the inclination or motive to wreak a murderous vengeance upon one who was no longer in their path. There was no motive and no purpose for Haywood to kill or to have conspired to kill ex-Governor Steunenberg.

The Idaho jury and all the American people are to be congratulated upon the acquittal of Haywood. The testimony of Orchard, confessing that he was a manifold murderer, that he was a bigamist, burglar, incendiary, thief, liar, and fraud, was enough to sicken the hearts of all our people. Upon such evidence it is unthinkable that a jury of honest American citizens would hang even a yellow dog.

But there are other features connected with these proceedings requiring consideration. The prosecution of the case involved an expenditure of nearly \$125,000. The ablest and most resourceful attorneys were retained. The whole power of the state and every trade-union hater was pitted against the accused. On the other hand was the accused man, far away

from his home and without any means for the proper conduct of his defense to prove that he was not guilty of the heinous charge.

Under these circumstances is it astonishing that the men of labor of the country felt it incumbent upon them to voluntarily contribute liberally from their hard-earned wages to furnish the wherewith for a proper defense? Competent attorneys had to be retained, witnesses summoned from far distant points, and there were all the expenses involved in a long drawn out trial.

What a situation! How a man would fare under such an accusation without means, without friends, and without the faith, sympathy, and support of the country's workmen, is better imagined than described.

Haywood's defense involved an expense of nearly \$140,000, contributed by the men of labor—men whom he never saw or knew, men who never saw or knew him, and for what? To prove him not guilty of a crime charged against him by a gang of unscrupulous conspirators. To vindicate the principle of justice and human liberty that was involved.

Then, again, it is generally asserted by the prosecutors (or persecutors) that they had the "best case" against Haywood. When the jury acquitted him, it was generally expected that the cases against Moyer and Pettibone would be abandoned, the indictments quashed, and these men set free. But that was not to be. The vindictiveness which followed Haywood is to be continued toward the other men. The prosecution had a scent of blood in the prey which escaped them, and they must needs continue the trail for other game. That they will fail in this, as in the Haywood case, we have an abiding faith, for these men are not guilty.

PINKERTONISM AND ORGANIZED LABOR. We have often called attention to the methods employed by the so-called "Detective Agencies," of which the Pinkerton concern is the most notorious; that they are not agencies to detect crime, but rather unscrupulous schemes to injure Labor. Their representatives secretly join unions of workmen, provoke trouble, and thus show to employers the "value" of such service. Under the last Napoleon the scheme of the *Agent Provocateur* first took shape in France. The system was to have spies of the Emperor join any association or group of men who were suspected of some desire for reform in the people's or governmental affairs. These *Agents Provocateur* (provoking agents) duty was to appear to be most violent in their denunciation of the crown and its regime, and urge their comrades to revolt. Revolution was their watchword. They would get the men in the streets and shout with them, while secret reports were given to the military and civil authorities. The soldiery and the gendarmerie were then conveniently on hand. That numbers of men were killed in cold blood on many occasions and others railroaded to prison for long terms of years was

of little moment, so long as the scalawags got their pay and the throne seemed made secure, even for a time.

That the Pinkerton and the other so-called detective agencies copied and fashioned their methods after the French *Agents Provocateur* there is not the slightest doubt. They ply their rascality in the relations of workmen and employers. They enter into negotiations with employers, make themselves appear helpful, and then their deviltry begins. Before presenting this further we lay before our readers a circular from one of these concerns which but a few days since came to us as shown in the following:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 30, 1907.

MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President, American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I enclose herein a letter which is self-explanatory.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours truly,

Enclosures.

JOHN MITCHELL,
President, U. M. W. of A.

P. L. BERGOFF, MANAGER
L. C. BERGOFF, SUPT.

TELEPHONE, 4414 BRYANT

THE BERGOFF DETECTIVE BUREAU

Civil and Criminal Investigations. Male and Female Operators sent to all parts of the World
Shadowing, Locating, Investigating and Serving Legal Papers.

1531 BROADWAY

Rooms 203, 204, 205, 206

CASE NO.

NEW YORK.....190

DEAR SIR: This office is in a position to furnish your company with thoroughly experienced motormen, conductors, power house men, and in fact all classes of labor which is required to run a street railway company, during the time of a strike. This bureau has made a specialty of handling strikes for over half a century and our clients are among the largest corporations in the world. During the recent trouble between the steamboat companies and the striking longshoremen in New York City, this office transported over 100,000 men for the different steamboat companies and supplied 1,000 guards.

We also furnish men who work on the inside—that is, for a man to work in your employ as a motorman or conductor, join the union and obtain all the information he can about his fellow employees. This information is submitted to your company daily in the form of a typewritten report. Our charges for guards, motormen, conductors, and all classes of men during the time of trouble is \$5 per day, your company to pay transportation, board, and lodge the men.

Trusting that you will at least favor us with a reply, we are,

Respectfully yours,

BERGOFF DETECTIVE BUREAU.

Upon this circular the following was written on the margin, mailed to Mr. Mitchell and by him forwarded to us as shown above.

"Mr. MITCHELL: Please see that Gompers of the American Federation of Labor gets this, so that he may know what he is up against.

Yours respectfully,

CHATHAM, WALLACEBURG & LAKE ERIE R. R. Co.,

Chatham, (Ont).

Per S. G. FITCH,

General Superintendent."

What do our readers think is meant by this rascally detective bureau when it says it will furnish "men to work on the inside" and "obtain all the information they can about their fellow-employees" and "to report this information" to the company "daily." Suppose there is nothing to report to the company. Is it difficult to suppose, and particularly from the character of these fellows, that they will manufacture some information so as to make some sort of showing and *prove* how indispensable they are? Many controversies are provoked by these scoundrels, and when workmen have become victimized by their subtle methods, strikes have occurred. Nor is there any doubt that when disorders arise or assaults on men or property are indulged in, they are mainly due to the dastardly work of our American *Agents Provocateur*. Elsewhere in this issue we refer to the above circular and the influences of such agencies in the Haywood trial. The unscrupulous criminal methods employed by certain so-called detective agencies, that commit crimes in the pursuit of their calling is well-known. That it is part of their game to fasten guilt upon innocent men is as clear as day. It is all in the amount of the pay and the size of the corporation and the importance of the men sought to be involved.

Is it to this sort of education that the \$1,500,000 "War Fund" of the employers is to be devoted? Of course, the Grad-grinds of the employers hope to exterminate the labor organizations, and any tactics and methods are good enough to encompass the result. But that they will fail is as sure as the night follows day and day the night.

We have said that the work of these agencies and bureaus is well known. Sometimes the scoundrels are caught, exposed, and denounced; sometimes they admit the great wrongs they have done; sometimes the wrongs are done and the malefactors remain unknown.

But be that as it may, the labor organizations of our country are lawful associations and law-abiding. They seek improvement in the conditions of the men of labor; not for themselves alone, but for their wives and little ones—for all our people.

The men of organized labor have confidence and an abiding faith in the institutions of our country and in the exercise of their rights within the law; by and through their organizations they will work on and hope on for a brighter and a better day. The scoundrelly detective agencies will neither deter nor prevent the triumph of Labor's righteous cause.

GOTO-WITH YOUR WAR FUND. Apropos of the Van Cleave-Parry-Post \$1,500,000 war fund to exterminate the labor organizations of our country we will say that if they, through their "Manufacturers' Association" were to raise such a fund to educate and discipline their own members to a recognition of a few of the fundamental truths of modern economics the money would be well expended. The declaration of war on the trade unions shows a lack of perception which would be amusing were it not saddening.

Trade unions are the necessary and inevitable outgrowth of modern industrial conditions. They are here quite as much by force of circumstances as because the wage-workers themselves desire them. In fact the continuous work of the large corps of organizers of the American Federation of Labor is partly due to the fact that thousands of wage-workers have to be taught the necessity and advantages of protecting themselves by organization. The employers in the Manufacturers' Association already seem to be tolerably well alive to their own interests. They have organized, and instead of frankly conceding that right to the wage-worker, they want to destroy his organization so that they, in organized force, may more easily become masters of all they survey.

At the recent meeting of the Manufacturers' Association where it voted to raise the war fund, there was no sign of the members having advanced to any higher level of good citizenship than that which characterized them in the past.

It is well to bear in mind the tactics of employers' associations. They flourish in different sections of the country under different names, but we must judge them by what they do.

Employers, often having more educational and social advantages than wage-workers, might be expected to maintain at least as high a standard of morals, citizenship, and conduct. Do they?

Let us see. The Manufacturers' Association is never weary of abusing trade unions and misrepresenting their attitude.

On the other hand, the unions freely concede the right to employers to organize and insist only that the same right be accorded the wage-earners. We may add that, accorded or contested, the wage-earners have organized to a great extent and will continue the good work.

Organized labor has done much for the working people to protect them from the avaricious, greedy, and ignorant employer. Organized labor has been so fair to the fair-minded and just employer, it has brought such a degree of sunshine to the homes and lives of the toilers, that it has come to stay. To stay; do you understand, Van Cleave, Parry, Post—TO STAY! Organized labor has thousands of written and verbal agreements with intelligent, fairly-inclined employers, who recognize such agreement—the joint bargain—as the modern, progressive method of adjustment of the labor conditions of workmen. They could not be persuaded to go back to the old, effete policy of the so-called "open shop," but, more properly speaking, the non-union shop, where it is every man for himself and his Satanic

Majesty take the hindmost. That is the policy of industrial idiocy, injurious to all alike and tending to tear down industry and commerce as well as the manhood, citizenship, and character of our people.

Not much longer in the Congressional and state, legislative, or even in the judicial field will the capitalist "War Fund" avail, particularly as against the effort of organized labor and the people to secure legislative relief and real judicial justice.

The hide-bound Van Cleave-Parry-Post aggregation may well go to, with their antiquated methods and picayunish \$1,500,000 "war fund."

ORGANIZED LABOR IS HERE TO STAY!

In some quarters, though obscure, there is a disposition to regard the acquittal of W. D. Haywood as a victory of socialists or of labor. Organized labor, its friends and the general public view it in the light of a victory of justice. With all the power pitted against the accused we regard the verdict as a tribute to the sense of justice of the Idaho court and jury. The verdict will go far to restore a greater confidence in the courts of our country.

DISTRICT AND GENERAL ORGANIZERS.

Number Commissioned Organizers, American Federation of Labor, 1,175.

District No. I.—Eastern.

Comprising the states of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and the Province of New Brunswick, Canada.

Organizers, Stuart Reid, Thomas F. Tracy.

District No. II.—Middle.

Comprising the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and the Province of Quebec, Canada.

Organizers, Herman Robinson, Hugh Frayne, Cal Wyatt, W. C. Hahn, Thomas H. Flynn, Arthur E. Holder, John A. Flett.

District No. III.—Southern.

Comprising the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Organizer, James Leonard.

District No. IV.—Central.

Comprising the states of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

Organizers, J. J. Fitzpatrick, J. D. Pierce, Emmet T. Flood, Jacob Tazelaar, William E. Terry.

District No. V.—Northwestern.

Comprising the states of Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Manitoba.

District No. VI.—Southwestern.

Comprising the states of Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

Organizer, Henry M. Walker.

District No. VII.—Inter-Mountain.

Comprising the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Idaho.

District No. VIII.—Pacific Coast.

Comprising the states of Nevada, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, and the Province of British Columbia.

Organizers, C. O. Young, M. Grant Hamilton.

Porto Rico.—Santiago Iglesias.

RED LETTER DAY

FIRST INTERSTATE CONVENTION OF NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE.

By MARY E. McDOWELL,

Vice-President of Illinois Women's Trade Union League.

HOW may women's unions be best strengthened? Do women have a fair show in the mixed organization? If they do not, is it their own fault or because men unionists are selfish or indifferent? Would it be better for women to be organized separately?

These are some of the questions propounded by women unionists—members of the Women's Trade Union League—that resulted in the conference held simultaneously, Sunday, July 14th, in New York, Boston, and Chicago. Delegates came from 50 cities of 15 states, representing 48 trade unions, one-third composed of women members, while two-thirds were mixed unions.

The presiding officers were Mrs. Margaret Drier Robins, President of the National League, in Chicago; in Boston Mrs. Mary Kehew, President of the Massachusetts League, and in New York, Miss Mary Drier, President of the New York League.

The following list of trades were represented by women members in good standing:

Cigarmakers.	Union Label League.
Overall Workers.	Cloth, Hat & Cap Makers.
Bookbinders.	Skirtmakers.
Typographical.	Waitresses.
Variety Actors, Protective.	Cigarette Rollers.
Underwear workers.	Commercial Telegraphers.
Glove Workers.	Shirtmakers.
Hat Trimmers.	Neckwearmakers.
Stampers and Gold Leaf League.	Vestmakers.
Hand Buttonholemakers.	Tobacco Strippers.
Paper Cigarette Workers.	Fur Weighers and Feeders.
Industrial Textile Workers.	Silk Ribbon Weavers.
Associated Vaudeville Artists.	Ladies Tailors.
Boot and Shoe Workers.	Boxmakers.
Broommakers.	Bottlers.
Cloakmakers.	Chicago Trades Union League.
Cigar Boxmakers.	Clerks on the Elevated Railroad.
Electrical Workers.	Corsetmakers.
Horse Nail Makers.	Garment Workers.
Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union (Ladies' Auxiliary).	Jewelers.
Retail Clerks.	Laundry Workers.
Teachers' Federation.	Postal Clerks.
	Suspender Workers.
	Tin Workers.
	Women's Auxiliary of Typographical Union.

These groups of working women meeting in three of the greatest industrial centers look weak and powerless when seen standing alone, but become full of significance at once when one has the vision of them as representing the strong ones of the 3,000,000 women workers in the United States.

It was a red letter day in the history of woman in industry. For the first time women workers came together to talk over matters pertaining to their own economic and social interests. These women were the awakened ones; they were conscious of their own worth; they were beginning to understand their value as well as their danger to the labor problem.

The sweat-shop worker was conspicuous by her absence, except as represented by the artist, Mr. Luther Bradley, in a powerful cartoon which rested on an easel on the platform in Chicago. This picture shows the sweat-shop mother with her feet on the treadle of the machine, her thin fingers guiding the work, while her baby is nursing like a little animal that does not need the coddling of the human, for this sweat-shop unawakened worker has not time to coddle her baby.

The legend above the cartoon was most suggestive "Sacred Motherhood," with its dollar sign told the tale of the exploited womanhood, and the desecrated motherhood for the sake of gain. Here was suggested the economic and social extremes in the labor world. The unconscious sweat shop worker taking anything that is given her, represents the habit of ages, while the delegates of the most advanced class of working women feel the dignity of their position and realize that unless they are a part of organized labor they are powerless before the employer who bargains for their work.

The personnel of the three meeting was an inspiration to those who believe that women who are able to take care of themselves in the factory and shop are also able to look after their own interests in organization. Girls who had never before spoken in public, talked on their feet, without self-consciousness, or boldness, but with earnestness and simplicity, proving that success in public speaking is to have something you want to say and then to forget yourself and say it.

The informal talk about the banquet tables, as well as the more formal speeches at the convention revealed the fact that most of the delegates could talk intelligently and sensibly about their

own interests. In the three meetings the union women did the talking—it was real stuff.

There were some differences of opinion, growing out of difference of experience on the question of whether women develop faster in unions composed of themselves alone, or whether contact with men of experience in unionism broadens the women's outlook, and makes them more useful.

All agreed that if women are to take their rightful place in the larger life of organized labor then they must not ask favors because they are women, but must pay equal dues to receive equal benefits.

marry and leave, the mass goes on and can only by organization and representation become a helpful and not a dangerous force. In opening the discussion of the day, it was made very clear that this was not a woman, but a human movement. The problem of the women workers can not be understood nor worked out apart from that of the men. A prominent labor leader, vice-president of a great labor union, that has no women in the ranks, said to the writer, "Women will never find their right place in the unions of in society until they get over that habit of ages, that of considering that



MRS. MARGARET DRIER ROBINS,
PRESIDENT, NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE.

As some of the delegates had been sent by central labor bodies, the question of equal representation in city, state, and national bodies, was discussed. One delegate suggested that in some unions there is the old struggle against "taxation without representation," and that justice was not always meted out to the women who are loyal. Some of the strongest maintained that if women do not secure justice in the unions it is their own fault.

The presence on the program in Chicago of such a man as John Fitzpatrick, President of Chicago Federation of Labor, and in Boston of Mr. Hubbell, President of the Boston Central Labor Union, and other officials of the state federations as well as of the A. F. of L., emphasized the fact that there are men in the labor world that believe women are in the world of industry to stay, and though the individual may

they are inferior to men." It is such meetings as these conferences that will do much to change that habit of mind which has kept women in bondage too long. They will learn to believe in themselves, they will see their own worth, and then they will not have to bicker with men for representation; it will be given them, because they take their own by right of fitness.

"There can not be two standards in the unions," said Mr. Hubbell, of Boston, "the same wages for women as for men should be the watchword in the industrial world."

The unanimous opinion was that the men could not afford to ignore the rights of women workers, any more than they can that of the unskilled, for both are pressing their way into the thinning ranks of the skilled, and will be a menace if not organized into a blessing.

The temporary position of women in industry, because of the prospect of marriage was taken hold of seriously and earnestly. The delegates from the cigarmakers' union suggested the adoption of the method used in England by the National Amalgamated Union of Clerks, of paying back as a marriage portion 50 per cent of a woman's dues if she has been two years a member of the union and received no benefits.

It was interesting to see how unanimous was the opinion that this was a business-like way of meeting this paramount hindrance in successfully organizing women.

Miss Breckinridge of the faculty of the University of Chicago, and member of the executive committee of the National Women's Trade Union League, in summing up her discussion said:

"I do believe in a marriage dowry not only because it enables a girl to go to housekeeping with the advantage of having that amount of money, but because it puts marriage on a plane with the most serious events and problems that we come across in life. In other words, it immediately dignifies marriage in the eyes of the union, and that, it seems to me, is the most important service that can be rendered the girl. If she is going to marry, she must go into it, not thinking it a relief from work to be done, but as entering into another profession, a profession so dignified that before all professions the profession of marriage alone is selected to be subsidized.

All well-meaning unions will soon feel that marriage is something that a girl should be fitted for in other than the material ways. The union will take the question of training the working girl and influencing her life during the years preceding her marriage, and will furnish to her those elements which fit her for the new profession into which she will probably enter."

The resolutions passed were indicative of the growing consciousness—the sense of woman's equality in the world of work.

The following are some of the resolutions passed by the Chicago meeting:

Resolved, That the best interests of labor require the admission of women to full citizenship as a matter of justice to them, and as a necessary step toward insuring and raising the scale of wages for all.

WHEREAS, The great necessity for organization of the wage-working women is becoming more apparent in the fierce struggle in our industrial system, and whereas the women are becoming more and more a factor in competition with men in many of the trades and vocations, and men are relatively affected in this competition and must, therefore, be interested; therefore, it follows that it is to their advantage to assist in the organization of our women wage-workers, and to this end, therefore,

Resolved, We urge and hereby request the appointment of a committee of three, consisting of the chairman of this convention and two delegates, whom she shall appoint to attend the next convention of the A. F. of L. for the purpose of organizing the women trade workers.

The following resolution expressed the collective sentiment of the Boston meeting: "The Massachusetts branch of the Women's Trade Union League henceforth hold semi-annual conferences, with representations from the women unionists of

New England to consider conditions of employment, scales of wages, and to further promote the organization of women."

The national president, Mrs. Margaret Drier Robins, sent the following telegram to Boston and New York: "Warmest greetings and heartiest congratulations to the members and delegates of the first interstate conference of women workers in America. Let us pledge ourselves to maintain and extend our organization until the eight hour day and the living wage have been secured for all working women in every trade."

Miss Mary Drier, president of the New York league responded in these words: "Greetings to our sisters in Chicago. From 75 women delegates assembled in New York. We pledge our support to our sisters, north, south, east, and west, in their efforts to gain for each according to her needs and to take from each according to her ability."

The concensus of opinion gathered from the three meetings—New York, Boston, and Chicago—was to the effect that the National Women's Trade Union League has initiated a most important educational movement, and that these conferences must be repeated. That first of all they must take up the work of presenting an opportunity for women unionists to educate themselves, so that they may work with women and convince them that they should become members of the union, then the members of the union will have to educate their group and fit them for participation in the larger labor movement.

They have a large task to educate their own group and the groups with which they have negotiated, namely the other group, the men's union. The conflict between men and women when such cases occur may demand mutual compromises; people say, "Very well, the men are already organized and for the present they have got the wages raised so high that they can not get concessions for the women without making some sacrifices." This is true; therefore, men must be educated to make sacrifices for the women within and without their own trades, and of course, the community must be educated not to buy goods regardless whether they are union made or not, but to demand the union label.

That women need the training of responsibility, that is too apt to be shirked if there are men of experience to do the work in organization; that no rule can be laid down to cover all conditions; that each group of workers must develop their own methods. That the labor movement is greater and larger than any question of men or women, it is a human question, and that even individual trades can not afford to live to themselves, but the fact that so many millions of women are in the field of industry to stay makes it obligatory upon leaders to see that their interests are adequately cared for.

The point is not so much what wages she gets for her work, but the question is how free and independent a factor she is in the control of the industry. In other words the women attending this convention representing organized women workers demand in connection with the union, in connection with the Federal organization, in connection with the industry itself, simple democracy, and they ask that they be given a chance to control all of those factors of life with which they are concerned, and in which their interests are inextricably involved.

AN INSTRUCTIVE EXHIBIT.

THE A. F. OF L. EXHIBIT AT THE JAMESTOWN TER-CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION AT NORFOLK, VA., A MOST INTERESTING AND NOVEL DISPLAY OF WHAT ORGANIZED WORKERS ACCOMPLISH BY BRAIN AND HAND.

By EVA McDONALD VALESH,
General Organizer A. F. of L.

AN exposition is literally a setting forth of things to the eye. At first thought it is rather difficult to understand how an organization like the A. F. of L. can make an exhibit which will indicate its achievements by outward and visible symbols. It is the problem of shadowing forth the essence of the spirit in material form. Perhaps the problem has not been entirely solved, but it is a truth that the A. F. of L. has a most interesting and instructive exhibit in the Social Economy Building at the Jamestown Exposition.

It attracts more visitors than any other exhibit in that building, and, in fact, more than any other at the exposition excepting only that of the United States government.

The exhibit is handsomely placed in the center of the building. It occupies 4,000 feet of space and then only partially indicates what may, at some future exposition, be displayed more comprehensively if there is more space, more time to construct an exhibit, and more means to expend in building up that which will vividly tell to the eye the story of the remarkable and unique achievements of this organization of more than two millions of wage-workers.

The average visitor has no purpose at an exposition except to see what may be seen. The student and investigator are rare, yet both are considered here. That the A. F. of L. exhibit accomplishes its primary purpose of attracting attention is apparent at a glance. It is varied, attractive, brilliant, and has the air of novelty which is an unfailing magnet to those who visit expositions.

A study of the pictures which accompany this article will give a good idea of the way in which the exhibit is placed. Being in the centre of the building is a great advantage in the display of a certain class of exhibits and also in attracting the attention of visitors, but this arrangement leaves no wall space on which to hang charts or pictures. This difficulty is overcome by the erection of a booth in the centre, which serves as an office. The outer walls of this are decorated with pictures of A. F. of L. executive council, officers of various international unions, pictures of office quarters, and similar exhibits, which lend themselves readily to pictorial reproduction.

The entrance to the exhibit consists of a dignified and imposing arrangement of arch and sup-

porting columns very similar to that which proved so effective at St. Louis.

A light framework around the four sides supported by a post at each corner balances the entrance. The decoration is in patriotic colors, and on the four sides, on high, are labor mottoes identified with the good work of the A. F. of L.

As an illustration of the increasing interest taken in the effort of the A. F. of L. to shadow forth materially what is being accomplished by brain and hand of worker it should be noted that a number of international unions by co-operating with their employers, exhibit finished specimens, of their skill, the union and employer standing jointly sponsor for the exhibit.

This indicates a degree of mutual pride in good work and a friendliness of feeling between such employers and their organized employees which is in itself an object lesson to those who pretend to misunderstand the mission of the trade union and side with those employers of mediaeval-robber-baron proclivities who affect to think that unions should be crushed.

In other instances the unions show examples of skilled handicraft contributed directly by the members. This is notably true in the case of the International Union of Horseshoers. This exhibit shows all sorts and shapes of horseshoes and also the tools of the trade. These implements (some in miniature) are oddly mounted in curves and symbols of various sorts on a background on black velvet in a case 4 by 6 feet. The name of the organization is pricked out clearly in these tools and an ornamental border of nails carries out the artistic idea of the whole display. This exhibit is credited to two members of the union. Of course some trades from the nature of their work can readily make the exhibit of handiwork without reference to the employer or manufacturer, others find a co-operation with him of mutual advantage.

Perhaps the most novel thing about the A. F. of L. exhibit at Jamestown as compared with those made previously at other expositions is the display of work done by various trades. In trades where this can be done (even in miniature) the display forms a fitting complement to the statistics, literature, pictures and other data giving information as to what is accomplished on the intellectual side by the organization of the trade. There is ample proof



that trade organization increases the efficiency and skill of the workers, hence the value of showing samples of their handiwork.

Were there space to enumerate every exhibit either by the union alone or in co-operation with employer the story would be an interesting one, but the moral is—go and see for yourself, the tale can not be told in type. The display of union-made articles is so artistic and sterling in character that it would make an "Arts and Crafts" exhibit turn green with envy.

For instance: there is a display of saws which at once attracts attention. A huge medallion, the main feature, must be about four feet in circum-

There are several large show cases and the contents range from the heaviest shoes required by men to the daintiest French heeled satin dancing slipper that a lady may covet. American shoes are the finest in the world and one may well believe the assertion of the union shoe worker that his product is the finest in America. This exhibit attracts even the visitor who probably takes not the slightest interest in a labor organization; but out of the curiosity aroused by the beauty of this and other displays many are led to ask more of the organized wage-workers who make possible such exhibits of skilled handiwork. That brings forward the whole question of trade union organization,



FEDERATION OF LABOR—RECEPTION ROOM FOR VISITORS, FURNISHED BY UPHOLSTERERS' UNION AS A PORTION OF THE EXHIBIT.

ference at the outer edge and at the center runs down to a tiny saw perhaps four inches around, all gleaming as only burnished steel can. The various sizes are accurately placed one on the other until this smallest one is reached, making the display one of great beauty to the casual eye and those who know the whereof of mechanics tell me that the nice technicalities of such work are also beautifully shown.

A striking portion of the exhibit is a tall glass case filled with union-made band and orchestra instruments apparently all gold and silver. Then there are pianos which invite the test and proof as to value of skilled and well-paid workmanship.

Handsome, well-made shoes prove attractive to men as well as women. There is an exhibit here of union-made shoes which is very complete.

how and why unions exist, what they have done and what they propose to do.

Just here the upholsterers' union sustains the interest by providing another appeal to the senses in the shape of a very artistic and inviting reception room or rest corner. This is furnished throughout with union-made fittings, combining both good taste and comfort. What visitor to an exposition is ever proof against an invitation to loaf and invite his soul? Here the visitor is indeed made welcome. Mr. C. P. Connelly, the A. F. of L. representative in charge of the exhibit, takes his duties seriously and seems to find a great deal of pleasure in entertaining those who stop from curiosity or any other motive and desire to know more of what this exhibit may mean, which so boldly proclaims to the world the excellence of



the arts and crafts in this day when machinery is so popularly, but fallaciously, supposed to have crushed out individuality and personal initiative. They still remain, however, and organization makes them effective.

The display of union-made goods while far greater than may be enumerated in this article is still only a promise of what may yet become so important a matter at future expositions that it will take a building devoted to this purpose alone to exhibit the products of union workmen. We may expect to see more employers co-operating by showing an immense variety of products, and it is entirely probable that the various interna-

about the exhibits on holidays, explaining with marked pride the processes utilized in the manufacture of most diverse types of articles. In that case the exhibits were partly furnished by the workers themselves, but more often by the employers who found it an immensely good advertisement to show the world what goods could be turned out by highly skilled workmen. I have no doubt employers who contribute to the A. F. of L. exhibit will find the same thing. It would have been an equally good advertisement in Paris to have provided that groups of workmen should be in daily attendance instead of only on holidays, for in their alert faces, intelligent comment, and



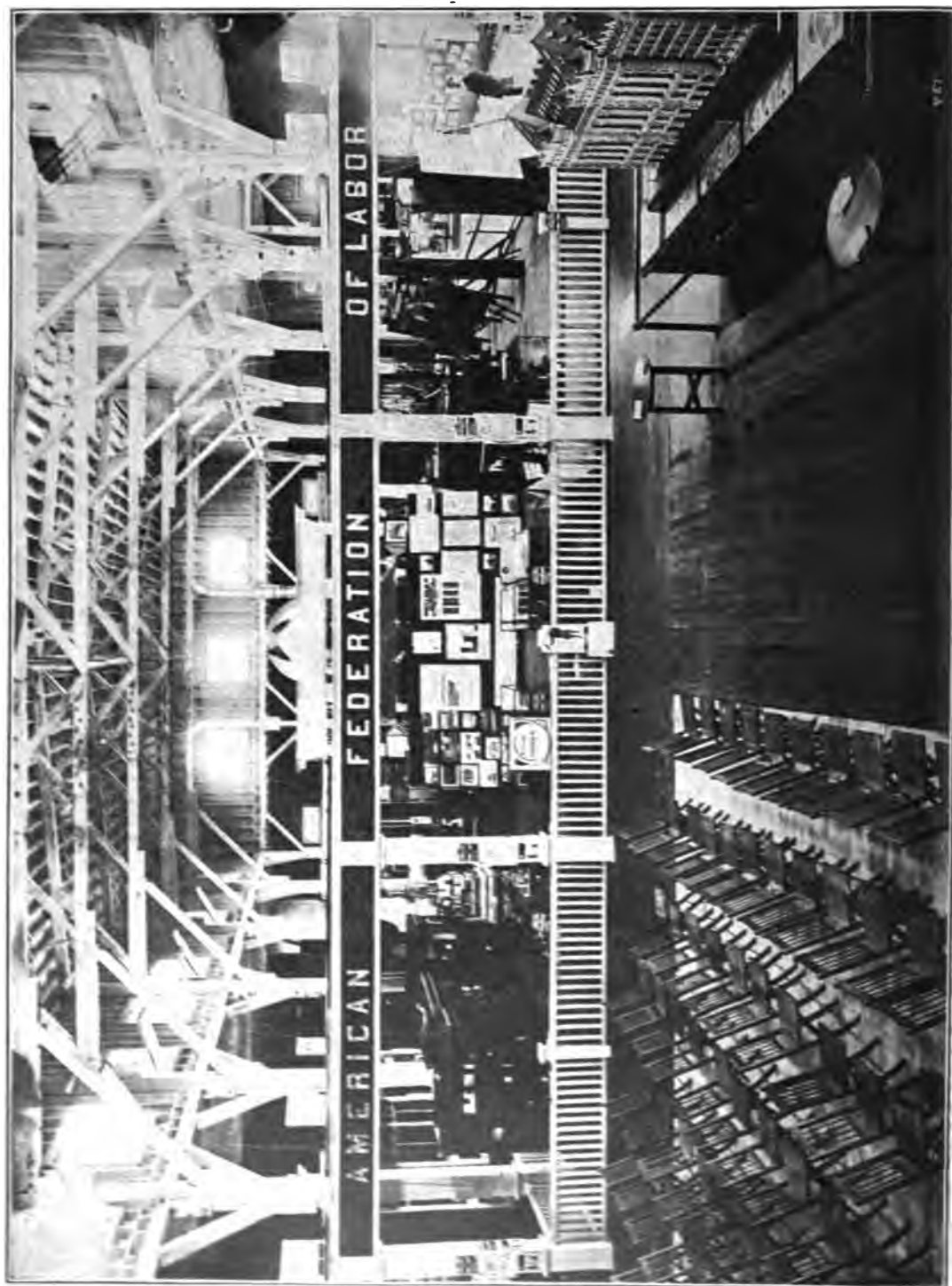
A UNIQUE FEATURE OF THE EXHIBIT.

tional trade unions will arrange to show the processes of work, the conditions under which their members live, the material advances gained through organization and, perhaps, for the historical value of the thing, indicate the contrast in home and factory conditions now and when there was no trade union organization.

I remember seeing something of the sort in Paris a few years ago. It was merely a city exposition of industrial accomplishments. The "union-made" idea was not brought to the front so prominently as in this country, but it was there as the heart of the exhibit giving it vitality. There was a large building filled with the handiwork of skilled artisans, who, as a matter of course, belonged to their respective trade unions. It was very interesting to see the workmen themselves clustering

self-respecting air one read what organization and the spirit of brotherhood had done for them.

In line with the idea of visualizing material results of union progress is a very handsome "model store" which takes up a generous space across the aisle from the main A. F. of L. exhibit. The picture herewith reproduced gives only a faint idea of the novel and interesting character of the store. Naturally it is an attraction for women visitors, for they may linger and look as long as they please without ever being asked to buy, but the splendid and varied display of nearly everything that a modern department store carries is only the surface attraction. *The goods are union made.* A store like this emphasizes the good work of union clerks. The absolute neatness and daintiness of every detail suggests the hygienic advantages of



OF LABOR

FEDERATION

AMERICAN

GENERAL VIEW OF EXHIBIT FROM THE REAR.

customer, merchants, and clerks of a clean, light, airy, sanitary place for the display and sale of goods. There are many features about the model store which should interest employers and the public in general. Here again is an exhibit designed primarily to indicate the accomplishments of organized labor and finding that, while it does that even more successfully than had been expected, it also develops many other interesting educational points.

One small, but very distinctive exhibit suggests the value of historical contrast. There is a saddle and trappings entered by a Denver firm as an example of the skill of union leather workers on horse goods. It shows what excellence of material and artistic decorations go to make a first class article of this sort. The saddle is a creamy tan in color and the elaborate carving darkens slightly in the deeper lines and is so finely executed that it seems too dainty and ethereal to have been the product of mere supple hands and cunning tools, yet it is so, and the contrast is emphasized by a miniature saddle, made a quarter of a century ago, I think. In that is good material and fine lines, but contrasted with the product of today how strongly it emphasizes the advance of the fine handiwork of the modern union-made article.

If there could be shown the surroundings under which these union-made goods are produced and the contrast drawn with that of non-union products, the cheery brightness and cleanliness of this union-made exhibit would be made still more attractive. Contrast pictures of southern cotton mill children or the women slaves of New York sweatshops or newly arrived immigrant mine workers, with union men, their children going to school, their wives well dressed and in comfortable homes. Contrast the homes as well as the places of employment. The A. F. of L. perhaps wisely confines itself to an indication of the scope of its own work, without for the present drawing comparisons and makes a fine exhibit, yet the comparisons would be vastly educational.

That reminds me that one sees no exhibit of "open shop" and child labor products, by those who advocate them and loudly proclaim to the public that they are worthy of esteem. By their works ye shall know them. Had the various associations of employers, who try to crush unions any product to exhibit which would sustain their claim, they should set up an exhibit in opposition to the A. F. of L. But they would not dare show where and how their products are manufactured, nor would the quality appeal to the visitor when compared with the sterling worth of union-made products.

To those who become interested and desire to know more about the organization, there are charts showing the growth of the A. F. of L. from the time of its organization; also charts showing the large number of trade unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.

For the student of the history of the A. F. of L., there are the bound volumes of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST and the proceedings of the various conventions; also the many books and pamphlets issued by the organization from time to time.

A number of the international unions show the form of their charter, constitution, official journals, official stationery, devices for advertising union-made goods, pictures of officers, in fact, a

host of things which are of great value to those who desire to learn something of the A. F. of L. and its component parts.

Many of the international affiliated unions have prepared most attractive pictorial exhibits which may easily be studied, and are very instructive as showing the varied and useful character of their work.

Copies of the official journals and the weekly labor press of the entire country are attractively displayed, and many a visitor who stops to look stays to read and asks to have further information forwarded to his home.

It is really remarkable how well the various unions have succeeded in indicating interesting features of their work. With more time and space and greater expenditure this feature of the display is bound to steadily grow with every succeeding exposition.

The A. F. of L. craves criticism and comment. There is a large book at hand in which visitors are asked to write their names and any suggestion which occurs to them. Such comment is regarded as being the most valuable sort of hint as to what will make future expositions even more attractive than this one.

This is, of course, not the first exhibit the A. F. of L. has made at an exposition. It has gold medals, diplomas, and prizes from both foreign and United States expositions. It made an exhibit at the Buffalo and St. Louis expositions in this country and at the Paris and Turcoing (France) international expositions within the last ten years. Gold medals were awarded to it at the Paris and St. Louis expositions. It has been obliged to decline a number of foreign invitations to exhibit owing to lack of time to prepare and forward material.

The following official catalogue gives some idea of the varied character of the A. F. of L. exhibit:

Numbered Catalogue of the A. F. of L. Exhibit.

1. Present Headquarters American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.
2. First Headquarters American Federation of Labor, New York City, 1888-1894.
3. Delegates Scranton Convention American Federation of Labor, 1901.
4. Union Label Bulletin.
5. Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Editor AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.
6. James Duncan, First Vice-President American Federation of Labor.
7. John Mitchell, Second Vice-President American Federation of Labor.
8. James O'Connell, Third Vice-President American Federation of Labor.
9. Max Morris, Fourth Vice-President American Federation of Labor.
10. D. A. Hayes, Fifth Vice-President American Federation of Labor.
11. Daniel J. Keefe, Sixth Vice-President American Federation of Labor.
12. Wm. D. Huber, Seventh Vice-President American Federation of Labor.
13. Joseph F. Valentine, Eighth Vice-President American Federation of Labor.
14. Frank Morrison, Secretary American Federation of Labor.
15. John B. Lennon Treasurer American Federation of Labor.
16. First Charter National Labor Union, 1866.

17. Form of charter issued by American Federation of Labor the successor to the National Labor Union, organized at Pittsburg, Pa., November 15, 1881.

18. Form of commission issued to organizers.

19. Form of Certificate of Membership.

20. Pen used by President Cleveland in signing Act of Congress making Labor Day, the first Monday in September, a National Holiday, together with original letter from the late Hon. Amos J. Cummings, former member of International Typographical Union, presenting the pen to President Samuel Gompers.

21. Gold Medal awarded American Federation of Labor at Paris Exposition, 1900.

22. Diploma awarded American Federation of Labor at Paris Exposition.

23. United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Due Cards, Due Stamps, etc.

24. Title Pages of Official Journals.

25. Chart showing growth in membership of American Federation of Labor from formation (1881) to 1903.

26. Chart showing membership International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and of unions not so affiliated.

27. Chart showing number of International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and of unions not so affiliated.

28. Pen used by Governor Hunt in signing the Eight Hour Law for the Island of Porto Rico, together with original letter presenting the pen to President Samuel Gompers.

29. Bookcase.

Shelf 1. Complete Bound Volumes AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

Complete Bound Proceedings of American Federation of Labor Conventions.

Shelf 2. Constitutions of National and International Unions. Copies of official stationery used by the American Federation of Labor. Volume containing copies of all pamphlets and leaflets published by the American Federation of Labor—English, German, French and Spanish.

Shelf 3. Constitutions and By-Laws of City Central Bodies.

30. Ira Stewart (portrait), born in Connecticut about 1832, died in Plano, Ill., 1883.

Wrote article entitled "Poverty" in fourth annual report of Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics, also many other articles dealing with economics. He was the first expounder of the new philosophy upon which the movement to reduce the hours of labor was founded. That is, that with the reduction of the hours of labor the consuming power of the workers is increased, creating new demands tending toward the further improvement and introduction of machinery, and that the application of the propelling forces of machinery increases the productive power of labor per man in the aggregate.

31. Exhibit of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

32. Printers' Home, Colorado Springs, Colo. Maintained by union printers for sick and disabled members. The only institution of its kind in this country.

33. Volume containing copies of stationery, official button, label, etc., of Journeymen Tailors' International Union.

34. Part of exhibit of United Mine Workers of America.

35. Form of charter issued by Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

36. Chart showing benefits paid by Amalgamated Society of Carpenter

37. Executive Board of Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. Division 176, Sharon, Pa. Division of Rochester, N. Y.

38. Label of Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

39. Shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union.

40. Executive Board of International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, 1905.

41. Exhibit of International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees.

42. Executive Board of Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

43. Charters of International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, Bakers and Confectioners' International Union of America, International Association of Car Workers, International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

44. Executive Board of Coopers' International Union of North America.

45. Exhibit of International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

46. Executive Council of the Retail Clerks' International Association.

47. Exhibit of United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers.

48. Part of exhibit of United Mine Workers of America.

49. Grand Prize from the International Jury of Awards of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at St. Louis, to the American Federation of Labor exhibit.

50. Literature issued by the American Federation of Labor, Report of Labor's Political Campaign, 1906; bound volumes of "The Car Worker," "The Carpenter," "The United Mine Workers' Journal," "The Motorman and Conductor," "The Bridgemen's Magazine," "Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters' Journal," Proceedings of Conventions of United Mine Workers of America, specimens of account books of U. M. B. of A., Proceedings of Joint Conference of Miners and Operators, literature International Typographical Union, file of all Labor Papers and Magazines, and other labor literature.

51. Executive Board of Order of Railroad Telegraphers, 1904.

52. Gold Medals awarded American Federation of Labor at Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at St. Louis, 1904.

53. Exhibit of Cigarmakers' International Union of America.

54. Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.

55. Working buttons of International Association of Car Workers.

56. Official buttons of various organizations.

57. Advertising matter used by Tobacco Workers' International Union.

58. Exhibit of International Union of United Brewery Workers.

59. Exhibit of Piano, Organ, and Musical Instrument Workers. Band and orchestra instruments made by C. G. Conn Co., Elkhart, Ind.

60. Exhibit of Sawsmiths' Union of North America. Saws of every description made by Wilson Saw and Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.

61. Exhibit of Pocketknife Blade Grinders' and Finishers' Union.

62. Exhibit of International Union of Journey-men Horseshoers of United States and Canada.

63. Exhibit of Piano, Organ, and Musical Instrument Workers. Upright and grand pianos made by Bush & Gerts Piano Co., Chicago, Ill.

64. Exhibit of Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Goods furnished by Weber Bros. (North Adams, Mass.), Famous Shoes for Men; H. H. Brown & Co. (North Brookfield, Mass.), the Gorilla Shoe; D. Armstrong & Co. (Rochester, N. Y.), fine ladies' shoes; The Ralston Health Shoe, Brockton, Mass.; Racine Shoe Manufacturing Co. (Racine, Wis.), The Racine Pelican Waterproof; Wertheimer-Swartz Shoe Co. (St. Louis), Clover Brand and Webster School Shoe; W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. (Brockton, Mass.), Celebrated Shoes; Huiskamp Bros. Shoe Co. (Keokuk, Iowa), men's shoes; George W. Herrick & Co. (Lynn, Mass.), women's shoes; Wichert & Gardner (Brooklyn, N. Y.).

65. Garment Workers of America. Exhibit by Sweet, Orr & Co. (New York City), trousers, overalls, corduroy goods.

66. Exhibit of Upholsterers' International Union of North America.

67. Exhibit of United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods. Goods furnished by L. Hayes Saddlery and Leather Co. (Wichita, Kans.), harness and bridles.

68. Exhibit of International Union of Slate Workers.

69. Exhibit of Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association. Lobster pot and mounted lobsters.

70. Exhibit of United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods. Saddles furnished by the Herman H. Heiser Saddlery Co., Denver, Colo.

71. Exhibit by the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, International Glove Workers' Union of America, United Textile Workers of America (Silk Loom Fixers and Twisters P. and B. Association 439, Paterson, N. J.), Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Suspender-makers' Union 9560, New York City; International Union Shirt, Waist, and Laundry Workers, Tobacco Workers' International Union, United Garment Workers of America, International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employes, Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union of America.

72. International Wood Workers of America. Fixtures from Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.

73. Exhibit of Coopers' International Union of North America.

74. Exhibit of Brushmakers' International Union (Milwaukee Local).

75. Exhibit of Brushmakers' International Union (Brooklyn and New York Locals).

76. International Shingle Weavers' Union of America.

77. Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union.

78. Exhibit of Porcelain Workers' Local No. 12,312 (East Liverpool, Ohio).

The literature, pictures, and historical matter are all so displayed that they are easily accessible and readily understood. The catalogue herewith printed is to be made part of an instructive pamphlet about to be issued, which will form a permanent part of A. F. of L. literature.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN.

The thund'ring tread of countless marching throngs,
Rolls down the ages dark with human wrongs.
Resistless,—onward,—toward the dawning light,
The surging hosts move,—groping through the night;
Mutation's tide,—prophetic of the day,
When Ignorance shall cease its blighting sway;
And Knowledge hush the moans of starving Need,
And smite to earth the iron hand of Greed.

For Time shall strike the scales from human sight,
And men shall look on life in wisdom's light.
The useless struggles of the world shall cease,
And nations stand in welded bonds of peace.
Across the seas and over foreign lands,
Shall stretch the fervid clasp of friendly hands
Above the goal of life's most noble plan,
The Universal Brotherhood of Man.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING.

FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC

In this department is presented a comprehensive review of industrial conditions throughout the country.

This includes:

A statement by American Federation of Labor general and local organizers of labor conditions in their vicinity.

Increases in wages, reduction of hours, or improved conditions gained without strikes.

Work done for union labels.

Unions organized during the last month.

City ordinances or state laws passed favorable to labor.

Strikes or lockouts; causes, results.

A report of this sort is rather a formidable task when it is remembered that nearly 1,000 of the organizers are volunteers, doing the organizing work and writing their reports after the day's toil is finished in factory, mill, or mine.

The matter herewith presented is valuable to all who take an intelligent interest in the industrial development of the country. It is accurate, varied, and comprehensive. The information comes from those familiar with the conditions of which they write.

These organizers are themselves wage-workers. They participate in the struggles of the people for better conditions, help to win the victories, aid in securing legislation—in short, do the thousand and one things that go to round out the practical labor movement.

Through an exchange of views in this department the wage-workers in various sections of the country and the manifold branches of trade are kept in close touch with each other.

Taken in connection with the reports from secretaries of international unions, this department gives a luminous vision of industrial advancement throughout the country.

FROM INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

J. J. McNamara.—A number of our local unions are obtaining better conditions and higher wages without strike. Trade conditions fair. We still oppose the open shop policy of the American Bridge Company and the National Erectors' Association. New unions have recently been formed in Brooklyn, N. Y.; Denver, Colo., and Butte, Mont. We had 11 deaths and expended \$1,400 in death benefits.

Brushmakers.

J. M. McElroy.—In some sections we have made considerable gain, while other places have only made slight improvement in conditions. Our convention held in June recommended doing away with conventions in order to use the money to organize the trade, advertise the union label, and build up our defense fund. Employment has grown more plentiful as summer advanced.

Carvers (Wood).

John S. Henry.—Our strike for increased wages in Chicago still on at this writing. We are paying strike benefits to our unemployed members. We have also paid out \$300 in death benefits during the month.

Car Workers.

G. W. Gibson.—Employment plentiful and we expect it to continue. We had 300 men on strike on the Atlantic Coast Line to secure improved wages and abolition of piece-work. We recently formed new local at Sayre, Pa.

Elevator Constructors.

Wm. Young.—We are maintaining the improved conditions we have secured through organization. Employment fairly steady. No recent changes in hours or wages.

Glove Workers.

Agnes Nestor.—Trade good. Our local in De Kalb, Ill., secured signing of new wage scale. Label agreements and wage scales have been signed by the Milwaukee Glove Company, of Milwaukee, and Schulherr Company, of St. Louis, Mo. We will give a complete report of our work at our convention which was held last month in Rockford, Ill.

Hodcarriers and Building Laborers.

H. A. Stenburgh.—Some of our unions have secured slight increase in wages and others have reduced hours from ten to nine and from nine to eight a day. Wages have increased from \$3.50 to \$4 a day. During the month we issued charters to Scranton, Pa.; Kewanee, Ill.; Norwich, Conn.; Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Providence, R. I.; Regina, Canada; New Castle, Ind.; Jacksonville, Ill. During the past two months we chartered several organizations belonging to the International Laborers' Union and those connected with the Building Laborers' International Protective Union of America. The A. F. of L. organizers and city central bodies have assisted us a great deal of late in securing applications for charters from independent organizations, and we desire through the columns of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST to express our sincere thanks to all those who have assisted us in the work of organizing the wage-earners of our craft.

Interior Freight Handlers.

John J. Flynn.—We are working to organize solidly the freight handlers and railway clerks throughout the United States and Canada, as we know by experience, that where both bodies are affiliated with each other, we have gained results for both, which can not be attained otherwise. In Chicago 5,000 men secured 10 per cent increase in wages. St. Paul and Minneapolis show nine per cent wage increase for men in our trade. About three hundred San Francisco members gained 10 per cent increase, and fully 400 members in New Orleans nine per cent advance. New Unions have been formed in Montreal and Port Arthur, Canada, and Minneapolis and Brainerd, Minn. Our membership is rapidly increasing.

Knife Grinders (Table).

John Gleason.—A number of the shops in our trade shut down for a short time for necessary repairs. There are plenty of orders and good demand for men. Our men in Bay State, Mass., went out in sympathy with metal polishers.

Lathers.

Ralph V. Brandt.—New unions have been formed in New Brighton, N. Y.; Holland, Mich.; Charleston, W. Va., and Indian Territory. Trade conditions good.

Paving Cutters.

Wm. Dodge.—Trade conditions fair. Our trade agreements are made in the spring each year. We are at present working nine hours, but we are looking forward to the adoption of the eight hour workday. We have recently chartered new unions in Waldran Island, Wash.; Swan's Island, Me., and Bell's Corners, Ont. We paid out \$200 in death benefits recently.

Plumbers.

Thos. M. Dooley.—Our total membership now approximates about eighteen thousand members and we have made large increase lately. Strikes are on in a number of cities affecting about six hundred members. We had expenditures of \$400 for death benefits recently.

Seamen.

Wm. H. Frazier.—We are continually organizing. Conditions of work fair and steadily improving.

Shingle Weavers.

J. E. Campbell.—Trade fair and we are looking for still better conditions. After a six weeks' strike in Snohomish, Wash., for increased wages, the men gained fair result. Judge Black, of Snohomish county, issued a restraining order against our members, but a permanent injunction was denied the plaintiff, whose witnesses denied everything they had sworn to in the affidavits. The general result of the injunction has been to strengthen union sentiment among the men. New unions have been organized in Nohma, Mich.; Wabeno, Wis.; Raymond, Wash., and Portland, Oregon.

Slate and Tile Roofers.

Wm. Clark.—This has been our busy season and wages generally have increased. Saturday half-holiday has been established in Hartford, Conn. In Altoona, Pa., our union reduced the hours from ten to nine a day. All other locals have the eight hour day. With very few exceptions all our members steadily employed. We have slight trouble in Pittsburg at this writing.

Theatrical Stage Employees.

Lee M. Hart.—Trade first-class throughout. In a number of cities we have secured improved conditions—Cleveland, Toledo, Dayton, Chicago, Youngstown, Oakland, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Our convention, which was held in Norfolk in July, was well attended, and elected the following officers: President, John Suarez, St. Louis, Mo.; first vice-president, J. G. Skinner, Brooklyn, N. Y.; second vice-president, X. A. Denney, Houston, Texas; third vice-president, W. J. Furlong, Montreal, Canada; fourth vice-president, T. H. Metcalf, Spokane, Wash.; fifth vice-president, Nate Johnson, New Haven, Conn.; secretary-treasurer, Lee M. Hart, Chicago, Ill.; delegates to the A. F. of L., Lee M. Hart and John J. Barry. The next convention of our organization will be held 1908 in Minneapolis.

Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers.

Ernest G. Pape.—We are actively building up our organization. Employment plentiful and steady. Our members have been on strike in Humboldt County, Cal., and after five weeks gained slight increase in wages. Some of our most prominent members have been blacklisted by the employers. A new union was recently organized in Vancouver.

FROM DISTRICT, STATE, AND LOCAL ORGANIZERS.

ALABAMA.

Powderly.—W. H. Downey:

Organized labor in this district doing good work and is in splendid condition. All union men are steadily employed. After a short strike the several trades secured increase of 15 cents per day. Organized labor seems to be winning the day in this section. The employers do not seem so prejudiced as formerly. The miners are urging the sale of union label goods. The cause of unionism is continually promoted.

ARKANSAS.

Hot Springs.—P. I. Hensley:

Considering the dull season, the unions are holding their own very well. Most of the work here is done by union men. The skilled trades are pretty well organized, about ninety per cent being union. Bartenders are organizing.

Little Rock.—L. H. Moore:

All unions throughout the state are in good shape. Employment is fairly steady in all industries. Colored fire-box cleaners in railroad

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shops have secured two cents an hour increase in wages. Better wages and hours prevail among the organized workers than among the unorganized. The trade unions in many parts of the state are co-operating with the farmers' unions to their mutual advantage. Good results have been obtained by active agitation for the union labels. A federal union in Little Rock and a county federation of labor embracing the farmers' union of Johnson County have organized.

Midland.—Charles J. Acton:

Organized labor has fair conditions and is steadily employed. On the other hand the unorganized workers are in a sorry plight. Have no strikes or other troubles to report. Organized labor is far in advance of the unorganized. Am trying to organize a federal union and a label league, both of which organizations will be of much benefit to the workers in this city.

CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles.—L. D. Biddle:

We have held a number of open meetings and have been successful in securing many new members. Boilermakers are on strike at this writing. We are promoting the union labels. Rolling mill men have organized and butcher workmen and garment workers of Wadsworth are about to organize.

Monterey.—T. H. Dean:

Employment has been plentiful all summer and wages are good. No strikes to report. Organized workers secure far better conditions than the unorganized. Several measures objectionable to organized labor were defeated by our representatives who watched the legislature closely. Practically all trades in this section are organized.

Pasadena.—G. C. Keyes:

Untruthful statements as to wages and work, circulated throughout the country by interested parties, tend to mislead a great number of people, who leave their positions in the east to come here for a bare existence, after spending large sums of money for railroad fare to get here. It behooves the workers in other sections to beware of these statements, issued by the railroads.

Electrical workers have recently formed union. Typographical union is active in the work for the union labels.

San Jose.—F. J. Hepp:

Organized labor in fair condition. Plumbers and tinnners after a two weeks' lockout effected a settlement, gaining 50 cents a day increase. Laundry workers are out for the eight hour day and have the support and co-operation of two central bodies in order to secure and maintain the eight hour day.

COLORADO.

Denver.—Frank J. Pulver:

Practically all organized trades employed. From 80 to 90 per cent of the organized workers are on the eight hour basis with fair wages. The unorganized crafts are profiting by the efforts of the union men. Theatrical stage employes secured increase in wages from 5 to 35 per cent and a two-year contract. Broommakers secured increase. Waiters, cooks, and helpers also obtained a 10 per cent advance. Mine workers district council of Wyoming held a convention in this city and ex-

pelled two members who were alleged to be Pinkerton spies. The label leagues are very active.

CONNECTICUT.

New London.—Alex. Murphy:

Nearly all organized trades are working the eight hour day, and while the pay is not what we desire, still it is far ahead of the wages received by the unorganized workers. Central labor union has been organized, and we expect good results. All union labels find a good demand. Painters and decorators have formed union.

FLORIDA.

St. Augustine.—John H. Pomar:

Condition of organized labor very satisfactory; far superior to the condition of unorganized crafts. There are but few unorganized workers here, and they still work 10 hour day, whereas the union men have secured the eight hour work day. Child labor law was passed by the last legislature. Good work is done for the union labels.

Tarpon Springs.—Victor Castaing:

Industrial conditions good and employment steady for union men. No strikes or other troubles to report.

GEORGIA.

Brunswick.—W. C. Caraway:

Organized labor in healthy condition, especially among the building trades. Prospects bright for steady employment until fall. Painters gained increase of 50 cents a day without strike, their wage scale now being \$3 a day of nine hours. Organized workers have the eight and nine hour day, while unorganized workers still have the 10 hours. A local hotel is being constructed entirely by union labor. There is an increasing demand for the union labels. Retail clerks, who are in thriving condition, gained early closing from the time of their organization.

IDAHO.

Boise.—I. W. Wright:

Organized trades in fair condition, but the unskilled organized workers make slow progress on account of the great number of unorganized workers in their line. All union men at work. The unorganized workers take full advantage of the established hours and wages and are indifferent to organization. Telephone operators and electrical workers are on strike. Organized workers have the advantage over the unorganized trades. Street laborers asked for eight hour day at \$2.50 and secured nine hours at \$2.50. Federated trades and labor council at Nampa, working on several unions with view to organizing. Teamsters, clerks of Nampa, carpenters at Emmett, and bartenders, bootblacks, porters, cooks and waiters, and laundry workers of Boise are about to organize.

ILLINOIS.

Belleville.—W. A. Eskridge:

With the exception of building trades, all are steadily employed. Carpenters' strike has affected employment in the other building trades. The Manufacturers' Association is trying to prevent the city from making any improvements unless it employs cheaper labor.

Benton.—C. E. McCollom:

With the exception of the clerks, practically all trades are organized. Improved conditions have been secured on street work. We are working for the union labels.

Bloomington.—A. L. Van Ness:

Organized labor has the best of the situation here. Union men are holding their own and maintain the improved conditions which they have secured through organized effort.

Carlisle.—R. Bohman:

Industrial conditions fairly good and employment is steady. No strikes to report. All trades are organized. Good work is done for the union labels.

Carrier Mills.—E. T. Davis:

Organized labor is preferred by employers on account of its greater reliability. Employment is rather dull at this writing. Clerks have organized.

Cartersville.—James Kelly:

There is plenty of work for unskilled laborers at from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day of eight hours. The unions here are doing all they can to promote the demand for the union labels.

Champaign.—W. E. Price:

Employment steady for all organized workmen. The union labels are pushed. No recent changes in hours or wages.

Chicago.—H. J. Conway:

My observations on my trip through several states leads me to believe that a general agitation for the union labels would result in much good, also the elimination wherever possible of political tricksters from the labor movement. Shorter workday has been secured in several cities without strike.

Danville.—G. A. Hessler:

We find employment steady in this section. City council passed an ordinance, paying \$2 for eight hour day on municipal work. Hot water and sewer pipe fitters and helpers have organized. Have one new union under way. Good work is done for the union labels.

Herrin.—L. E. Jacobs:

Nearly all trades in this city are organized and enjoying satisfactory conditions. Employment steady with the exception of some mines which are running only half time. A two weeks' strike of the retail clerks secured for them recognition of union and better working conditions. A strong agitation is carried on for the union labels.

La Salle.—Geo. A. Hunter:

Organized labor here in good shape, but the unorganized workers never know when their work is done. Federal union now embraces all unskilled labor. Teamsters are not yet organized and their conditions are poor. All trades booming with the exception of teamsters. City firemen secured advance in wages without strike. We are pushing all union labels.

Marion.—Paul J. Smith:

Employment is steady for organized trades. The unorganized workers share our good conditions, but their employment is irregular and their hours are long. Employees of local ice company are on strike for advance in wages. The company concedes the advance in wages, but refuses to take back the old employees. Hotel and restaurant employees and brick tile and terra cotta workers have

organized. A federal union is being formed. Good work is done for the union labels.

Monmouth.—E. K. Brasel:

Conditions of organized labor steadily advancing. Wages have increased without trouble. Work has been plentiful but just at present is a little dull. Hodcarriers have organized. Bartenders and teamsters are about to form unions.

Paris.—Edward Low:

Have three new unions under way and expect to report them organized next month. The condition of the unorganized workers is poor. Employment is steady.

Sterling.—H. A. Brown:

Organized trades are working shorter hours than the unorganized. Work is steady. The union labels are demanded on cigars, clothing, tobacco, and shoes.

Taylorville.—J. A. Holmes:

Industrial conditions here are favorable. Wages have increased and hours have been shortened this year. We now work the eight hour day. Union labor seems to be preferred by employers. Every local union urges the demand of the union labels.

INDIANA.

Elkhart.—George M. Sargent:

Union men are steadily employed at good wages. The unorganized crafts have uncertain employment and their wages do not compare with the union men. Cigarmakers, without strike, secured advance in wages from 50 cents to \$1.50 per thousand; also improved shop conditions. Good work is done for the union labels. Hodcarriers have organized and barbers and teamsters are about to form union. Boilermakers at this writing are on strike for better shop conditions and the abolition of piece-work. Their prospects are good.

Indianapolis.—John Gallivan:

Organized trade enjoys fair conditions and steady employment. Several railroad systems have increased wages two and three cents an hour without strike. In organized shops wages are about fifteen per cent higher than in the unorganized.

Logansport.—Dora Smith and O. P. Smith:

New unions are continually being formed and the older unions show increased membership and a renewed activity, which is very encouraging. We expect to make a good showing as regards industrial progress this year. Employment is steady. In every industry there is a great difference between the conditions of organized and unorganized labor, the union men in every instance receiving higher wages and shorter hours. The trouble which has long existed between the Western Motor Company and machinists' union has been settled. We expect to hold the largest Labor Day celebration ever held in this city. Bartenders have organized with a membership of 32. Carpenters and garment workers are about to organize.

Madison.—Henry Humphrey:

This has been an exceptionally dull season, but the organized workers are in good condition and gaining ground. The public in general is beginning to recognize organized labor in a more friendly spirit. Barbers and hodcarriers are likely to organize.

Marion.—Frank Barr:

All trades steadily employed with the exception of glass workers. Union men enjoy good conditions, but the unorganized trades are in poor shape. Painters have formed a union. Plasterers are about to organize.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

South McAlester.—D. S. O'Leary:

Union men find employment steady. There is good demand for both skilled and unskilled labor. Organized labor making good progress. There is a fair demand for the union labels. Federal union about to be organized.

IOWA.

Cedar Rapids.—A. J. Cronkhite:

Conditions here are the best in the history of this city and vicinity. Employment is steady, and in some trades there are not enough men to supply the demand, particularly the carpenters and sheet metal workers. We have reduced hours from nine to eight hours a day without trouble, all of the building trades working eight hour day. Last year building laborers worked nine and ten hours for as low as \$1.50, while this year they are getting \$2 for eight hours. Unorganized labor in factories in bad condition, working any kind of hours for as low as \$1 for 10 hours. An ordinance was passed to grant the Rock Island R. R. Company the closing of some streets, same to be done by Cedar Rapids labor, which means union labor. We have a union label league doing good work. Cement workers have organized and bartenders are about to form union.

Dubuque.—Simon Miller:

Union men in this city have by far the best conditions as regards wages and hours. Milkmen have strong hopes to win their strike. Nothing new to report since last month.

Sioux City.—John Conway:

Organized trades in fairly good condition, although there is a good demand for both skilled and unskilled labor. There seems to be a revival of unionism here. Our assembly is doing good work for the union labels.

Waterloo.—E. G. Pullen:

Industrial conditions good and employment steady. Cement workers have formed union and cooks and waiters are about to organize.

KANSAS.

Kansas City.—S. E. Peete:

All unions in good shape and steadily employed at good wages. However, there is still much work to be done in the way of organization. We are working to get them in line. Have organized a central body and patternmakers' union. Retail clerks and teamsters are about to organize. Work is plentiful. Organized labor has much the best of the situation here as regards wages and hours.

Pittsburg.—A. W. Jenkins:

About seventy-five per cent of the workers here are organized. We are working under the last year's wage scale. Employment is steady.

KENTUCKY.

Lexington.—August A. Bablitz:

Generally speaking, organized trades have fair conditions, with which the unorganized can not compare, and on that account there is much dis-

content among the unorganized workers. Employment seems to be plentiful. Plumbers struck and have practically obtained their demands for eight hours at \$4 a day. Printers have added another firm to their list of union shops. Coopers gained slight advance. There is a good demand for union-labeled goods. Railroad clerks, stonemasons, and plasterers are about to organize.

Louisville.—John Young:

Work is plentiful and organized trades secure good conditions. Tile setters have organized and drug clerks are about to form union. Good work is done for the union labels.

Providence.—R. H. Nasbitt:

Wages have advanced 15 per cent this year for union men without strike. We are working to promote the union labels. Retail clerks are about to organize.

MAINE.

Waterville.—J. F. Partridge:

Organized labor is making good progress. Paper-makers here are in need of organization. Employment is steady. Plumbers are about to form union.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Chicopee.—J. F. Murphy:

Work is plentiful for everybody and on this account it is hard to get the unorganized workers together. Improved wages have been secured by union men without strike. Good work is done for the union labels. Textile workers have formed union.

Fall River.—Matthew J. Maloney:

Employment is steady. Painters secured 25 cents advance a day without strike. Weavers expect to receive a standard length of cut. All union labels are patronized by union men. Horseshoers have organized.

Marlboro.—Philip J. Byrne:

My recent trip west was taken in the interest of the shoe workers' union. I found the west pretty well organized. The shoe workers have settled their strike with the Nettleton Shoe Company. This was accomplished through the A. F. of L. Have formed a new union of shoemakers in Hannibal, Mo.

Worcester.—Chas. A. Cullen:

Every organization in the building trades secured increased wages last spring. The organized trades are enjoying good conditions. Typographical union is steadily gaining. Sheet metal workers, blacksmiths and helpers, machinists and iron workers have formed unions. Leather workers and wire workers may organize in the near future. We have a hustling label committee working for the union labels.

MICHIGAN.

Ann Arbor.—J. V. Quirk:

During the past year we have had a boom in the building trades and conditions are very good. To a great extent the unorganized workers share the benefits secured by organized effort. Painters are securing new applications for membership at every meeting. Label committee is doing good work and urge the demand for the union labels.

Lansing.—David A. Boyd:

Several organizers representing different trades have been working in this vicinity in order to organize locals of their calling, and have done good

work. Painters have formed union during the month.

Marine City.—C. F. Farman:

Organized labor was never in better condition than at present. Hope to have two new unions organized by next month. The unorganized crafts are coming in line, realizing the benefits of organization. All city officials are union men and the non-union workers stand small show to get municipal work. The Great Lakes Engineering Works locked out their men, but they are all back at work with an advance of 25 cents per day for unskilled labor.

Sault Ste. Marie.—Jas. W. Troyer:

Industrial conditions first class in this vicinity. Carpenters won a three days' strike for increased wages. Shingle weavers struck for better conditions and secured the same. Employment is steady. Blacksmiths, railroad clerks, and car repairers in St. Ignace, Mich., have formed unions.

MISSOURI

Independence.—C. L. Munro:

So far we have only the carpenters organized. Stonemasons of this city have joined the union of their craft in Kansas City. Am trying to get them to form a local here. No changes in wages or hours to report.

Kansas City.—John T. Smith:

We recently laid the corner-stone of our new Labor Temple. Organized labor in good shape, and employment is steady. Steamfitters' helpers have secured increase of 50 cents per day. Building laborers have organized. Union label league is doing good work.

Moberly.—C. B. Dysart:

There are but few unorganized trades here. Conditions are satisfactory and employment is steady. A number of trades have been out in sympathy with the pipe fitters and tinnners in Wabash. Stationary engineers have organized since last report. Tinnners and freight handlers are about to form unions. We patronize the union labels at all times.

Poplar Bluff.—Sol Everhart:

Organized labor holding its own very well, the unions are working in harmony and coming closer together. Employment is steady in all trades excepting the building lines. Wages and hours are kept up to the standard. Union men, such as hod-carriers and excavators, get from \$2 to \$2.25 a day, while the non-union men work 10 hour day for \$1 75. There is good demand for the union labels.

NEW JERSEY.

Elizabeth.—John Keyes:

Work is plentiful in all classes of work. Advance in wages is noticed in nearly every trade this year. There is considerable difference between the condition of organized labor as compared with the unorganized workers. It is difficult to get the unorganized workers educated up to the standard of organization, as they are a number of nationalities. The union label committee is working to push the union labels to the front.

Vineland.—E. E. Howe:

Industrial conditions fair and employment steady in most industries. Union men urge the demand of the union labels.

NEW YORK.

Albany.—Wm. A. McCabe:

All trades have been steadily employed this year. Carpenters have obtained increase of wages without strike and have increased their membership noticeably. Condition of organized labor as to hours and wages, when compared with the unorganized, is 40 per cent better. Riggers have organized recently. The unorganized workers are in very poor condition in this section.

Elmira.—G. N. Moshier and Thos. J. Crowley:

All organized crafts are enjoying superior conditions to what they had in former years. Employment is steady, especially among the building crafts. In a number of trades the wages are not up to the standard, but there is a tendency toward higher wages and a steady improvement in that direction is noticed. There are a number of unorganized trades working a 10 hour day for less wages than the organized get for eight. The merchants in this city are sympathetic toward organized labor, and actively promote the sale of union-label goods. Piano workers and waiters have formed unions. All unions report employment steady in this vicinity. Great interest is shown by the workers in the preparation for Labor Day. Hope to have the tinnners organized by next month.

Newburgh.—John Rothery:

Organized labor, by securing increased wages, has opened the eyes of the unorganized workers. Carpenters and painters have settled their trouble by arbitration after a lockout which lasted three months. They gain better wages and conditions. Lace weavers are still on strike. They have placed a case of imported labor from Nottingham, England, in the hands of Labor Commissioner F. P. Sargent. The assembly bill for eight hours on railroads was passed recently. Nearly every trade in Newburgh is organized. We aim to give more publicity to the aims and principles of organized labor.

Ogdensburg.—Wm. H. Lymburn:

All industries are pretty well organized. No workers here have any trouble in getting steady work. Hours have been reduced from ten to nine without reduction in wages and without trouble. Carpenters and painters have more work than they can do. Both trades receive the best of wages. Millers are organizing. We patronize all union labels.

Plattsburg.—J. C. Malampy:

Industrial conditions here are very satisfactory and are the result of organized effort. Our work is the one topic of discussion in the local papers here. The merchants at first ignored the unions then feared them, but today are co-operating with us in most instances. Practically all trades here are organized. Every worker is boosting the union labels.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Raleigh.—J. T. Miller:

Nearly all the unionized trades are working steadily. Organized labor in good shape, and far ahead of the unorganized. There is some improvement in the wages of the carpenters, owing to the late strike. The union labels are constantly urged by all union men. Barbers and street railway employes are about to organize.

Salisbury.—L. W. Hess:

Work is plentiful and conditions fair, but wages are low in some trades, while very good in others. No changes in hours or wages since last report. Brickmasons have organized. A great deal of work is done for the union labels.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Grand Forkes.—Peter Morgan:

Several trades are about to organize. I am working in connection with organizing committees of different unions. Trade conditions good for organized workers.

OHIO.

Ashtabula.—Jas. P. Alicoate:

Relations between the employers and the employees in this city are very harmonious. Agreements made this spring are being lived up to by both parties. Organized labor in prosperous condition. The unorganized workers are few and scattered. Employment is steady. Organized labor will support candidates in the municipal election and will try to send a fair representative to Congress. There is good demand for the union labels. Several new unions are organizing.

Barnhill.—Fred Helle:

Labor conditions are steadily improving through the efforts of organized men. All unions are steadily increasing membership. With the exception of miners who are now working half time, all trades are steadily employed. Union men are demanding union-made goods.

Cleveland.—Michael Goldsmith:

Hotel and restaurant employees unionized one of the largest hotels here after a four days' strike. Machinists and shipbuilders are trying to effect an amicable settlement of their strike. Industrial conditions are very good and employment is steady.

Coshodon.—E. P. Miller:

Men in building trades, factories, and mines have steady employment. Industrial conditions very good. We will hold a monster Labor Day celebration. The demand for the union labels is very encouraging.

Fremont.—H. A. Smith:

Employment is plentiful. Garment workers won strike of three months, gaining increased wages. Union labor conditions fair.

Middletown.—Henry W. Naegele:

All printers are working eight hours. Carpenters are working nine hour day at 30 cents an hour. Sheet metal workers have signed scale for a year same as last year. Trades council is making special efforts to close all stores four nights of the week, also Sundays. Am trying to get several trades organized.

OKLAHOMA.

Enid.—A. W. Hair:

After being out one day the electrical workers won increase in wages. Work is steady in all industries. The unorganized workers are as usual in poor shape. There is a strong demand for the union labels. Two new unions have been organized and we have another under way.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Berwick.—H. W. Cope:

Organized labor making steady increase in membership. There is increasing interest manifest in the trade union principles. Building trades which

have been out on strike since April are steadily winning their way. Good demand for the union labels in this city.

Easton.—J. H. Wesley:

As a rule organized labor secures recognition, union scale of wages, and good conditions, while the unorganized are restless and are lately showing a disposition to secure improvement in their condition by joining the union ranks. Industrial concerns in this city supply steady employment to all the workers. Stationary firemen and engineers, also cement workers and silk mill employees and weavers' warpers are about to form unions.

Jermyn.—S. B. Hills:

All trades here are organized with the exception of glass cutters and barbers, of which there are four in the city. The eight hour day has been secured without strike. Employment is steady. The laboring men of this city demand union label goods.

Lebanon.—John Milton Keller:

All trades in pretty fair shape and enjoying steady employment. No recent changes in wages or working conditions. Scarf-chain makers have organized and plumbers and steamfitters are about to form union. There is good demand for the union labels.

Pottsville.—Jere Brennan:

Condition of organized labor is very good and this is due to the strong organization of the mine workers in this vicinity. Employment is steady. Unorganized labor in poor condition. Label committee is actively working for the union labels.

Scranton.—Harry O. Almy:

There are not many unorganized workers here and those few are waiting organization. Organized trades generally are in good shape. Carpenters were locked out by builders' exchange, but at this writing have practically won. Most trades have secured better conditions, higher wages, and shorter hours without strike this year. Scranton is starting an exchange for handling the farmers' products. A label committee is hustling the work for the union labels. An employers' liability act was passed by the last legislature. Retail clerks with 520 members have organized. Carriage workers and building laborers have formed unions. Retail clerks of Taylor, street railway employees, and retail clerks of Dunmore are about to organize.

Warren.—Chas. Anderson:

We have been working hard to boost the union labels in this community. Organized labor has come to be recognized as an important factor in this city. All unions in good shape and enjoying good industrial conditions. Have several trades under way and expect a strong organization of leather and tannery workers.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston.—John L. Kiley:

Unions in this city in fair condition and enjoy steady employment. As result of strike the typographical union has gained all its demands. Charleston is now considered an eight hour city. Machinists are on strike at this writing. Electrical workers have reorganized.

Spartanburg.—C. B. Brooks:

A recent state statute shortened the hours for factory employees from 66 to 62 hours a week. There

is a marked difference between the conditions of organized workers who work eight hour day at fair wages and the unorganized who work 10½ hours for low wages. Work is plentiful. Carpenters of Greenville and Spartanburg have organized. Have several new unions under way.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Brookings.—D. A. Condlin:

Employment is fairly steady in all lines of industry. We do all we can to promote the union labels. Wages fairly satisfactory.

TENNESSEE.

Nashville.—A. E. Hill:

Organized labor in good shape and enjoying steady employment. Excellent work is done for the union labels and there is a good demand for them. Car workers have organized and laundry workers are about to form union.

TEXAS.

Austin.—Jos. Amstead and W. H. Crow:

Industrial conditions fair. Street laborers who are organized and working for city recently advanced wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 and eight hour day. This affects 150 men. Employment is steady. The union labels are well patronized. Flour mill employes, plumbers, and butchers are about to organize. All unionized trades work eight hour day.

Bridgeport.—J. C. Phillips:

Union men in this city work eight and nine hour day, while the unorganized still work 10 and 12 hours for less wages than the union men receive. Employment continues steady. All organized trades in fairly good shape. The clerks are supported by the central body of this city in making a distinction between fair and unfair employers. Well drillers are about to organize.

Corpus Christi.—B. P. Moore:

Within the last 10 months we have reduced hours from ten to eight and increased wages nearly 50 per cent. There are only two non-union contractors here and they are compelled to observe the union scale and hours, in order to keep their men from joining the union. There are not many unorganized workers in this city. Typographical union was organized during the month. A federal union is about to organize. We are also organizing a label league.

Denison.—F. R. Lawhon:

Work is steady and plentiful. The union men in this city secure fair working conditions. Maintenance-of-way employes have formed union. Textile workers are about to organize.

Fort Worth.—W. E. Auldridge and C. W. Woodman:

Employment fairly steady and the union men get the best of the jobs here, with decidedly better wages and hours than those offered to the unorganized crafts. In the past two years all demands have been granted to organized workers without strike, or any trouble to speak of. We get from 68 cents to \$1 a day more than the unorganized crafts. Considerable time and work is devoted to the interest of the union labels. The farmers' union of Texas will make the initiative and referendum an important measure this fall. This means success. Printers of Corpus Christi have organized. Printers at Laredo and Mineral Wells are about to organize.

Houston.—J. H. Harmon:

Organized labor in this city in fine condition. We have 33 local unions here with aggregate membership of 5,000 members in good standing, and we expect to greatly increase this before the end of this year. A number of trades have secured advanced wages without strike. Am working on several crafts which I hope to report as organized next month, hodcarriers, laundry workers, and car repairers are likely to get in line.

Marshall.—Al. Freeman:

All organized labor well employed. Very few men here who do not hold card in some trade union. There is good demand for skilled labor. All railway employes have obtained increased wages without strike. Our merchants are buying large lines of union label goods. Every labor measure introduced in the legislature by our legislative board was successful. Musicians have formed union.

Port Arthur.—J. G. Noyes:

Organized trades working under fair conditions, and with few exceptions have union shop agreements. There are so few unorganized workers in this vicinity that they practically share all the benefits with the union men, without contributing anything toward the maintenance of these conditions. The legislature during the past session passed several labor measures.

Sherman.—H. Mitchell:

There is not an idle union man who wishes employment. Organized labor in good shape. Weavers in cotton mills secured slight increase in wages after three days' strike. Union men get higher wages and shorter hours than the unorganized workers. The farmers' unions send delegates to our central trades council. Textile workers have organized with a membership of 76 members and good prospects for a large increase within the next month. Retail clerks expect to organize. We always urge the patronage of the union labels.

Waco.—John R. Spencer:

Business good and all trades are pretty steadily employed. Granite cutters gained 35 cents a day increase after two weeks' strike. This makes their scale \$3.35 a day. All organized building trades are steadily employed at better wages and shorter hours than the unorganized. Increased interest is manifest in the matters of trade unionism by all workers. Horseshoers have formed union and painters are about to organize.

VERMONT.

White River Junction.—E. D. Biathrow:

Employment is plentiful. Every man at work. Paper mill workers obtained 15 cents per day increase. Boston and Maine Railroad engine-house men secured increase in pay without strike. About two hundred Italians, working on construction work, struck against abuses and were discharged. Had they been organized the story would have been different. Organizing work here is comparatively easy, as the workmen are thoroughly awake to their own interests. There is an increased demand for the union labels. Teamsters and laundry workers of Concord, N. H., bricklayers and masons, and central body at St. Johnsbury have organized lately. Clerks of St. Johnsbury, leather workers at Concord, N. H., musicians at Lebanon, N. H., and painters at

Windsor, Vt., are talking of organizing. Car rworkers of Lyndonville, Vt., have been organized ecently.

VIRGINIA.

Clifton Forge.—Jas. E. Welch:

Organized labor steadily improving conditions for its members, but the unorganized are still in poor shape. Work is steady in all industries. Organized labor in this section is far superior to the unorganized. We are working to advance the union labels.

Norfolk.—C. H. Perry:

Industrial conditions very encouraging and the organized trades have by far the best of it in this city. Considerable work is devoted to the union labels. Bakers and tobacco workers have organized.

WASHINGTON.

Seattle.—Frank W. Cotterill:

There are number of crafts here which should be organized, and it would be of great benefit if some of the international unions would interest themselves more in this work. Seattle has doubled in population during the past 18 months; now has 225,000. Building has been brisk. Mechanics have been coming in daily, and it is very gratifying to find them with union cards. Electricians secured raise of 50 cents a day by arrangement through building trades. About eighty per cent of

the work here is union, excepting unskilled labor. Prospects of a union label pure food exhibition being held here in the latter part of September. Two label leagues are boosting the union labels. Two new building ordinances contain protection to life and limb clauses. An injunction was issued against the iron trades. The order is obeyed by the men, but they are steadily gaining ground. Marble cutters and mosaic workers have organized. Hot house gardeners and newspaper mailers are about to organize.

WISCONSIN.

Kenosha.—John R. Noble:

Organized labor in good shape. Much better conditions exist in a local laundry company since the organization of the laundry workers. This company now uses the union label of the trade. Trades and Labor Council has arranged for the largest labor celebration ever held here on Labor Day. There is increased demand for the union labels. Hotel and restaurant employes have organized. Good prospects for several new organizations.

Racine.—R. M. Walsh:

Employment is fairly steady. Laundry workers have the assurance that their new scale averaging about thirty per cent increase and 50 per cent to the lower grade workers will be signed in our original label laundry. Racine is a live union label town. Metal polishers have organized.

DOMINION NOTES.

CANADA.

Hamilton.—Walter R. Rollo:

Organized labor in healthy condition in this vicinity. All trades busy and employment steady. Painters gained increase from 30 to 35 cents an hour after two months' strike. Printing pressmen secured eight hour day without strike. Unionized building laborers get from 28½ cents to 30 cents an hour, while the unorganized get from 20 to 25 cents. Trades and Labor Council has opened new meeting hall. Hodcarriers and building laborers have organized. Brickmakers and team drivers are about to organize. Carpenters, both the amalgamated association and the brotherhood members were on strike at the new terminal station against laborers doing part of their work. One of the union members was arrested for picketing. The union man arrested claimed he was paid by his union to inform union men—that is, strangers who might come to the city to work on the job—that there was a strike on and he did not interfere with non-union men. The judge dismissed the case, claiming the union had perfect right to inform union men that a strike was on.

Moosejaw, Saskatchewan.—Ed Stephenson:

Building material here is unduly controlled by commercial combines. A lumber combine has been investigated by the government. Through these interests the demand is decreased and shortages contrived in order to control the market. The first of the month carpenters and bricklayers of Regina had to stop work because of lack of material, although there was a remarkable building boom. In British Columbia loggers alleged a big over-output of logs and sought to secure capital to prevent the market from being affected. Other crafts have been fully employed

since last report without disturbance. Plumbers are signing agreements with employers. Conditions of organized trades are so much better than the unorganized, that we need not argue organization. Every union is improving in its protection of craft interests and steadily gaining new members. Electrical workers, hodcarriers, and building laborers of Regina have organized. Electrical workers of Moosejaw have also formed union. Trades councils in this section are doing good work. J. Kier Hardy, M. P., leader of the labor party of Great Britain, traversed Canada and delivered addresses in a number of cities.

St. Catharines, Ont.—James Carty:

Organized trades fairly well employed. The unorganized workers, especially in the building trades have no show whatever. As result of strike carpenters secured from 27½ to 35 cents an hour. Masons secured five cents an hour advance without strike. Conditions here are in favor of organized labor. All union label goods finds a good demand.

Woodstock.—A. E. Starr:

In comparing the condition of organized labor with the unorganized we find the union men with much superior conditions. Union men work eight and nine hours, while the non-unionists work ten. There is also great difference in wages.

HAWAII ISLAND.

Honolulu.—F. J. McLoughlin:

So far there are only a few trades organized in this city, but those that have organized are improving their working conditions. Boilermakers have demanded eight hour day. Employment is pretty steady. Machinists may organize in the near future.



OFFICIAL



American Federationist.

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We Don't Patronize.

When application is made by an international union to the American Federation of Labor to place any business firm upon the "We Don't Patronize" list the international is required to make a full statement of its grievance against such company, and also what efforts have been made to adjust the same.

The American Federation of Labor either through correspondence or by duly authorized representatives seeks an interview with such firm for the purpose of ascertaining the company's version of the matter in controversy.

After having exhausted in this way every effort to amicably adjust the matter, the application, together with a full history of the entire matter, is submitted to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for such action as it may deem advisable. If approved, the firm's name appears on the "We Don't Patronize" list in the following issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

An international union is not allowed to have published the names of more than three firms at any one time.

Similar course is followed when application is made by a local union directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Directly affiliated local unions are allowed the publication of but one firm at one time.

Union workmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms—Labor papers please note changes from month to month and copy:

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

Bread.—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.
Cigars.—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerba, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City, manufacturers of the Henry George and Tom Moore Cigars.
Flour.—Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Groceries.—James Butler, New York City.
Tobacco.—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.
Whiskey.—Finch Distilling Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

CLOTHING.

Clothing.—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Corsets.—Chicago Corset Company, manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.
Gloves.—J. H. Cowrie Glove Co., Des Moines, Iowa; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.
Hats.—J. B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry H. Roelof & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Shirts and Collars.—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.

PRINTING AND PUBLICATIONS.

Bookbinders.—Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Printing.—Hudson, Kimberley & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Coukey & Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia Bulletin.

POTTERY, GLASS, STONE, AND CEMENT.

Pottery and Brick.—Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; Corning Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Company, Corning, N. Y.
Cement.—Portland Peninsular Cement Company, Jackson, Mich.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

MACHINERY AND BUILDING.

General Hardware.—Landers, Frary & Clark, Elma Company, New Britain, Conn.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company, Turner's Falls, Mass.; Henry Diaston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Knife Company, Walden, N. Y.
Iron and Steel.—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company of Carpentersville, Ill.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; American Holst and Herrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Standard Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Manitowoc Dry Dock Company, Manitowoc, Wis.
Stoves.—Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.; United States Heater Company, Detroit, Mich.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Home Stove Works, Indianapolis, Ind.; Bucks Stove and Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WOOD AND FURNITURE.

Bags.—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.
Brooms and Dusters.—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.

Fibre Ware—Indurated Fibre Ware Company, Lockport, N. Y.

Furniture—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.

Gold Beaters—Hastings and Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. J. Keeley, New York City; F. W. Rauskolb, Boston, Mass.

Lumber—Reinle Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.; Gray's Harbor Commercial Co., Cosmopolis, Wash.

Leather—Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

Paper—Remington-Martin Paper Co., Norfolk, N. Y. (Raymond Paper Co., Raymondville, N. Y.; J. L. Frost Paper Co., Norwood, N. Y.)

Wall Paper—William Bailey & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio; Potter Wall Paper Co., Hoboken, N. J.

Watches—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor; T. Zurbrugg Watch Case Company, Riverside, N. J.

Wire Cloth—Thos. E. Gleeson, East Newark, N. J.; Lindsay Wire Weaving Co., Collingwood, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bill Posters—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Van Buren Co., and New York Bill Posting Co., New York City.

Hotels—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Railways—Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

Telegraphy—Western Union Telegraph Company and its Messenger Service.

D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.

Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.

C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT, JULY, 1907.

Compiled by the Editor of the American Federationist.

Of the 1,664 unions making returns for July, 1907, with an aggregate membership of 107,000, there were 1.7 per cent without employment. In the preceding month 1,026 unions, with a membership of 81,500, reported .2 of one per cent unemployed.

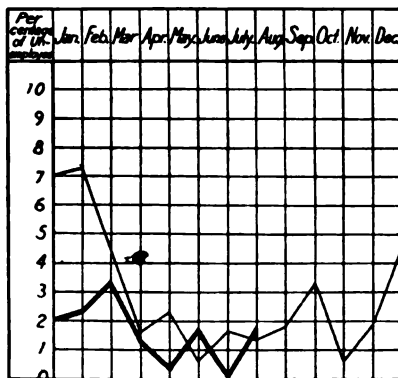


Chart showing the reported percentage of unemployed members of trade unions at the close of each month, commencing January, 1906.

The heavy line indicates the per cent for 1907; the light line for 1906.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenses for the month of July, 1907. (The months are abbreviated thus: j, f, m, a, m, etc.)

1. Balance on hand, July 1, 1907.....	\$115,156 71
Central labor union, Owensboro, Ky, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Central labor union, Portsmouth, Va, tax, a, o, n, d, '06, j, f.....	5 00
Central labor union, Coffeyville, Kans, tax, d, '04, j, f, m, a, m, j.....	5 50
Central trades council, Kittanning, Pa, tax, j, a, s.....	2 50
Trades and labor union, St Louis, Mo, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '07, j, '08.....	5 00
Canvassing agents and solicitors 8643, 3 weeks tax assess, 90c; 4 weeks I T U, \$1.30.....	2 18
Laborers prot 12410, tax, apr, 85c; d f, 85c.....	1 70
Newabroys 10911, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.....	4 90
Laborers prot 11223, tax, a, m, j, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Laborers prot 9349, tax, m, j, \$2.95; d f, \$2.95.....	5 90
Planermen prot 10305, tax, m, j, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Federal labor 8002, tax, m, j, \$4; d f, \$4.....	12 00
Federal labor 10746, tax, m, j, \$3.95; d f, \$3.95.....	7 90
Federal labor 11450, tax, June, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Trades and labor assem, Pueblo, Colo, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j.....	5 00
Federal labor 11224, tax, may, \$6.50; d f, \$6.50.....	17 00
Intl union of steam engineers, tax, a, m.....	175 00
Telephone operators 12147, tax, may, \$26; d f, \$26.....	50 00
Intl bro of electrical workers, tax, may.....	155 00
Intl bro of maintenance of way employes, tax, a, m.....	150 00
Federal labor 7481, tax, m, j, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	9 00
Federal labor 8281, tax, June, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Trades assem, Bradford, Pa, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50
Trades and labor assem, Marshalltown, Iowa, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50
Horse-nail makers p and b 6170, tax, June, \$6.25; d f, \$6.25.....	12 50
Egg inspectors union 5705, tax, a, m, j, \$24.75; d f, \$24.75.....	49 50
Carbonated water workers 11845, tax, a, m, j, \$1.45; d f, \$1.45.....	2 90
Machinists helpers 12384, tax, June, \$1.00; d f, \$1.00.....	3 20
Gas workers 12427, tax, June, 35c; d f, 85c.....	70
Intl bro of foundry employes, tax, a, m, j, \$15; sup, \$3.10.....	18 10
Federal labor 11449, tax, m, j, j, a, o, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50; sup, \$1.....	16 00
United mine workers of A 2330, sup.....	1 07
Machinists helpers and laborers 12298, sup.....	1 00
Quarry workers intl union of N A, sup.....	5 20
Millmen prot 10297, tax, June, \$2; d f, \$2; sup, \$1.....	5 00
2. Federal labor 11290, sup.....	10 00
Sugar refinery workers 12527, sup.....	14 00
Dairy workers 12529, sup.....	10 00
Central labor council, Huntington, W Va, sup.....	5 00
Railroad helpers and laborers 12580, sup.....	10 00
Porters and shoe shiners 12443, tax, may, 90c; d f, 90c.....	1 80
Federal labor 12515, sup.....	1 00
Federal labor 12501, sup.....	2 00
Bed spring makers prot 12103, tax, June, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75; sup, \$3.....	10 50
Federal labor 8621, tax, a, m, j, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, \$1.50.....	6 50
Machinists helpers 12864, sup.....	1 00
Pavers and rammers intl union local 12, sup.....	25
Agricultural workers 11689, tax, o, n, d, \$3; d f, \$3; sup, \$1.25.....	7 25
Central labor union, Jackson, Miss, sup.....	5 00
Furnace workers 12481, sup.....	1 00
Central labor union, Asheville, N C, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50
Trades and labor assem, Decatur, Ill, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Grain workers 11407, tax, June, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Gas workers 10086, tax, may, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Bricklayers 11650, tax, a, m, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.....	2 00
Agricultural prot 12036, tax, apr, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.....	3 80
Trades council, Everett, Wash, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50
Trades and labor council, Hancock, Mich, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Pipe caulkers and tappers 7348, 4 weeks assess, I T U.....	3 24
Intl union of slate workers, tax, June.....	15 50

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POWDER****Absolutely Pure****HAS NO SUBSTITUTE**

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If you suffer from unpleasant desire to urinate frequently, especially at night; pain in the small of the back; pain in making water; a sediment at the bottom of urine which has stood twenty-four hours; urine that stains linen; or constipation of the bowels, send your name and address to Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y., and a sample bottle of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, the great Kidney and Liver Medicine, will be mailed free, together with full directions for its use and a complete medical treatise on the causes, symptoms and treatment of all Kidney and Liver ailments.

3. Central labor union, Fremont, Nebr, tax, m, a, m, j, j, a.....	\$5 00	5. Federal labor 10279, tax, June, \$2.45; d f, \$2.45	\$4 90
Central labor union, Pottsville, Pa, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50	Federal labor 10684, tax, m, j, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50..	3 00
Central labor union, Timn, Ohio, tax, m, a, m, j, j, a.....	5 00	Firemens asso 12270, tax, June, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00
Commercial telegraphers union of A, tax, a, m, j.....	60 00	Badge and lodge paraphernalia makers 9186, tax, June, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00
Federal labor 11597, tax, a, m, j, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00	Machinists helpers 12307, tax, July, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Federal labor 1461, tax, apr, \$2.50; d f, \$1.50.....	5 00	Machinists helpers 12330, tax, June, \$3 30; d f, \$3.30.....	6 60
Federal labor 1736, tax, a, m, j, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05	2 10	Sewer cleaners and repairers 10886, tax, m, j, \$10; d f, \$10.....	20 00
Central labor council, Montgomery, Ala, tax, dec, '06, to and incl nov.....	10 00	Wood, wire, and metal lathers intl union, tax, July.....	20 00
Spring and pocket knife makers 12349, tax, June, \$1.15; d f, \$1.15.....	2 30	U S express co, city, refund on supplies.....	11 42
Bottlers prot 8434, tax, a, m, j, \$6.45; d f, \$6.45; sup, \$1.....	18 90	Central labor union, Madison, Me, tax, f, m, a	2 50
Horse-nail makers 10853, tax, June, \$3.30; d f, \$3.30.....	6 60	Federal labor 11823, tax, may, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10	2 20
Stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, and assistants 11597, tax, m, j, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70.....	5 40	Stenographers asso 12381, tax, July, 35c; d f, 35c.....	70
Carriage and wagon workers intl union, sup	2 40	Gypsum miners 12486, tax, June, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Machinists helpers and laborers 12333, tax, June, \$2.30; d f, \$2.30; sup, 50c.....	5 10	Pipe caulkers and repairers 11465, tax, June, \$3.80; d f, \$3.80.....	7 60
Cheese makers 12516, tax, July, \$2; d f, \$2; sup, \$2.25.....	6 25	Assorters and packers 8316, sup.....	5 00
Badge, banner, and regalia makers 12249, tax, j, a, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10; sup, 75c.....	2 95	Federal labor 12321, sup.....	2 25
Federal labor 7479, tax, June, \$2; d f, \$2; sup, 50c.....	4 50	Federation of labor, Johnson co, Ark, sup.....	10 00
5. Central labor union, Springfield, Mass, tax, d, '08, j, f.....	2 50	Central trades council, Little Rock, Ark, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j.....	5 00
Central labor union, Du Quoin, Ill, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d.....	5 00	6. Federal labor 8428, tax, bal apr, bal may, bal June, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50
Trades and labor council, Lansing, Mich, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50	House raisers and movers 12314, tax, July, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50
Central labor union, Concord, N H, tax, m, a, m, j, j, a.....	5 00	Spring and pocket knife makers 12272, tax, June, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70.....	3 40
United bro of carpenters and joiners of A, tax, may.....	992 50	Amal society of carpenters and joiners, tax, a, m, j.....	90 00
Federal labor 12437, tax, may, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	3 00	Federal labor 9079, sup.....	2 25
Federal labor 12701, tax, June, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50	Mineral water bottlers 11817, sup.....	16 00
Federal labor 8706, tax, July, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00	Federal labor 12985, tax, may, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85	3 70
Federal labor 12424, tax, June, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20	2 40	Federal labor 9373, tax, m, j, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
		Columbus federation of labor, Columbus, Ohio, tax, f, m, a.....	2 50
		8. Railroad laborers 12520, tax, July, \$5; d f, \$5	10 00
		Agricultural laborers 11708, tax, a, m, j, \$1.30; d f, \$1 30.....	3 60
		Intl bro of woodsmen and sawmill workers, tax, a, m.....	11 00

SAMUEL SWAN, Pres.
CHAS. F. TOWNER, Sec'y and Treas.

W. D. LENT, Vice-Prest.
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8. Metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers, tax, June	\$50 00
Intl asso of steam and hot water fitters and helpers of A, tax, m, j	56 00
Central labor union, New Orleans, La, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d, '08, j, f, m	7 50
Central labor union, Salisbury, N C, tax, a, m, j	2 50
Central labor union, Erie, Pa, tax, m, a, m, j, j, a	5 00
Federal labor 7281, tax, m, j, \$4; d f, \$4	8 00
Federal labor 8080, tax, July, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75	7 50
Federal labor 11813, tax, j, j, \$5; d f, \$5	10 00
Federal labor 7204, tax, June, 60c; d f, 60c	1 20
Federal labor 11368, tax, July, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	3 00
Gas workers 9915, tax, a, m, j, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70	5 40
Egg inspectors 11254, tax, June, \$15; d f, \$15	30 00
H-pemen helpers, surfacemen and federal 12892, tax, June, \$1.5; d f, \$1.50	9 00
Punch press operators 12373, tax, June, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50
Assorters and packers 8816, tax, July, \$5.50; d f, \$5.50	11 00
Hat dyers and helpers 12215, tax, June, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90	3 80
Newsboys prot 10414, tax, June	40
Newsboys prot 10414, tax, July, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Bottle, cap, cork and stopper workers 10875, tax, June, \$10; d f, \$10	20 00
Egg inspectors 9230, sup	1 00
Machinists helpers 12482, tax, June, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40, sup, 50c	3 30
Machinists helpers 12434, sup	1 00
Federal labor 11423, tax, June, \$1.30 d f, \$1.30, sup, 25c	2 85
Gas workers 12369, tax, m, j, \$3.90; d f, \$3.90, sup, \$1	8 80
Intl asso of machinists 13, sup	1 30
Curb setters 12374, tax, f, m, a, m, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40, sup, 64c	5 44
L J Clayton, Eufaula, Ala, sup	1 00
9. Mechanic helpers 12115, tax, m, j, \$3.10; d f, \$3.10	6 20
Central labor union, Boston, Mass, tax, m, '07, to and incl feb, '08	10 00
Trades and labor council, Port Huron, Mich, tax, m, a, m	2 50

9. Industrial council of Topeka, Kans, tax, m, a, m, j, j, a	\$5 00
Federal labor 12448, tax, July, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10	2 28
Central labor union, Iola, Kans, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j	5 00
Steel and copper plate cleaners 881, tax, June, 55c; d f, 55c	1 10
Furnace workers 12431, tax, June, \$2.90; d f, \$2.90	5 80
Fur hat feeders and weighers 12290, tax, June, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75	7 50
Horse-nail makers 7180, tax, July, \$4.80; d f, \$4.80	9 60
Printers roller makers 11638, tax, July, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50
Joemans 9990, tax, m, j, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Stable employees 12382, tax, June, 75c; d f, 75c	1 50
Rock drillers and tool sharpeners 12468, tax, June, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50	7 00
Rubber workers 12420, tax, June, \$13; d f, \$13	26 00
Track layers and repairers 12531, sup	10 00
Mosaic workers 8145, tax, a, m, j, \$5; d f, \$5	10 00
Milkmen 8861, tax, June, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50	15 00
Tuck pointers 11884, tax, June, \$3.30; d f, \$3.30, sup, \$2.25	8 85
Car wheel molders 11569, tax, j, j, \$5; d f, \$5, sup, \$1.50	11 50
Federal labor 8581, tax, June, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20, sup, \$1	3 40
Municipal ferry employees 12504, tax, June, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85, sup, \$2.50	6 20
10. Federal labor 12532, sup	10 00
Intl union of elevator constructors, tax, June	11 54
Bakery and confectionery workers Intl union of A, tax, a, m, j	171 21
Bro of painters, decorators, and paperhangers of A, tax, June	316 01
Central labor union, White River Junction, Vt, tax, a, m, j	2 50
Federal labor 8116, tax, j, j, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Federal labor 7241, tax, July, 85c; d f, 85c	1 70
Federal labor 12284, tax, m, j, \$11; d f, \$11	22 00
Federal labor 12379, tax, May, 40c; d f, 40c	80
Federal labor 12271, tax, d, '06, j, f, m, a, m, j, \$8.20; d f, \$8.20	16 40
Federal labor 8 62, tax, a, m, j, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	3 00

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10. Federal labor 8806, tax, July, \$5; d f, \$5.....	\$10 00	12. Railroad helpers and laborers 12263, tax, June, \$1; d f, \$1.....	\$2 00
Fibre pressmen 8831, tax, July, \$1.85, d f, \$1.85.....	3 70	Trades and labor council, Lansing, Mich, tax, J, a, s.....	2 50
Icemens prot 10178, tax, June, 35c; d f, 35c.....	70	Sheep shearers 12586, sup.....	10 00
Alaskan salmon packers 12000, tax, m, a, m, J, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00	Federal labor 11585, tax, mar, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	3 00
Federal labor 11989, sup.....	2 00	Railroad helpers and laborers 11988, tax, July, \$2.30; d f, \$2.30.....	4 80
Federal labor 8621, sup.....	1 25	Paper bag workers 11757, tax, July, 65c; d f, 65c.....	1 30
Machinists helpers 12470, tax, June, 90c; d f, 90c; sup, \$1.....	2 80	Artesian well drillers and levermen 10844, tax, July, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Central labor union, Hazleton, Pa, sup.....	1 00	Oil and gas well workers 11998, tax, a, m, J, \$0.75; d f, \$0.75.....	19 50
Central labor union, Lebanon, Pa, tax, J, a, s	2 50	Tobacco strippers 1046, tax, a, m, \$18.90; d f, \$18.90.....	27 80
Central labor union, Northampton, Mass, tax, f, m, a.....	2 50	Soft beer bottlers and peddlers 8834, tax, June, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50
Trades and labor council, Shreveport, La, tax, f, m, a.....	2 50	Gas workers 12451, tax, July, \$7.10; d f, \$7.10.....	14 20
Central labor union, Woonsocket, R I, tax, s, o, n, d, '06, J, f, m, a, m.....	7 50	Federal labor 10185, tax, June, \$3.30; d f, \$3.30.....	6 60
Trades and labor council, Sault de Ste Marie, Mich, tax, a, m, J, J, a, s.....	5 00	Federal labor 12365, tax, June, 85c; d f, 85c.....	1 70
Natl asso of machine printers and color mixers, tax, J, J, a.....	6 99	Federal labor 8139, tax, June, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Central labor council, Seattle, Wash, tax, J, a, s, o, n, d.....	5 00	Central labor union, Forest City, Pa, tax, a, m, J.....	2 50
Federal labor 12061, tax, July, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Central labor council, Santa Rosa, Cal, tax, d, '06, J, f, m, a, m.....	5 00
Federal labor 8720, tax, June, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35.....	2 70	Trades and labor assem, Sioux Falls, S D, tax, a, m, J.....	2 50
Federal labor 9925, tax, May, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50	Central labor union, Fitchburg, Mass, tax, f, m, a, m, J, J.....	5 00
Federal labor 12000, tax, May, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50	Music engravers 11809, tax, June, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70.....	3 40
Federal labor 12471, tax, June, \$4; d f, \$4.....	8 00	Brentanos, New York, N Y, sup.....	27 00
Drain layers and helpers 12584, sup.....	10 00	Federal labor 12505, tax, June, 60c; d f, 60c; sup, \$2.....	3 20
Watch laborer 12143, tax, May, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00	Decorators, costumers, and badge makers 11555, tax, April, 50c; d f, 50c; sup, \$3.....	4 00
Watch finishers asso 10454, tax, J, J, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00	Federal labor 7591, sup.....	75
Street and sewer excavators 7543, tax, a, m, J, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40.....	4 80	13. Central labor union, Alpena, Mich, tax, a, m, J.....	2 50
Nail mill employees 9867, tax, July, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	3 60	Central labor union, La Porte, Ind, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50
Sewer diggers 8662, tax, June, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00	Newsboys and bootblacks 8807, tax, a, m, J.....	3 00
Demijohn coverers 12498, tax, bal June, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Coal handlers 8255, tax, m, J, J, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10	4 20
Hospital employees asso 10725, tax, June, \$3.10; d f, \$3.10.....	6 20	Awningmakers 12238, tax, a, m, \$4; d f, \$4.....	8 00
Hair spinners 12347, tax, June, \$2.85; d f, \$2.85	5 70	Central labor union, Millinocket, Me, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50
Base ball makers 10929, tax, June, 55c; d f, 55c.....	1 10	Federal labor 12002, tax, June, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00
Porters union 11652, tax, m, J, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00	Federal labor 9816, tax, July, \$2.05; d f, \$2.05.....	4 10
United house shorers, movers, and health pliers 7417, tax, m, J, J, \$31.25; d f, \$31.25.....	62 50	Federal labor 11098, tax, June, 35c; d f, 35c.....	70
Window cleaners 12420, tax, July, 75c; d f, 75c; sup, 74c.....	1 44	Telephone operators 11496, tax, July, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20
Federal labor 10307, tax, May, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, 25c.....	2 25	Sewer and tunnel workers 7819, tax, June, \$8; d f, \$8.....	16 00
Intl ladies garment workers union, tax, m, J, \$20.21; sup, \$4.80.....	25 04	Hat and cap leather sweatband cutters 11807, tax, July, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Railroad helpers and laborers 12585, sup.....	10 00	Suspender workers 11294, tax, July, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70.....	3 40
City employers 12328, tax, d, '06, J, f, m, a, m, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70.....	5 40	Wax and plaster modelmakers 11483, tax, July, 90c; d f, 90c.....	1 80
Federal labor 11008, tax, July, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25; sup, 50c.....	3 00	Spring pocket knife makers 12229, tax, June, \$6.25; d f, \$6.25.....	12 50
Machinists helpers 9718, tax, June, \$5; d f, \$5; sup, \$1.25.....	11 25	Intl typographical union, tax, June.....	222 17
Federal labor 12495, sup.....	8 00	Laborers prot 8079, tax, a, m, J, \$28.55; d f, \$28.55.....	47 10
Federal labor 12232, sup.....	5 00		
Machinists helpers 12588, sup.....	10 00		
12. Laborers 12254, tax, June, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	7 00		
Laborers prot 8856, tax, July, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50		

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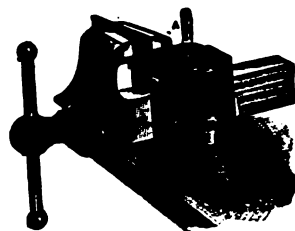
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18. Federal labor 12587, sup.....	\$10 00	15. Intl bro of paper makers, sup.....	\$2 00
Federal labor 8785, tax, a, m, j, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50;		Federal labor 12588, sup.....	10 00
sup, 50c.....	3 50	Cemetery employes 10684, tax, July, \$8.25;	6 00
Street cleaning employes 12174, tax, June,	11 50	d f, \$3.25.....	2 00
\$4.50; d f, \$4.50; sup, \$2.50.....	7 30	16. Railroad helpers and laborers 12269, tax,	3 00
Scalemen prot 11408, tax, a, m, j, \$3.00;	17 00	June, \$1.00; d f, \$1.00.....	4 00
d f, \$3.00; sup, 10c.....	3 50	Machinists helpers 12664, tax, June, \$1.80;	5 00
Street, sewer, and general excavating laborers	8 10	d f, \$1.80.....	10 00
11608, tax, a, m, j, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50; sup, \$2	80	Stave pillars and helpers 12901, tax, June,	10 00
Hair spinners 10899, tax, July, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50;	10 00	\$2.20; d f, \$2.20.....	1 00
sup, 50c.....	15 00	Womens laborers prot 11752, tax, June, \$4.40;	27 00
Federal labor 8820, tax, July, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80;	5 00	d f, \$4.40.....	1 00
sup, 50c.....	10 00	Stave and heading workers 12539, sup.....	10 00
Trades assem, Dallas, Tex, sup.....	6 00	Central labor union, St Johnsbury, Vt, sup	1 00
15. Oil and gas well workers 12107, tax, June, \$5;	5 40	Federal labor 12321, tax, June, 70c; d f, 70c....	2 00
d f, \$5.....	10 00	Aluminum workers 8361, tax, July, \$12.75;	27 00
Undertakers 9049, tax, a, m, j, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50	15 00	d f, \$12.75.....	1 00
Lace menders 8151, tax, m, j, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50..	5 00	Telephone operators 10796, tax, July, 70c;	1 00
Scale workers prot 7592, tax, June, \$9.85; d f,	19 70	d f, 70c.....	5 00
\$9.85.....	2 60	Newspaper carriers 12062, tax, June, \$2.70;	5 00
Granite workers 9289, tax, July, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80	6 00	d f, \$2.70.....	2 00
Suspender workers 8144, tax, j, \$3; d f, \$3.....	5 40	Machine moving picture operators 12870,	2 00
Ship machinery and derrick riggers 10315,	1 60	tax, June, \$1; d f, \$1.....	4 00
tax, July, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70.....	3 20	Riggers prot 10298, tax, June, \$2; d f, \$2.....	8 00
Hospital employes 10798, tax, July, 80c; d f,	11 00	Gardeners prot 12411, tax, m, j, \$4; d f, \$4	20 00
80c.....	5 40	Oil and gas well workers 12049, tax, a, s, \$10;	4 00
Hat trimmers 11594, tax, June, \$1.00; d f, \$1.00	2 50	d f, \$10.....	1 00
Stone ware workers 9838, tax, July, \$5.50; d f,	5 10	Machinists helpers 12345, tax, June, \$2; d f, \$2	1 00
\$5.50.....	12 00	Newsboys 10141, tax, July.....	5 00
Porters prot 12344, tax, June, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70...	2 40	Jas F Bledsoe, Marshfield, Oregon, sup.....	2 00
New York trans co employes prot 11894, tax,	3 70		
July, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	4 00		
Federal labor 10919, tax, July, \$2.55; d f, \$2.55	23 30		
Comb and novelty rubber workers 12074,	10 20		
tax, a, m, \$6; d f, \$6.....	2 10		
Sail and tent makers 12289, tax, June, \$1.20;	2 40		
d f, \$1.20.....	6 50		
Federal labor 12475, tax, June, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85	2 00		
Federal labor 12317, tax, June, \$2; d f, \$2.....	3 00		
Federal labor 12444, tax, June, \$11.65; d f,	2 50		
\$11.65.....	2 50		
Federal labor 9893, tax, July, \$3.10; d f, \$3.10...	15 00		
Federal labor 11643, tax, July, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05	1 00		
Federal labor 12416, tax, June, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20...	1 50		
Federal labor 6697, tax, Aug, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25...	6 40		
Federal labor 12105, tax, June, \$1; d f, \$1.....	199 64		
Federal labor 12898, tax, July, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	105 47		
Trades and labor council, Winona, Minn,	23 17		
tax, m, a, m.....	187 5		
Central labor union, Southbridge, Mass,	38 28		
tax, m, a, m.....	18 50		
Trades and labor assem, New Athens, Ill,	6 35		
tax, a, m, j.....	12 50		
Labor and trades assem, Litchfield, Ill, tax,	16 00		
a, m, j.....	8 75		
The twin territorial fed of labor, Oklahoma	5 00		
and Indian territories, tax, Dec, '05, to and			
Incl may, '07.....			
Oklahoma state fed of labor, sup.....			
Railroad helpers and laborers 12299, tax,			
June, 75c; d f, 75c.....			
Locomotive hostlers and helpers 11894, tax,			
June, \$3.20; d f, \$3.20.....			
Cigarmakers Intl of A, tax, Apr.....			
Intl bro of teamsters, tax, a, m, j.....			
Intl shingle weavers union of A, tax, m, j....			
Amer fed of musicians, tax, July.....			
Shirt waist and laundry workers Intl, tax,			
m, a.....			
Navy yard clerks and draftsmans asso			
12337, tax, June, \$6.50; d f, \$6.50; sup, 50c....			
Federal labor 12226, tax, July, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75;			
sup, \$2.85.....			
Interlocking, switch, and signalmen 11786,			
tax, June, \$1.25; d f, \$4.25; sup, \$1.....			
Coffee, spice, and baking powder workers			
9805, sup.....			
Suspender workers 12282, sup.....			
Federal labor 12579, sup.....			

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1. Central labor council of Beaver co, New Brighton, Pa, tax, j, f, m, \$2.50; sup, 40c....	\$2 0	18. Water workers employes 12806, tax, june, \$5.15; d f, \$5.15.....	\$10 80
Ship machinery and derrick riggers 10815, sup.....	1 25	Trades and labor council, Vicksburg, Miss, sup.....	5 00
Federal labor 12440, tax, june, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, 10c.....	3 10	Laborers prot 12541, sup.....	5 00
Federal labor 12545, sup.....	8 00	Chair plaiters prot 12542, sup.....	10 00
2. Hat block makers and helpers 12009, tax, june, 65c; d f, 65c.....	1 80	Steel casemakers 11842, tax, may, \$5.05; d f, \$5.05.....	10 10
Central labor union, Plymouth, Pa, tax, m, a, m, j, j.....	2 50	Assorters and packers 8816, sup.....	5 00
Central labor union, Adams, Mass, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j.....	5 00	Laborers prot 12442, tax, july, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, \$2.10.....	5 10
Federal labor 12490, tax, june, 95c; d f, 95c.....	1 90	Union goods directory for G N Y, sup.....	1 50
Federal labor 11968, tax, may, \$12.35; d f, \$12.35.....	24 70	19. Trades and labor council, Muskegon, Mich, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50
Federal labor 12489, tax, july, \$1.45; d f, \$1.45.....	2 90	Central labor union, Altoona, Pa, tax, m, a, m, j, j, a.....	5 00
Federal labor 12412, tax, aug, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00	United hatters of N A, tax, m, a, m, j.....	170 00
Federal labor 11891, tax, june, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25.....	6 80	Laborers prot 9512, tax, m, j, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Federal labor 11044, tax, m, j, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85.....	8 70	Federal labor 11990, tax, m, j, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	2 10
Federal labor 8769, tax, june, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	2 10	Federal labor 12038, tax, j, j, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Federal labor 11158, tax, july, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	8 50	Federal labor 11862, tax, j, j, \$3.05; d f, \$3.05.....	6 10
Federal labor 12332, tax, june, 35c; d f, 35c.....	70	Federal labor 12089, tax, june, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	3 50
Porcelain workers 12312, tax, june, acct july, 6c; d f, 65c.....	1 80	Federal labor 11567, tax, m, j, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Horse-nail workers 10682, tax, july, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Federal labor 10486, tax, july, 65c; d f, 65c.....	1 80
Tobacco strippers 10227, tax, june, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00	Federal labor 11716, tax, m, j, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Soda and mineral water bottlers 10833, tax, july, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75; sup, 50c.....	4 00	Horse-nail makers p and b 6170, tax, july, \$6.25; d f, \$6.25.....	12 50
Federal labor 9636, sup.....	1 00	Federal labor 8281, tax, july, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Suspender workers 844, sup.....	16 00	American society of plate engravers 9008, tax, july, 95c; d f, 95c.....	1 90
Trades council, Pinckneyville, Ill, tax, m, a, m, j, j, a, \$5; sup, 25c.....	5 25	Cotton yardmens 9143, tax, m, j, j, \$3.15; d f, \$3.15.....	6 80
Highway dept employes 12540, sup.....	10 00	Federal labor 12450, tax, june, \$1.45; d f, \$1.45.....	2 90
3. Laborers prot 12458, tax, july, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40	Gas workers 10678, tax, july, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00
Baggage messengers 10167, tax, a, m, j, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00	Tobacco strippers 10422, tax, july, \$3.65; d f, \$3.65.....	7 80
Highway laborers prot 12324, tax, july, \$2.05; d f, \$2.05.....	4 10	Newspaper and mail deliverers 9468, tax, may, \$45; d f, \$45.....	50 00
North Carolina state federation of labor, tax, m, j, j, a, a, o.....	5 00	Oil and gas well workers 12004, tax, m, j, \$8.65; d f, \$8.65.....	17 30
Laborers prot 12485, tax, june, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35.....	2 70	Soda and mineral water bottlers and workers 8514, tax, june, \$4; d f, \$4; sup, \$2.25.....	10 25
Trades and labor council, Fond du Lac, Wis, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50	Federal labor 11045, tax, a, m, j, \$3.45; d f, \$3.45; sup, \$2.80.....	9 50
Central labor union, Rich Hill, Mo, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50	Mineral water bottlers 11317, sup.....	16 00
Intl glove workers union of A, tax, july.....	4 80	Federal labor 12596, tax, july, \$5.90; d f, \$5.90; sup, \$4.....	15 30
Ceramic, mosaic, and encaustic tile layers and helpers Intl, tax, j, j.....	21 87	Plumbers, laborers, and sewer pipe layers 9926, tax, june, 75c; d f, 75c; sup, \$1.....	2 50
Elastic goring weavers amalgamated asso, tax, in, j, j.....	1 51	Federal labor 12544, sup.....	10 00
United gold beaters natl union of A, tax, a, m, j.....	7 50	Horsehoe nail workers 8656, tax, a, m, j, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	9 00
Federal labor 7087, tax, june, \$6.35; d f, \$6.35.....	12 70	20. Labor council, Cadillac, Mich, tax, j, j, a.....	2 50
Federal labor 8398, tax, july, 85c; d f, 85c.....	1 70	Patternmakers' league of N A, tax, m, j.....	50 00
Federal labor 12012, tax, june, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50	Amal wood workers Intl union of A, tax, a, m, j.....	115 00
Federal labor 8770, tax, july, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70.....	8 40	Federal labor 11722, tax, june, \$4; d f, \$4.....	8 00
Federal labor 9435, tax, july, \$1.15; d f, \$1.15.....	2 30	Federal labor 12346, tax, july, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Federal labor 12222, tax, july, \$20; d f, \$20.....	40 00	Federal labor 11178, tax, july, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Clay workers 12461, tax, june, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00	Bottle sorters and handlers 11756, tax, j, j, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.....	3 80
Granite polishers, quarrymen, and laborers 10006, tax, june, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	4 50	Dock builders 12429, tax, june, \$15; d f, \$15.....	30 00
Boothblacks prot 11961, tax, j, j, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00	Pole raisers and electrical assistants 12491, tax, july, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Button workers prot 12404, tax, june, \$6.10; d f, \$6.10.....	12 20	Stonemasons 12776, tax, june, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, 2c.....	2 06
Laborers prot 12543, sup.....	10 00		

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20. Federal labor 12386, tax, aug, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20; sup, 50c	\$2 80
Federal labor 8243, tax, a. m, \$8; d f, \$8; sup, \$1	7 00
Machinists helpers 12394, sup.	1 00
Amal asso of street and electric railway employees of A, sup	44 40
Labor council, Galveston, Texas, sup	1 00
22. Central labor union, Waterloo, Iowa, tax, m, j, j	2 50
Federal labor 12345, sup.	10 00
Federated trades council, Eureka, Cal, tax, bal, a, s, o	2 00
Central federation of labor, Cohoes, N Y, tax, a, m, j	2 50
Central trades and labor assem, Springfield, Mo, tax, may, to and incl jan, '08	7 50
Paving cutters union of U S of A and Canada, tax, m, j	19 94
Bro of boilermakers, iron shipbuilders of A, tax, a, m, j	248 95
Federal labor 9925, tax, June, 75c; d f, 75c	1 50
Trades council, Albion, Mich, tax, a, m, j	2 50
Federal labor 11184, tax, July, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50
Federal labor 12525, tax, July, 90c; d f, 90c	1 80
Federal labor 7087, tax, July, \$6.35; d f, \$6.35	12 70
Federal labor 12375, tax, June, \$5; d f, \$5; sup, \$2	12 00
Sewer inspectors 12381, tax, July, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75	8 50
Millmens prot 10287, tax, July, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
Municipal water pipe layers 12357, tax, June, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Tobacco strippers 12439, tax, June, \$4.70; d f, \$4.70	9 40
Tin, steel, iron, and granite ware workers, 10945, tax, July, \$6.50; d f, \$6.50	13 00
Cut nail workers 7023, tax, July, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05	2 10
Flat janitors 12381, tax, June, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75	3 50
Marble mosaic workers 8809, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50	15 00
Telephone operators 12402, tax, June, 95c; d f, 95c	1 90
Soap, soda, and candle workers 10885, tax, m, j, \$5; d f, \$5	10 00
Rev J F Sheahan, Poughkeepsie, N Y, sup	1 00
Federal labor 11289, tax, aug, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, \$5	10 00
Trades and labor assem, Sioux City, Iowa, tax, m, a, m	2 50
Labor council, Evanston, Ill, tax, m, a, m, j, j, a	5 00
United trades and labor council, Pittsburg and vic, Kans, tax, j, a, s	2 50
Tin plate workers int'l prot asso of A, sup	1 25
Federal labor 12495, sup	3 50
Park employees prot 12044, sup	4 00
Wire and cable workers 12513, sup	3 00
Paving cutters union of U S of A and Canada, sup	2 25
Federal labor 11811, tax, m, j, \$3.35; d f, \$3.35; sup, \$2	8 70
Bottle sorters and handlers 11759, sup	50
John W Moore, Cleveland, Ohio, sup	1 07
Federal labor 10651, tax, j, a, s, \$10.50; d f, \$10.50; sup, \$1.50	22 50
Federal labor 12389, sup	5 00
23. Essex trades council, Newark, N J, tax, a, m, j	2 50
Federal labor 12417, tax, a, m, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50	9 00
Packers prot 12547, sup	10 00
Railway machinists helpers 12548, sup	13 00

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23. Federal labor 10639, tax, j, j, \$4.90; d f, \$4.90...	\$9 80
Journeyman tailors union of A, tax, a, m, j, j	392 76
Natl alliance bill posters and billers of A, tax, j, a, s	21 00
Cooks and waiters 10998, tax, July, \$10; d f, \$10	20 00
Bootblacks prot 11823, tax, July, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35	2 70
City firemen's prot asso 11481, tax, July, \$14.00; d f, \$14.00	29 80
Hair spinners 12388, tax, June, 40c; d f, 40c	80
Gas workers 9840, tax, July, \$14.75; d f, \$14.75	29 50
Rev A Francon, Plattenville, La, sup	1 27
Mosaic workers 12510, tax, July, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05; sup, 28c	2 38
Pipe caulkers and tappers 7348, tax, m, j, \$8; d f, \$8; sup, \$1	17 00
Lamplighters 12484, tax, June, \$15.80; d f, \$15.80; sup, \$4	35 80
Federal labor 12546, sup	10 00
24. Federal labor 9644, tax, July, 65c; d f, 65c	1 30
Federal labor 12278, tax, July, 75c; d f, 75c	1 50
Cloth examiners and spongers 11880, tax, June, \$4.20; d f, \$4.20	8 40
Sewer and tunnel miners 10086, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j, \$15; d f, \$15	30 00
Flat janitors 12512, tax, bal July, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75	3 50
Suspendermakers 9560, sup	16 00
Labor trades council, Denison, Tex, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j	5 00
Central labor union, Danbury, Conn, tax, j, j, a, s, o, n	5 00
Federal labor 8217, tax, July, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Federal labor 6854, tax, June, 70c; d f, 70c	1 40
Federal labor 10829, tax, July, \$6.50; d f, \$6.50; sup, 50c	13 50
Trades assem. Norwich, N Y, tax, a, m, j	2 50
Horse nail makers 9656, tax, July, \$2.75; d f, \$2.75	5 50
Ball stitchers 12071, tax, June, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50
Bridge tenders 12333, tax, July, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50	7 00
Tuck pointers 10881, tax, July, \$3.35; d f, \$3.35	6 70
badge, banner, and regalia makers 12249, sup	75
Riggers prot 12549, sup	10 00

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24. City laborers prot 12280, tax, July, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75; sup, 50c.....	88 00
Laborers prot 11002, tax, m, j, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, 60c.....	2 60
Laborers prot 12254, tax, a, m, j, \$12.25; d f, \$12.25; sup, \$2.....	26 50
Rev S Furdek, Cleveland, Ohio, sup.....	1 50
25. Central labor union, Mobile, Ala, tax, apr, '06, to and incl mar, '07.....	10 00
Central labor union, Jefferson City, Mo, tax, f, m, a, m, j.....	5 00
Trades council, Chickasha, Ind T, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50
Trades and laborassem, Alton, Ill, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Central labor union, New London, Conn, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Intl wood carvers asso, tax, a, m, j.....	28 55
Laborers prot 9105, tax, may, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00
Machinists helpers and laborers 12298, tax, July, \$3.60; d f, \$3.60.....	7 20
Federal labor 11990, tax, June, \$2.05; d f, \$2.05.....	4 10
Saw filers and setters 9814, tax, June, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Well workers 12462, tax, June, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Suspender workers 10093, sup.....	16 00
Sewer workers 12331, tax, June, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50
Sugar workers 10619, tax, July, \$12.50; d f, \$12.50.....	25 00
Riggers prot 11561, tax, June, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00
Ice mens prot 12238, tax, June, \$4.25; d f, \$4.25.....	8 50
Photographic employes 12023, tax, m, a, m, \$3.60; d f, \$3.60; sup, \$1.....	8 20
Assorters and packers 8816, sup.....	5 00
Machinists helpers 12354, sup.....	25
Federal labor 9650, sup.....	2 00
Railroad helpers and laborers 12503, tax, June, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10; sup, \$3.40.....	8 60
26. Central trades council, Chicopee, Mass, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Trades and labor assem, Marlissa, Ill, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Central labor union, Vineland, N J, tax, aug, '06, to and incl July, '07.....	10 00
Laborers prot 10215, tax, June, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00
Federal labor 9068, tax, m, j, \$2.20; d f, \$2.20.....	4 40
Federal labor 12018, tax, July, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Federal labor 12316, tax, June, \$3.35; d f, \$3.35.....	6 70
Federal labor 9626, tax, July, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Federal labor 12265, tax, June, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	2 80
United neckwear cutters 9939, tax, June, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75.....	7 50
Moving picture operators 12377, tax, may, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Elevator conductors and starters 11969, tax, m, j, \$10; d f, \$10.....	20 00
Bed spring makers prot 12103, tax, July, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75.....	7 50
Gas workers 11633, tax, June, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10.....	2 20
Federal labor 12102, tax, July, \$11.50; d f, \$11.50; sup, \$1.....	24 00
Frank Mancine, Holley, N J, sup.....	1 85
Federal labor 10813, tax, f, m, a, m, j, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Trades council, Anniston, Ala, sup.....	5 00
Central labor union, Somerset, Ky, sup.....	5 00
Amal lace curtain operatives of A, tax, m, j.....	7 87
27. Federal labor 10236, tax, a, m, j, \$5.80; d f, \$5.80.....	11 60

27. Trades and labor council, Racine, Wis, tax, mar, '07, to and incl feb, '08.....	510 00
Central labor union, Delaware, Ohio, tax, a, m, j.....	1 50
Trades and labor assem, Burlington, Iowa, tax, a, m, j, \$2.50; sup, 6c.....	2 55
Central labor union, Binghamton, N Y, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50
Central labor union, Traverse City, Mich, tax, j, f, m.....	2 50
Federation of trades, Columbia, S C, tax, m, a, m, j, j, a.....	5 00
Ropemakers and helpers 12319, tax, July, \$2.85; d f, \$2.85.....	5 70
Hotel and restaurant employes intl alliance, etc, tax, June.....	180 45
Intl asso of car workers, tax, June.....	25 00
Intl union of shipwrights, joiners, and caulkers of A, tax, m, j.....	17 19
Retail clerks intl prot asso, tax, o, n, d, '06.....	780 00
United mine workers of A, tax, m, j.....	2,582 24
Federal labor 12339, tax, July, \$3.05; d f, \$3.05.....	6 10
Federal labor 12068, tax, m, j, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, 80c.....	3 00
Needlemakers 11433, tax, June, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	2 00
Lime trimmers 11835, tax, j, j, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 00
Stoneware potters 8902, tax, m, j, \$3.40; d f, \$3.40.....	6 00
Rockmen and excavators 12438, tax, June, \$12.50; d f, \$12.50.....	26 00
Union label league of Kansas City and vic, Mo, sup.....	5 00
29. Central labor union, Brockton, Mass, tax, a, m, j, j, a.....	5 00
Trades and labor assem, Chicago Heights, Ill, tax, Jan, to and incl sept.....	7 60
Trades council, Ann Arbor, Mich, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Labor council, San Pedro, Cal, tax, Jan, to and incl dec.....	10 00
Central trades and labor assem, Syracuse, N Y, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50
Central labor union, Clifton Forge, Va, tax, m, a, m, j, j, a.....	5 00
Federated trades council, Montreal, Canada, tax, n, d, '06, j, f, m, a.....	5 00
Central labor union, Wabash, Ind, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50
Laborers prot 9556, tax, July, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	9 00
Central labor union, Newport News, Va, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Journey men barbers intl union of A, tax, a, m, j.....	302 00
Intl bro of stationary firemen, tax, may.....	50 00
Federal labor 8533, tax, June, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Federal labor 11971, tax, m, j, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Federal labor 11440, tax, June, 85c; d f, 85c.....	1 70
Federal labor 7187, tax, m, j, \$3; d f, \$3.....	16 00
Federal labor 12287, tax, m, j, \$3.60; d f, \$3.60.....	7 20
Federal labor 8339, tax, July, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75.....	7 50
Telephone operators 12463, tax, July, 35c; d f, 35c.....	70
Hair spinners prot 12353, tax, July, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40.....	4 80
Egg candlers 12090, tax, m, j, \$4.30; d f, \$4.30.....	8 60
Weighmasters 12397, tax, July, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Canvassing agents and solicitors 8645, tax, m, j, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Horse nail makers 10650, tax, a, m, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Bootblacks prot 10175, tax, June, \$2.90; d f, \$2.90.....	5 80
Pile drivers 9601, tax, j, j, \$4.10; d f, \$4.10.....	8 20
Drain layers and helpers 12534, sup.....	2 50
Egg inspectors 11254, tax, July, \$15; d f, \$15; sup, 50c.....	30 50
Central labor union, Paducah, Ky, sup.....	50
Twin-city labor congress, Sterling and Rock Falls, Ill, sup.....	25
Local 111, printing pressmen and asst, Joliet, Ill, sup.....	2 25
Federal labor 11363, sup.....	2 00
30. Central labor union, Bliddeford and Saoo, Me, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50
Federal labor 8786, June, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Central labor, Indianapolis, Ind, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Trades and labor council, Chico, Cal, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Central trades and labor council, Ft Smith, Ark, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Agricultural workers 11659, tax, j, f, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Laborers prot 11649, tax, July, '06, to and incl apr, '07, \$3; d f, \$3.....	12 00
Federal labor 12300, tax, j, j, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	9 00
Federal labor 11245, tax, m, j, \$7.55; d f, \$7.55.....	15 10

Makes Clothes Whiter-Work Easier-Kitchen Cleaner.

SNOW BOY WASHING POWDER

at your Grocers.

Valuable Premiums given for box fronts. | Send for Catalogue N
Lautz Bros. & Co. Buffalo NY

30. Federal labor 12414, tax, July, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25	\$4 50	2. Attorney fees, H. Winship Wheatley.....	\$3 00
Cigar factory tobacco strippers 8158, tax, J, J.	112 30	Organizing expenses, H J Carey, \$4.90; L D	
Pipe caulkers and repairs prot 11465, tax,	7 00	Biddle, \$5; J L Rodier, \$15.72	25 62
Waste handlers 8084, tax, a, m, J, \$1.50; d f,	00	8. Organizing expenses, D E Munal, \$3; Rufus	13 50
\$1.50		M Ruis, \$10.50	
Badge and lodge paraphernalia makers 9128,	90	5. Strike benefits for week ending June 29, '07,	284 00
tax, July, 45c; d f, 45c	1 00	J and a casemakers 10448, Chas E Kuser,	
Telephone operators 12252, sup.	11 00	treas.	
Federal labor 7691, tax, m, J, \$5; d f, \$5; sup,	2 50	Organizing expenses, H M Walker, \$100;	188 98
\$1	4 70	Geo E Brady, \$27.40; Frank H McCarthy,	
Oil and gas well workers 12001, sup.	10 00	\$49 05; Jas T Bailey, \$12.48	
Laborers prot 11817, tax, acct m, acct a, acct	10 00	6. Organizing expenses, Joseph A Torrilio, \$50;	161 35
m, \$1.55; d f, \$1.55; sup, \$1	10 00	Frank L Rist, \$22; E D Blathrow, \$7.50;	57 85
Union protectors de la meyer (womens prot	10 00	Frank J Pulver, \$38.20; I W Wright, \$25.80;	100 00
12651, sup.	2 50	Frank J Weber, \$6.85	
Federal labor 12552, sup.	2 50	8. Expressage, U M Express co.	87 85
Machinist helpers 12550, sup.	2 50	Organizing expenses, Cal Wyatt.	100 00
31. Central labor union, Newport, R I, tax,	2 50	9. Organizing expenses, W B Cook, \$32.75; T	
a, m, J.	2 50	M Tracy, \$20; J A Flett, \$100; F W Bur-	412 75
Central labor council, Palatka, Fla, tax,	2 50	man, \$10; J D Pierce, \$50; Stuart Reid, \$10.	
a, m, J.	2 50	10. Premium on office furniture and fixtures,	10 50
Trades assem, Ft Edward, N Y, tax, s, o, n	2 50	H R Howenstein co.	
Trades and labor assem, Quincy, Ill, tax,	2 50	Strike benefit for week ending June 18, '07,	186 00
a, m, J.	2 50	suspendermakers 9560, Max Altschuler,	
Trades and labor council, Monmouth, Ill,	2 50	treas.	
tax, m, a, m	2 50	Building addition to booth Jamestown ex-	46 09
Central labor union, Terra Haute, Ind, tax,	2 50	position, D M Plummer.	
m, a, m	4 68	Furnishing booth Jamestown exposition,	54 00
Table knife grinders natl, tax, m, J, J.	3 50	W M Davis.	
Machinists helpers 12894, tax, July, \$1.75; d f,	10 50	Furnishing booth, Jamestown exposition,	11 50
\$1.75	10 00	C Diamond	
Locomotive hostlers and helpers 11944, tax,	2 20	Organizing expenses, Wm T Scarborough,	115 00
m, J, J, \$5.25; d f, \$5.25	5 80	\$3; S E Peele, \$10; Bernard Vernon, \$50;	
Federal labor 12509, tax, July, \$5; d f, \$5	80	Chas T Bailey, \$50	
Federal labor 11185, tax, July, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00	11. Organizing expenses, John A Flett, \$100;	
Federal labor 11587, tax, July, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10	2 20	E T Wood, \$100; Hugh Frayne, \$100; M	
Oil and gas well workers 12010, tax, July,	80	Grant Hamilton, \$100; Jas Leonard, \$100;	
\$2.90; d f, \$2.90	80	Stuart Reid, \$100; Herman Robinson, \$100;	
Suspender workers 11251, tax, July, 40c; d f,	80	Jacob Tazelaar, \$100; Wm E Terry, \$100;	
40c	2 00		
Highway dept employees 12540, sup.	3 10		
Laborers prot 12254, sup.	8 80		
Machinists helpers 12350, tax, July, \$3.65; d f,	3 40		
\$3.65; sup, \$1.50	4 50		
Federal labor 8618, tax, July, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20;	8 90		
sup, \$1	10 80		
Federal labor 11426, tax, J, J, \$2; d f, \$2; sup,	25		
50c	50		
Decorators, costumers and badgemakers,	1 02		
11555, tax, m, J, J, \$1.95; d f, \$1.95; sup, \$5	1 84		
Tri-city trades council, Sheffield, Florence	1,041 07		
and Tusculum, Ala, sup.	54 50		
Trades and labor assem, Council Bluffs,	148 75		
Iowa, sup.			
Trades and labor council, Appleton, Wis,			
sup.			
Local 81 amal asso of street railway em-			
ployes of A, -up			
Small supplies			
Advertisements Am FED.			
Subscriptions Am FED.			
Premiums on bonds			
	\$129,091 86		

EXPENSES.

2. One months rent, Geo G Seibold, secy.....	\$175 00
Strike benefits for two weeks end May 22, '07,	
federal labor union 7067, John Steinhauer,	80 00
treas	



USE Kitchel's Liniment

For Rheumatism,
Sprains, Bruises, Aches
and Pains.

It is one of the best
external liniments sold
for man or beast.

It relieves pain like
magic.

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FIRST OVER THE BARS

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers.
WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

11. Cal Wyatt, \$100; C O Young, \$100; John Golden, \$5; W U Hahn, \$100.....	\$1,235 00
Expenses Jamestown exposition, C P Connolly.....	100 00
100 2-c stamps, \$2; 10 spl del, \$1, P O dept.....	3 00
Printing 5,000 envelopes 6%, \$12.50; 20,000 envelopes 6%, \$10.80; 5,000 letter heads and 5,000 2d sheets, \$31.50; Law Reporter co.....	84 80
Printing due stamps, Law Reporter co.....	58 10
Making 1 collar and tag for ledger, 60c; 1 Moore's letter file, 25c; 2,000 sheets paraffine paper, \$1.50; repairing 1 fountain pen, 75c; 3 quarts mucilage, \$1.95; 1/2 pound no 10 bands and 1/2 pound Eanos 18 and 32 bands, \$2.60; gross Spencerian pens, \$1.80; 6 no 1004 scrap books, \$5.40; 2 bottles Higgins water-proof ink, 50c; 18 E ledger, 1,000 pp spec, \$4; 1 mucilage cup, 25c; 1 mucilage cup, 2c; Law Reporter co.....	28 85
2 batteries, A O Hutterly.....	1 00
1 citizens part in govt, Chas Scribners Sons	1 08
2 rolls tape, The Elliott co.....	80
Cleaning and finishing table, W M Cleland	4 00
Ice, Columbia Ice co.....	2 50
Cleaning windows and doors, L L Cahoon	
Window Cleaning co.....	7 00
20 bottles water, Great Bear Springs co.....	8 00
Clippings, National Press Intelligence co.....	10 00
Cleaning adding machine and new ribbon, E S Newman.....	5 00
Translating, Wilfrid Rouleau.....	6 38
Telegrams, Telegraph co.....	6 48
Telegrams, Postal Telegraph Cable co.....	61 14
Organizing expenses, I W Wright, \$13.90; J J Fitzpatrick, \$105; H D Thomas, \$2.90.....	121 80
12. Expenses as delegate to British Trade Congress, Wm E Klapezky.....	609 00
Strike benefits for week ending July 6, '07, J and s casemakers 10448, Chas E Kuser, Treas.....	284 00
Expenses as delegate to British Trade Congress, John T Dempsey.....	409 10
Organizing expenses, T H Flynn.....	100 00
13. Expenses attending conference of bottle, cap, cork, and stopper workers 10875, Baltimore, Md, Frank Morrison.....	4 50
Furnishing for booth, Jamestown exposition, Miller, Rhoads & Swartz.....	26 44

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MEN'S and YOUNG MEN'S
CLOTHING
FURNISHING AND HATS

The double guarantee of strictly one price or money refunded on any unsatisfactory purchase goes with every sale we make :: ::

25 and 27 Third Avenue
New York City

13. Furnishing for booth, Jamestown exposition, W Davis.....	\$20 00
Furnishing for booth, Jamestown exposition, W Davis.....	5 00
Furnishing for booth, Jamestown exposition, B C Junker.....	26 00
Furnishing for booth, Jamestown exposition, exposition electrical dept.....	12 50
Organizing expenses, H A Smith, \$1; John E Weiss, \$7.....	6 00
15. 2 copies of Evening Star, Jan 1 to July 1, '07, T W Hay.....	5 28
16. Organizing expenses, S A Bramlette, \$50.80; Santiago Iglesias, \$138.....	183 80
17. Organizing expenses, J A Kinney, \$5; L D Biddle, \$5; Jos A Torrillo, \$30; Herman Robinson, \$50; H M Walker, \$100; Jacob Tazelaar, \$30.....	280 00
100 pg ledgers, Law Reporter co.....	300 00
Day books, Law Reporter co.....	282 62
18. Expenses trip to Baltimore, Md, Frank Morrison.....	3 15
19. Strike benefits for week ending June 23, '07, suspendermakers 9560, Max Altshuler, Treas.....	126 00
Salary and expenses Jamestown exposition, C P Connolly.....	100 00
Organizing expenses, J J Scannell, \$10; M J O'Brien, \$10; L H Moore, \$10; I W Wright, \$30.75; Chas F Bailey, \$57.....	110 75
20. Organizing expenses, L H Moore.....	10 00
22. Organizing expenses, J D Pierce.....	100 00
Storage room 4 months, Geo G Seibold, secy	25 00
Organizing expenses, W A Neal, \$5; E D Blathrow, \$10.....	15 00
Expenses attending longshoremen's convention James Duncan.....	75 80
Organizing expenses, Chas W Fear.....	46 10
Telephone service, C & P Telephone co.....	69 07
23. 550 2-c stamps, P O dept.....	11 00
Strike benefits for week ending June 30, '07, suspendermakers 9560, Max Altshuler, Treas.....	136 00
1,000 1-c stamps; 1,000 2-c stamps, P O dept.....	30 00
Organizing expenses, I W Wright, \$15.85; Geo A Hally, \$78.25; T H Flynn, \$100; Sim A Bramlette, \$47.75; Frank L Rist, \$32.....	274 85
24. Organizing expenses, A W Hair, \$5; M F Tracey, \$5.....	10 00
25. Organizing expenses, J A Flett, \$100; M G Hamilton, \$100; Jas Leonard, \$100; Stuart Reid, \$50; H Robinson, \$100; Jacob Tazelaar, \$100; W E Terry, \$100; Cal Wyatt, \$100; C O Young, \$100; W C Hahn, \$100.....	960 00
Organizing expenses, C Schmidt, \$21.25; M D Kirby, \$21.25; H M Walker, \$100.....	142 50
500 1-c stamps, P O dept.....	5 00
1,000 1-c stamps, P O dept.....	10 00
26. Organizing expenses, Reuben Forker, \$21; A R Saylor, \$5.....	26 00
27. Commissions on advertisements for June.....	1,113 44
Organizing expenses, M D Kirby, \$25.50; C Schmidt, \$25.50; Stuart Reid, \$100.....	151 00
Cleaning and repairing fans, John C Rau.....	27 30
12 boxes carbon, Typewriter & Office Supply co.....	18 00
New lock and catch on case, Jas S Topham	2 00
1 year subscription The American Academy of Political and Social Science.....	5 00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

711

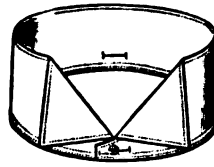
27. Repairing lights and fans, John C Rau.....	\$7 07
Towel service, Fowler Mfg co.....	7 00
200 folders, Library bureau.....	1 10
1 no 2 platen complete, \$5; 10 reams no 4 letter, \$5.50, Smith Premier Typewriter co	10 50
Premiums on bonds, Natl Surety co.....	87 00
Printing July AM FED, Law Reporter co.....	508 88
Printing July bulletins, Law Reporter co.....	5 00
Making 1 spi ledger, 1 spi adv ledger, and 1 special cash book, Law Reporter co.....	118 00
Telegrams, Postal Telegraph Cable co.....	57 09
Expenses trip to Balto, Md, Frank Morrison	3 20
28. Refund of prem on bond, Wm J Murray.....	10 00
Organizing expenses, Thos Rumsey, \$3.25; Jos A Torrillo, \$50; Sim A Bramlette, \$51.75; Chas W Fear, \$40.54; Wm A McCabe, \$5.....	150 54
31. Stamps recd and used, Frank Morrison, secy 4 weeks' salary, office emp, E Valesh, \$100; J Kelly, \$87; R L Guard, \$92; D F Manning, \$90; J W Bernhard, \$80; L A Gaver, \$72; L A Sterne, \$72; F C Alexander, \$72; (3 weeks) A G Russell, \$48.85; (3 weeks) J W Lowe, \$54; A L McCoy, \$50.86; D L Bradley, \$68; J Gallaher, \$66.66; F L Faber, \$64; Z M Manverse, \$64.78; A Boswell, \$62.47; I M Rodier, \$58.88; T E Fawkes, \$60; E M Peacock, \$60; I V Kane, \$58.75; (2 weeks) W I Frances, \$60; A McClellan, \$60; (3 weeks) J H Janney, \$48.03; I M Lauber, \$60; W H Howlin, \$54.84; G A Boswell, \$48; D J Nielsen, \$49.76; B S Thomas, \$48.81; L Black, \$48; C C Jones, \$39.25; W Von Ezdorf, \$48; E R Brownley, \$39.42; B M Holtzman, \$34.50	1,982 86
One month salary, Samuel Gompers, pres....	250 00
One month salary, Frank Morrison, secy....	208 34
Newspapers, 10c; matches, 30c; Bristol board, 86c; postage due, 50c; expressage, \$2.75; car tickets, \$6.75; J W Bernhard.....	10 76
Hauling AM FED, J W Bernhard.....	1 75
Railroad fare and expenses, Samuel Gompers.....	96 75
Postage on AM FED, P O dept.....	20 27
Seals, J Baumgarten & Sons.....	56 90
Total.....	\$18,361 57

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand July 1, 1907.....	\$115,158 71
Receipts for month of July.....	18,982 65
Total.....	129,091 86
Expenses for month of July.....	18,861 57
Balance on hand August 1, 1907.....	\$115,729 79
General fund.....	14,409 65
Defense fund ..	101,320 14
Total.....	\$115,729 79

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Secretary, A. F. of L.

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Your Dealer can furnish them **2 for 25 Cents.**

Should he refuse to do so, send to the factory

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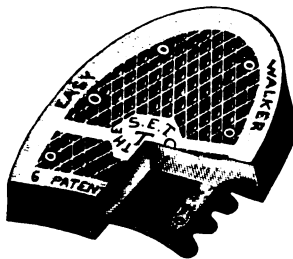
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Be sure the sowing is done with a Buckeye Drill, and the cultivating with a Buckeye Cultivator, and they will both be done RIGHT

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See Spring Steel Holding Plate

Walk Easy—Rest your Nerves

Prolong your life by using

"EASY WALKER"

RUBBER HEELS

Patent attachment. At-

tached in five minutes.

Sold by all Vendors and

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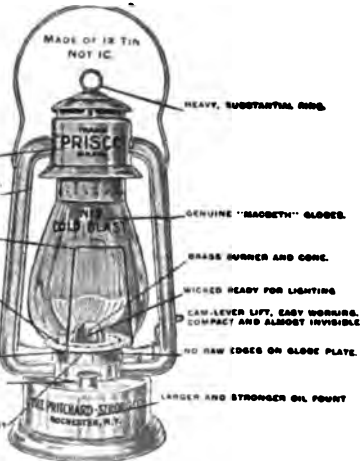
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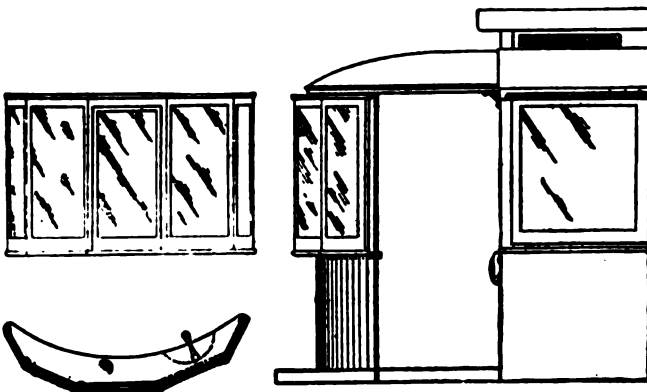
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FOLDING PAPER BOXES

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 in all sizes, from
 6 to 94 inches
 in diameter
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 face and up to
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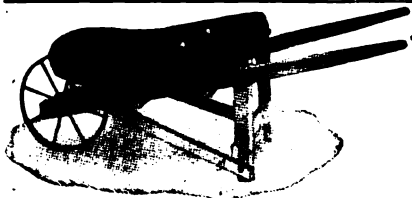
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Twice the
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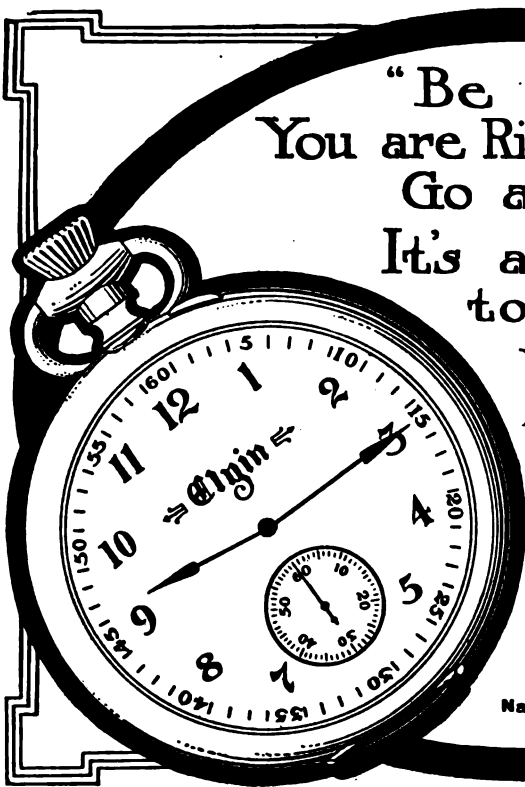
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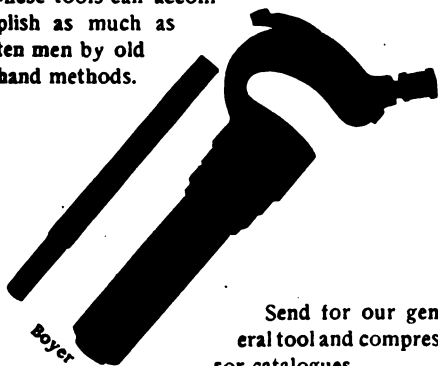
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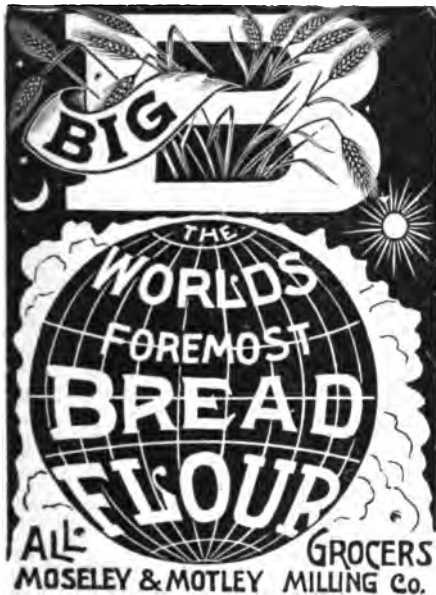


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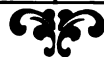
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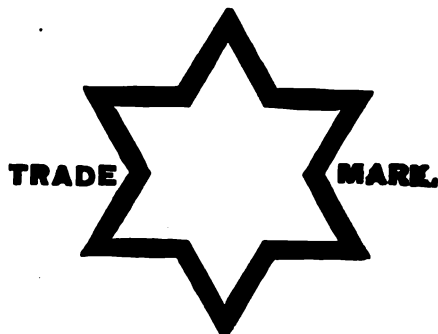
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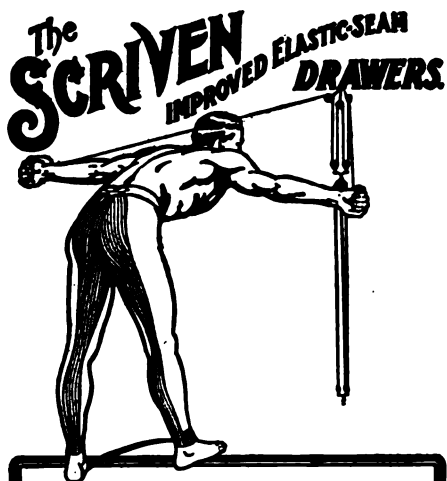
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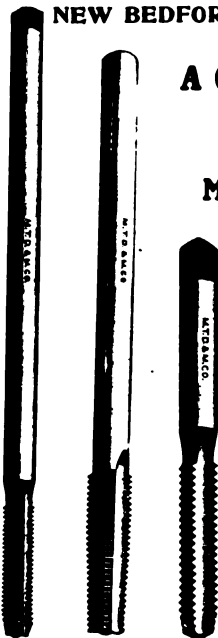
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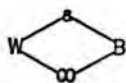
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AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Editor

Official Magazine of the American Federation of Labor

1907

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Issued by the American Federation of Labor June, 1906.



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DEMAND THE UNION LABEL.



DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS OF THE
TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

Vol. XIV.

OCTOBER, 1907.

No. 10

SAVINGS BANKS' LIFE INSURANCE.

By LOUIS BRANDEIS.

MASSACHUSETTS has been a leader in legislation designed to improve the condition of the workingman. Her proud record extends over nearly a century. Her first great contribution to the cause of labor was the incorporation, December 5, 1816, of the Provident Institution for Savings in the Town of Boston, the first chartered American savings bank. Today, with a population of little more than 3,000,000, her savings banks hold 1,908,378 separate deposit accounts aggregating \$694,081,141, the average account being \$363.70, a tribute to the thrift of her wage-earners.

Saving was made popular in Massachusetts by making it profitable to the saver—that is, by giving to him all that his money could earn. The Massachusetts savings banks have no stockholders, being operated solely for the benefit of the depositors. They are managed by trustees, usually men of large experience and of high character, who serve without pay, recognizing that the business of collecting and investing the savings of persons of small means is a quasi-public trust, which should be conducted as a beneficent and not a money-

making institution. The trustees, the officers, and the employes of the savings banks have also been trained in the administration of these savings to the practice of the strictest economy.

Massachusetts has now taken a step which will extend greatly the sphere of usefulness of these banks. Under the law passed by her legislature on June 27th, savings banks are authorized under proper safeguards to issue life insurance policies in amounts not exceeding \$500 and annuities not exceeding \$200 a year.

The object of the new law is to furnish wage-earners with:

First. A substitute for the present wasteful system of industrial insurance.

Second. An opportunity of making provision themselves for their old age.

That the prevailing system of industrial insurance places a heavy burden upon the wage-earner had been frequently urged before the recent life insurance investigations. The Armstrong committee reported that industrial insurance is furnished "at twice the normal cost to those least able to pay for it; a large proportion, if not the greater number of the insured, permitting their policies to lapse, receive no money return

for their payments;" and that the enormous waste incident to the present methods presents "a serious economic question." But the Armstrong committee did not undertake to solve that question.

Investigations begun in Massachusetts before the Armstrong committee reported, and continued thereafter, disclosed how serious this "economic question" really is. It was shown that in the 15 years ending December 31, 1905, the workingmen of Massachusetts had paid to the so-called industrial life insurance companies an aggregate of \$61,294,887 in premiums, and had received back in death benefits, endowments, or surrender values an aggregate of only \$21,819,606, and that the increase in the insurance reserve of the companies during the period applicable to the Massachusetts policies did not exceed \$9,838,000.

It thus appeared that not only had nearly one-half of the amounts paid in by the workingmen as premiums been absorbed in the expense of conducting the business and in dividends to stockholders, but that, to a large extent, the interest on invested funds had also been so absorbed.

Calculation further disclosed that if this \$61,294,887, instead of being paid to the industrial life insurance companies, had been deposited in Massachusetts savings banks, and the depositors had withdrawn from the banks only an amount equal to the aggregate of \$21,819,606, which they received from the insurance companies during those 15 years, the balance remaining in the savings banks at the end of that period, namely, December 31, 1905, with the accumulated interest, would have amounted to \$49,931,548.35, and this although the savings banks would have paid upon these increased deposits in taxes to the commonwealth more than four times the amount which was actually paid by the insurance companies on account of the insurance.

The purpose of the new Massachusetts law is to put an end to this waste of workingmen's earnings by substituting the economic and altruistic methods of the savings banks for the waste and greed which have in large measure attended the operation of the industrial insurance companies.

Some saving will result from the fact that there are no stockholders in these banks to receive exorbitant dividends and

that the banks are operated at an exceptionally low expense rate. But the main gain is to come from the abolition of the solicitation of insurance through agents, with its attendant heavy percentage of lapsed policies, and the discontinuance of the weekly collection of premiums at the homes of the insured.

The savings banks are to receive applications for insurance as they receive deposits—that is, without personal solicitation. The premiums are to be received at the bank, and not collected at the homes of the insured. Weekly payments are to be abolished as unnecessarily expensive, and a premium payment at longer intervals, probably monthly, is to be substituted. It is expected that to a large extent the following simple, convenient, and inexpensive method of paying premiums will ultimately be adopted. The insured will, upon the issuing of the policy, if he is not already a savings bank depositor, be requested to become such, and will give to the bank a standing order to draw on the savings fund in favor of the insurance fund to meet the premium payments as they fall due. The payment of premiums will thus become automatic so long as the policyholder has any funds on deposit.

No one supposes that the savings banks' insurance system will at once supplant the private companies, which had in the aggregate on January 1, 1907, 1,176,044 industrial policies outstanding in Massachusetts. The establishment by the savings banks of a department for the issue of life insurance is permissive, not compulsory. The banks will enter upon the new field only gradually. Therefore, at first the old companies will retain in a large part of the state the field undisputed. But besides this, even in those places where savings insurance banks are established, the old companies will have ample scope for their activity. Despite the lower premium rates which the savings banks will be able to offer, there must long be a large number of the less thrifty for whom the eloquence of the solicitor and the weekly domiciliary visit of the collector will be essential to the taking out or the maintenance of insurance. Gradually, however, the system will be extended throughout the state as the people learn to appreciate the advantages of the new system, and the lower premiums which the savings banks will be able to offer must in time

prove irresistible, and the private companies will be compelled to adopt the main features of the new system or to retire from the field.

The recent Massachusetts law contemplates, however, far more than cheaper insurance. Indeed, its most far-reaching effect will probably be found in its provision for the issue of annuities.

The American workingman has come to feel keenly the danger of superannuation. On every side he hears of employers discriminating in favor of young men, a natural incident of the speeding of machinery and the introduction of new methods. Yet nowhere is any opportunity afforded him for providing himself in his younger years with an old-age annuity. The rising demand for old-age pensions supported by general taxation is in large part attributable to this fact.

The need of support in old age when earning capacity shall have lessened or ceased is indeed more apt to be present to the mind of the average workingman than the probable needs of his family in case of his death; for few men in good health think that premature death will overtake them. Labor leaders have therefore been particularly interested in the annuity feature of the new movement.

The provision for the future most appropriate to the wage-earner's needs is life insurance to protect his family while he is in middle life, the period when his children are young, and an annuity for his later years when he himself is old.

A combination policy which will furnish life insurance in the earlier years and be converted at say 60 into an annuity is, therefore, the form of provision which it is believed will become most popular under the working of the savings bank system.

Enough Massachusetts savings banks have already signified their intention of establishing insurance departments to make certain that this new departure will receive a thorough test. And the test will be made under very favorable conditions. Ex-Governor Douglas, President of the People's Savings Bank of Brockton, has been a staunch supporter of this new movement, and became the president of the league formed to secure the passage of the law authorizing this extension of savings bank activity. Governor Douglas has already offered to provide for his bank the

\$25,000 guaranty fund which must be provided before any bank can establish an insurance department, and as his enthusiasm is shared by many of the trustees of his bank, this Brockton bank will probably be the first to enter upon the new field.

Similar interest in the movement has developed in the neighboring towns of Bridgewater and Whitman. In the former the local commercial club has raised for the bank the requisite guaranty fund. Brockton, Bridgewater and Whitman are prosperous shoe manufacturing communities. Wages are exceptionally high and employees intelligent. The leaders of organized labor have been strong supporters of the new movement. The President of the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, the President of the Boston Central Labor Union, the Presidents of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and the International Textile Workers' Union, supported by the votes of hundreds of local unions, joined with progressive manufacturers, financiers, and philanthropists in securing the necessary legislation. Much has, therefore, been done already towards the education of the community in the advantages of the new system—education which is a prerequisite of success.

The machinery provided by the new law is such as to facilitate a wide extension of the new system which it seeks to introduce. The act provides for a state actuary to whom the technical expert insurance work of determining the premiums and reserve, framing the forms of applications and policies, and of prescribing the methods of accounting is committed; and for a state medical director, who shall have supervision of, and act as insurance medical advisor to the local physicians. The services of these experts and the blanks and books used in conducting the business are to be furnished by the State Department without charge to the banks. The technical insurance knowledge and the facilities incident to that department of the business will be furnished to the banks by the state without charge. Thus even in conducting the life insurance and annuity department the work of the savings banks will be mainly that in which they are now engaged, namely, the receipt, safe investment and paying out of money.

Savings bank insurance is being introduced to meet the gross evils of the present industrial insurance system, and the serious

lack of old-age provision. Its primary purpose is to aid the workingman. Therefore, the individual insurance policy in any one bank is to be limited to \$500 and the annuity to \$200 a year. But it is obvious that if this movement succeeds the principle which underlies it will be extended to cover like needs of other classes in the community. Those who receive salaries as distinguished from wages, and who are now supplied mainly by the ordinary life insurance companies, will not long tolerate the lesser, but still unnecessary burdens incident to the extravagant soliciting of insurance now practiced; and they will be also quick to recognize the value of old-age annuities.

And if it appears that life insurance can be provided at a lower rate, the rich will not be slow to demand it also for their large policies. The experiment which Massachusetts is now entering upon may, therefore, have far-reaching effects.

It seems fitting that Massachusetts, which has generally led in American legislation to ameliorate the conditions of labor which laid the foundation for America's admirable system of savings banks and established through her great commissioner, Elizur Wright, the scientific practice of life insurance, should lead in the next important advance in the development, through thrift, of general prosperity.

TRADE UNION PROGRESS IN GERMANY.

By HANS FEHLINGER.

MUNICH, Sept. 15, 1907.

IT is a pleasure to report that the year 1906 was for the German trade unions a period of extremely successful work.

The aggregate membership of all existing unions increased about twenty-five per cent and the financial progress was no less satisfactory.

At the end of 1906 the 66 National Unions (Central Verbaende), affiliated to the General Federation of Trade Unions at Berlin, had a total membership of 1,799,293. The increase in membership was continuous from 1,429,303 on December 31, 1905, to 1,548,978 on March 31, 1,666,775 on June 30, 1,741,953 on September 30, and 1,799,293 on December 31, 1906. The average number of members was 1,689,709, against 1,344,803 in 1905 (increase 344,906, or 25.6 per cent).

In regard to membership the strongest trade unions among those affiliated to the general federation are the metal workers (335,075 members at the close of 1906), the bricklayers and masons (183,747 members), the wood workers (151,717 members), the mine workers (110,247 members), the textile workers (111,532 members), the unskilled laborers (123,215 members), the transport workers (81,784 members), the building laborers (84,611 members), the typographical union (48,447 members), the carpenters (52,377 members), the painters

(34,739 members), the tailors (36,073 members), the boot and shoe workers (35,322 members), the cigarmakers and tobacco workers (32,752 members); each of the other trade unions had less than 30,000 members.

The number of women in trade unions was 132,821. The following figures will give an idea to what extent the work of organizing women and girls has been carried on up to the last year:

Trade.	Organized women workers.
Textile workers.....	41,143
Cigarmakers and tobacco workers...	15,333
Metal workers	14,972
Unskilled laborers.....	11,824
Bookbinders.....	8,621
Printers' assistants	7,896
All other trades.....	33,092

The total income of the 66 unions was 41,603,000 marks,* or an increase of 13,791,000 marks over the income of 1905. The expenditure for the year amounted to 36,963,000 marks, which was 11,939,000 marks more than the expenditure of the previous year. In spite of this large expenditure it is gratifying to find that the balance of funds was increased by nearly 6,000,000 marks and amounted in all to 25,313,000 marks, which is a sum exceeding that of any previous year.

* A mark is about 25 cents in U. S. money.

Of the total amount expended by all unions in 1906, about 13,748,000 marks has been spent on strike pay; 342,339 marks on law expenses; 795,209 marks on victimization benefit; 758,222 marks on traveling benefit; 2,653,296 marks on unemployed benefit; 3,281,741 marks on sick benefit; 1,181,282 marks on funeral benefit and benevolent grants; 351,181 marks on superannuation and infirmity benefit; 1,594,009 marks on trade journals, etc. The expenses for strikes, lockouts, victimization benefit, and legal assistance, exceeded considerably those for benevolent and educational purposes; the extraordinary high cost of strikes was caused by the attitude of employers towards organized labor, which is much less conciliatory in Germany than in any other civilized country.

Mention must be made of the fact that the trade union movement in Germany is divided into several groups. Six groups may be distinguished: (1) National Unions affiliated to the General Federation of Trade Unions; (2) Local unions not affiliated;

(3) Hirsch-Duncker Trade Unions (liberal party); (4) United Christian Trade Unions; (5) Independent Christian Trade Unions; (6) Other independent unions. The number of workmen organized in each of these groups of unions is shown in the table below.

Groups of Unions.	Average Membership.	
	1905.	1906.
National Unions	1,344,803	1,689,709
Local Unions.....	27,736	13,145
Hirsch-Duncker Unions.....	117,097	118,508
United Christian Unions....	188,106	247,116
Indep. Christian Unions....	76,926	73,132
Other independent unions..	65,262	73,544
Total.....	1,819,930	2,215,165

In the ranks of German trade unionists close unity and complete brotherhood are necessary in the future, for only by one aim and purpose and a tolerant view of each other's opinions can we present that solidarity that will preserve our hard-won rights.

JAPANESE ATAVISM.

By ALBERT S. ASHMEAD, M. D.,

Late Medical Director of Tokio Hospital, Japan.

PUBLIC interest in Asiatic immigration grows as the problem continues to be presented in various aspects.

One of the most ordinary of popular errors is the overlooking of the antagonistic racial characteristics of the Orientals. This is especially true when the Japanese are under consideration. Those who understand at once why the Chinese or Hindus are unavailable because of marked racial differences from the Anglo-Saxon, are apt to assume that the Japanese are a superior race. To one who has studied the Japanese closely there are many racial traits which betray an origin and development that are not a good basis upon which to hope to make American citizens.

Baron Tahaŕi claims the power to increase the stature of the Japanese race by reforming them in the mode of sitting. He claims that by giving them chairs to sit on, even too high to allow the feet to reach the

floor, has made his two sons, ordinary sized men, they are said to be, six feet tall. He thinks that the method of Japanese of sitting on their feet crossed beneath them is responsible for the dwarfing of his race; possibly he believes the "sabre-leg" of all Japanese alone is responsible for the shortness of his people.

He fails to recognize the atavistic simian and lemurian reversions of his people.

Dr. Brenton maintained that the Japanese race, like everything else in Japan, was pygmy because of its island isolation and peculiarities of environment. A variation Dr. Brenton maintained was a *terminus ad quem*, a product of definite and present activities moving under fixed laws toward a calculable result. "Arrest of development" or "degeneration," offered no explanation of a racial type, because those terms refer to effects, not to causes. Variation in organic forms is the rule, not the exception.

Not its presence, but its absence is the real problem of biology and also of physical anthropology. Not that the white man has become white and the black man black, but that each remains so, is the true puzzle.

The pithecoïd and simian traits of the Japanese race, explained by some by the term "reversions," are merely results of mechanical or functional processes, belonging to the Negritoid Archipelago.

Such traits are not only physical, but mental and moral as well. They are not racial any more than is the variation of skeleton of humans like those of the gorilla. It does not prove that man is descended from the gorilla, but that he has been subjected to certain influences similar to those which have produced the traits in the gorilla. But for variation to succeed it requires many generations of change of custom.

The osteogenetic process peculiar to a pygmy negritoid race, can not be changed in one or two or three generations. The primary and secondary centres of ossification, will not, because Baron Tahaki wills it, rise into increased activity, and open up sutures ossified long before to make new "Tahakian" formations.

The increase or diminished torsion of the Japanese humerus, the incurvation of the ulna, below the sigmoid cavity, and the increased angle of retroversion of the head of the tibia are distinctly simian.

The "*Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*" speaks of long continued limited nutrition bringing about diminution of stature, symmetrical and without pathological traits. Thus the elephants of Malta become toward the close of life of the species quite small. A small but vigorous breed of horses is found where food is scarce. In the Canary Islands, according to De Varigny, the oxen, the horses and the men all become smaller on the smaller island. This is supposed to explain the origin of the dwarf races.

Virchow convincingly demonstrated that anomalies of the bony structure in man are constantly and markedly greater among uncivilized than among civilized peoples, and consequently greater among ancient races than among those now living.

Darwin made a great mistake in claiming that variation was greater in domesticated than in wild animals. In man its increase is in accordance with the degree of savagery and fluctuations in the food supply, besides

mechanical function. "Pithecogenesis" of a Japanese is not responsible for the pygmy stature. It is his Papuan or Negritoid immediate ancestry. These Papuans are short in stature, five feet tall, have crisp black hair—they have mop-like hair like Japanese—a flat nose, ugly features, thick lips and black skin like Africans, but the color is lighter in those who live in sunless forests. They have yellowish sclerotics. The immediate ancestors of Timur Teanos hordes were the aborigines of the Philippines and Malayan Islands. They are supposed to have come there with the banana and taro plant from Guinea coast or Madagascar. There the young have a form quite graceful, just as Japanese do, but the extremes of hunger and repletion, with an almost exclusive vegetable diet, gives to the adults protuberent abdomens and lank limbs. The voices are shrill; gestures and agility (like those of Japanese) are monkey-like. They are skilful hunters and fishers. They still use bamboo spears and bow and arrows as arms. The lance-shaped head is often poisoned. These original Papuans are savage in the interior. They have no religious ceremony or ideas of worship except that of nature, about like Shinto faith of the temple of Ise; there Emperor Mutsahito worships. They respect old age and venerate the dead, just like their Japanese grandsons.

There is some difference of opinion among ethnologists as to the race to which their Japanese ancestors belong responsible for the dwarfing of the Japanese race.

Semper and Davis class them among Papuans. Professor Virchow, from examinations of a few skulls in the museums of Germany, denied their affinity to Papuans, finding the head more monkey-like in form, the glabella extraordinarily developed, the frontal prominences slight, and traces of a frontal median crest. The temporal region was elevated beyond the parietal protuberances and not quite one-third of an inch behind the coronal suture. The width of lower part of nose was great. The bones were weak and delicate. The tibiae laterally flattened, like Japanese, the humerus often perforated at the elbow, with a twist different from that of the European. They had, thought Virchow, been undoubtedly crossed by invasions of other tribes, like the Malays and the Mongolian. There is not a pure race character traced by ethnol-

ogists. It seemed to Kneeland (Negritoes of Luzon) that these people, the Negrito (1848) of Dr. Pichering, and by Nehi, and after him, by Semper and Muller classed as Papuans, of Asiatic origin, must be regarded as essentially Papuans—Asiatic Papuans, if you please, that is a mixture of this race with the Polynesians like the Fijians and most of the Pacific islanders, as distinguished from present inhabitants of New Guinea.

This is warranted, I think, by the shape of skull, the color of skin, and the character of hair. If originally Papuans, by persecutions they have retrograded, until now the evolutionist may find in them, as in many Japanese, the nearest approach to Darwin's "missing link."

The Negrito, like the Japanese in his village hut, is not far above such an ape as might have been ancestor of man—with the cerebral convolutions of the orang, the

skull of the chimpanzee, the limbs of the gorilla, and the chest of the Gibbon; except that he can make a fire and cook his food, instead of eating carp—raw and quivering, as the Japanese still do.

The Japanese is the only race by intermarriage with which the Negrito can still further lower its stature.

Mr. R. G. Haliburton, with whom I had, some years ago, a privileged correspondence on the subject of dwarfing, the author of "Dwarf Survivals and Traditions as to Pygmy Races," and of "Survivals of Dwarf Races in the New World," wrote me: "The influence of atavism accounts for all the cases of dwarfs that are not the result of rickets."

"Atavism," says Mr. Haliburton, "is very enduring and far-reaching, and generations, or rather centuries, are not able to efface the traces of racial or even family traits, as can be seen in family portraits.

SONS OF MARTHA.

The Sons of Mary seldom bother,
For they have inherited that good part;
But the Sons of Martha favor their mother,
Of the careful soul and the troubled heart;
And because she lost her temper once,
And because she was rude to the Lord, her Guest,
Her Sons must wait upon Mary's Sons—
World without end, reprieve, or rest.

Lift ye the stone or cleave the wood,
To make a path more fair or flat—
Lo! it is black already with blood
Some Sons of Martha spilled for that.

And the Sons of Mary smile and are blessed—
They know the angels are on their side.
They know in them is the grace confessed,
And for them are the Mercies multiplied.
They sit at the Feet, and they hear the Word—
They know how truly the promise runs.
They have cast their burden upon the Lord,
And—the Lord He lays it on Martha's Sons.

—RUDYARD KIPLING.

EDITORIAL.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS.

**VAN CLEAVE
SEEKS IN-
JUNCTION
AGAINST
A. F. OF L.**

During the session of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, August 19th, at Washington, D. C., the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, through its president, Mr. J. W. Van Cleave, served notice of injunction proceedings citing the entire Executive Council and others to court as follows:

The American Federation of Labor, a voluntary association, having its office and headquarters at Nos. 423-5 G street N. W., Washington, in the District of Columbia, many of whose individual members reside in the District of Columbia; Samuel Gompers, of said Washington, individually, and as a member of, and the president and agent of, and a member of the Executive Council of the said American Federation of Labor; Frank Morrison of said Washington, individually and as a member of, and the secretary and agent of, and a member of the Executive Council of said American Federation of Labor; John B. Lennon, of Bloomington, Ill., individually, and as a member of, and the treasurer and agent of, and a member of the Executive Council of said American Federation of Labor; James Duncan of Quincy, Mass.; John Mitchell, of Indianapolis, Ind.; James O'Connell, of Washington, D. C.; Max Morris, of Denver, Colo.; Denis A. Hayes, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Daniel J. Keefe, of Detroit, Mich.; William D. Huber, of Indianapolis, Ind., and Joseph F. Valentine, of Cincinnati, Ohio, individually and as members of, and the vice-presidents and agents of, and members of the Executive Council of said the American Federation of Labor, who with the said president, secretary and treasurer, compose the Executive Council of said the American Federation of Labor, and having their offices and headquarters as such Executive Council at Nos. 423-5 G street N. W., in said Washington; Rodney L. Thixton, Clinton O. Buckingham, Herman C. Poppe, Arthur J. Williams, and Edward L. Hickman, all of said Washington, D. C., and Samuel R. Copper, of Falls Church, Va., as individuals and as officers and agents of and members of the Electrotpe Molders' and Finishers' Union No. 17, and members of the International Stereotypers' and the Electrotypers' Union and members of the American Federation of Labor, and the Electrotpe Molders' and Finishers' Union No. 17.

The bill of complaint alleges that the patronage of the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis has been greatly lessened in many parts of the country and is threatened with ruination, all because the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor approved the action of the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes in declaring the product of the Buck's Stove and Range Company unfair, and because that fact was published in the "*We Don't Patronize*" list of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST. A lot of immaterial matters are incorporated in the bill of complaint, and counsel for the American Federation of Labor have made motions to strike these out in order that the case and particularly the principle involved may be fully tested in court.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has decided to make this a test case if it possibly can be done, and if necessary, to bring it upon appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Of

course, it is well known that the National Association of Manufacturers and the so-called "Citizens' Industrial Alliance" (of both of which Mr. Van Cleave is president, as well as being president of the Buck's Stove and Range Company) have raised a war fund of \$500,000 for this year, and propose to raise another million dollars within the coming two years to crush organized labor.

When Mr. Van Cleave recommended to the National Association of Manufacturers the creation of this fund, and the convention of the association adopted the policy, we pointed this out. How much of the \$500,000 available for this year's campaign of "education" by the manufacturers' association is to be utilized in its suit against the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor we are not certain, but this we do know, that long after the Van Cleave war fund has been exhausted, and the ignorant, hostile National Association of Manufacturers has gone out of existence, Labor will give its patronage to its friends and withhold it from its enemies. In other words, Labor will utilize every lawful weapon within its power to protect its rights and to advance the cause of justice and humanity.

So long as the right of free speech and free press obtains, we shall publish the truth in regard to all matters. If any person or association challenges the accuracy of any of our statements, we are willing to meet him or them in the courts and defend ourselves. So long as we do not print anything which is libelous or seditious, we propose to maintain our rights and exercise liberty of speech and the liberty of the press. If for any reason, at any time, the name of the Buck's Stove and Range Company does not appear upon the "*We Don't Patronize*" list of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST (unless that company becomes fair in its dealings toward Labor), all will understand that the right of free speech and free press are denied us; but even this will in no way deprive us, or our fellow-workmen and those who sympathize with our cause, from exercising their lawful right and privilege of withholding their patronage from the Van Cleave Company—the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis.

So far as we are personally and officially concerned, we have fully stated our position in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST and elsewhere.

Do not fail to keep the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis in mind and remember that it is on the unfair list of organized labor of America.

**TAFT, THE
INJUNCTION
STANDARD-
BEARER.**

Since the announcement that Secretary Wm. H. Taft is an avowed aspirant for the presidential nomination, it has been arranged that he should deliver a number of addresses on his way westward, making a visit to the Philippines, Japan, and China, and do such "other things" as will tend to further his aspiration. He recently delivered the first formal address at Columbus, Ohio, and then at different points, reaching Oklahoma City, and thence to Seattle. In each speech he discussed several important questions of general or local character. In the last few addresses he devoted considerable of his time and attention to the subject of injunctions, and to this we desire to call especial attention.

One of the reasons which he gave for advising the people of Oklahoma to reject the constitution was that, in his opinion, it contained a bad and dangerous limitation upon the power of the courts to grant and enforce writs of injunction. Mr. Taft, it appears, was very "strong" and "out-spoken" in his handling of this question.

The injunction, he declared, was one of the most valuable, beneficent, and essential instruments of law and justice. It was even more necessary for the protection of the poor than of the rich, and to limit it in any way would put more power in the hands of rich criminals and oppressors.

The provision to which he so seriously objected did not, however, limit the power to *issue* injunctions. It only limited the power of judges to punish alleged violators of injunctions, to send them to prison for alleged contempt of court *without trial by jury*. It is to the intervention of a jury between the injunction and the sentence for contempt that the Secretary took exception.

It does not appear that he was in a humorous mood. He seemed wholly in earnest, he argued that it is essential to the protection of the poor man that judges should have the power to find men guilty of contempt and give them prison sentences without referring the facts of the case to a jury of the defendant's peers.

Now, we do not think it necessary to enter into any prolonged controversy with Mr. Taft on this point. Organized labor is quite competent to judge how much the power of judges to declare men guilty of contempt and condemn them to imprisonment has, in the past, benefited the poor man or is likely to benefit him in the future. The idea that the rich would derive advantage from the limitation of this power suggested by the Oklahomans (a limitation made necessary by the developments of the last 10 or 12 years) will appear to all intelligent workmen as a solemn joke—which it is.

The argument, however, becomes interesting in connection with Mr. Taft's aspirations in the political field. It shows that he has not changed his position since his campaign in Congressman Littlefield's district last year. Now, as then, he ignores all the fundamental and vital objections to the abuse of the injunction and the consequent abolition of trial by jury in labor cases. He still seeks to evade the issue, to find sophistical reasons for upholding a monstrous abuse. He has learned nothing and forgotten nothing on the subject since his career as a judge of the Federal Circuit Court. He was one of the early injunction judges, and as statesman and politician he is evidently determined to defend his record.

Even when he was a judge of an inferior Ohio court—the Superior Court of Cincinnati—he rendered a sweeping decision denying the legality of a perfectly peaceable boycott of what has been called the "secondary" kind. A union had declared a boycott against a certain firm for good, sufficient, and admittedly legal reasons. When other firms, upon request, refused to stop dealing with the boycotted employer, the latter in turn were quietly and peaceably boycotted. Judge Taft not only declared that men had no right to institute such "secondary" boycotts—that is, to refuse to give

their patronage to firms dealing with their enemies—but he indulged at some length in reflections and dicta which implied that even “primary” boycotts, no matter how peaceable, are illegal when they are the result of combination and are intended to “coerce” the persons boycotted. The opinion contained some glittering generalities about the right to organize and to strike, even in large numbers and for “doubtful” reasons, but it held that unions which declare and maintain boycotts, even of the primary order, become malicious and oppressive combinations, dangerous to the peace and well-being of the community. In other words, men who quietly trade with those who are friendly to them, and who refrain from patronizing, and ask their friends to refrain from patronizing, those who are hostile to them, directly or indirectly, are malicious disturbers of order and liable to punishment.

An apologist tells us that Judge Taft did not make the law, but only declared and applied it, in rendering this radical decision. Yet the same apologist admits that “the case has been a leading one” ever since, and that Judge Taft “brilliantly applied old principles to new situations.” The distinction between judicial legislation and making novel or brilliant applications of old principles, and thus establishing precedents—is about as substantial as that between tweedledee and tweedledum.

As judge of the Federal Circuit Court, Taft had to deal with some far-reaching injunction and contempt cases. In the Toledo and Ann Arbor railroad case he decided that the locomotive engineers of certain roads had no legal right to refuse to handle the freight of another road that was involved in a strike and employing non-union labor. Though, he said, the relation between the roads and the engineers was one of free contract, and the latter might strike for any reason, they could not, while holding their positions, discriminate in the handling of freight. A refusal to handle certain freight would amount to a violation of the Interstate Commerce Law and a conspiracy against the government, as well as against the railroads employing them. This decision compelled the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to abrogate one of its rules and change what it believed to be a perfectly legal method.

In the Phelan contempt case of 1894 Judge Taft decided that a union official had no right to “incite” a peaceable strike among the employes of a railroad in order to help striking employes of another road or carrier. Phelan was adjudged guilty of contempt for violation of an omnibus injunction against “interference” with a certain railroad. If he had urged the men to strike for higher wages, the judge held, he would have been within his rights; but as he had urged a purely sympathetic strike, he had committed a crime, for a sympathetic strike was a boycott, and a sympathetic boycott was a conspiracy. This case has also been “a leading one” and has often been cited by anti-labor attorneys seeking injunctions against sympathetic strikes and peaceful boycotts.

The opinion of Judge Taft contained some expressions that were favorable to organization and to “selfish” strikes; but these were not, and have not been, of any value. It is too late in the day to attempt to make all

strikes criminal or to prohibit combinations of labor. What the militant plutocrats now want is the outlawing not only of sympathetic but all strikes under any circumstances and of all boycotts, direct or indirect, primary or secondary. The Taft decisions have furnished them with ammunition and weapons.

Secretary Taft is not above seeking to influence Congress adversely on pending legislation demanded by Labor. He has nothing to say with reference to any measure aimed, or rather that should be aimed at corporate extortion and other ills that afflict the people. The fear that the power of the courts may be curtailed in their attempt to usurp legislative powers and paralyze labor in any dispute with capital (with the labor side absent and unheard) appears to be next his heart, or on his nerves.

After the expression of a superficial and erroneous view as to what should, and what should not, constitute property, he says:

So you see Mr. Gompers' proposition lacks justice at the foundation. See what the effect would be. It would make a favored class of wrongdoers among the workingmen.

So that Labor's position on the subject of the injunction abuse may be clearly understood, we set forth some of the fundamental principles of equity upon which Labor bases its claims.

The writ of injunction was intended to be exercised for the protection of property rights only.

He who would seek its aid must come into court with clean hands.

There must be no other adequate remedy at law.

It must never be used to curtail personal rights.

It must not be used ever in an effort to punish crime.

It must not be used as a means to set aside trial by jury.

We protest against the discrimination of the courts against the laboring men of our country which deprives them of their constitutional guarantee of equality before the law.

The injunctions which the courts issue against Labor are supposed by them to be good enough law today, when there exists a dispute between workmen and their employers; but it is not good law, in fact, is not law at all, tomorrow or next day when no such dispute exists.

Injunctions as issued against workmen are never used or issued against any other citizen of our country.

It is an attempt to deprive citizens of our country, when these citizens are workmen, of the right of trial by jury.

It is an effort to fasten an offense on them when they are innocent of any wrongdoing.

It is an indirect assertion of a property right in men when these men are workmen engaged in a lawful effort to protect or advance their natural rights and interests. Injunctions as issued in trade disputes are to make outlaws of men when they are not even charged with doing things in violation of any law of state or nation.

Injunctions issued in labor disputes are not based on law, but are a species of judicial legislation—judicial usurpation in the interest of the money power against workmen, innocent of any unlawful or criminal act, the doing of the lawful acts rendering the workers guilty of contempt of court.

The writ of injunction is in itself a beneficent writ for the protection of property rights, but it never was intended and never should be applied to deprive men of their personal rights or the right of man's ownership of himself; the right of freedom of locomotion; freedom of assembly; freedom of association; the freedom of doing those things, which promote life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and which are not in violation of law.

Labor asks no immunity for any man who may be guilty of unlawful or criminal conduct. But we do insist that when a workman is charged with a crime he shall be tried by the same process of law as any other citizen. Any other method is repugnant to the constitution and the laws of the country. It is a shock to the conscience of our people; the spirit and genius of our republic. Against any other view we protest; with anything less we shall not be content.

The injunctions against which we protest are flagrantly, and without warrant of law, issued almost daily in some section of our country.

President Samuel Gompers said in his Labor Day speech at the Jamestown Exposition:

"An injunction is now being sought from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against myself and my colleagues of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. It seeks to enjoin us from doing perfectly lawful acts; to deprive us of our lawful and constitutional rights.

"So far as I am concerned, let me say that never have I nor ever will I violate a law.

"I desire it to be clearly understood that when any court undertakes, without warrant of law, by the injunction process, to deprive me of my personal rights and my personal liberty guaranteed by the constitution, I shall have no hesitancy in asserting and exercising those rights.

"And it may not be amiss to sound a word of warning and advice to such of the rampant, vindictive, greedy employers, who seek to rob the working people of our country of their lawful and constitutional rights by the unwarranted injunction process. The workmen of the United States are citizens, are men. They are intelligent and stand erect, looking their fellow-citizens squarely in the face, asking no immunity or favors, but asserting their equal rights with all other men. They can and will maintain their equality before the law, all the contesting money power to contrary notwithstanding. The full power of labor has never yet been exercised in defense of its rights. It is not wise to compel its exercise."

Secretary Taft seems to be bidding for the support of Van Cleave's manufacturers' association, and would at the same time convey the impression that he is awfully sensitive on the subject of special privileges.

It has been shown time and again that what Labor asks by the pending anti-injunction bill is simply a restoration of that equality of treatment by the courts with other interests which was enjoyed prior to the establishment of recent precedents—in the establishments of which, by the way, Judge Taft himself took a leading part. If the mere right to do business, which is no more than the right to pursue a calling or vocation, is property to be protected by injunction, then, in order to preserve the equality for which he is so solicitous, the courts should aid the wage-earner to hold his job and protect him by injunction against discharge, even for cause. But that is a proposition the absurdity of which every workingman sees at a glance.

Secretary Taft's contention with reference to what he terms the "boycott," would, if carried to its logical result, lead to the dispersion and forcible breaking up, by court orders, of every assemblage of workingmen, however innocent or lawful their purpose, and to the nullification of all their agreements.

The fact of the matter is that Secretary Taft as a presidential aspirant is "afeced" he may have ruffled a feather here and there in the plume of capitalist power. His parting words are to console corporate influence and the money power for any uneasiness as to his position. He substantially assures them that if they will but give him their support, he will hand over to the tender mercies of the worst elements of the capitalists' class the workmen of the United States, bound hand and foot, shackled by injunctions for which he will stand.

**FEDERAL
INJUNCTIONS
JOLTED—
LABOR'S
CONTENTION
JUSTIFIED.**

Organized labor is aware how unwilling, reluctant, and unfair Congress and most of the legislatures have been in the treatment of the vital and fundamental question of government by injunction, which involves the denial to strikers, pickets, sympathizers, and others the right of trial by jury, and the possibility of punishment for contempt at the whim of the court for actions perfectly legitimate—actions no jury would ever declare criminal or unlawful.

During many years the American Federation of Labor and central and local organizations of labor fought hard for the limitation of the use of the injunction and the vindication of law and justice. For this we and they have been denounced by politicians and newspapers of a certain class as enemies of the courts, disturbers of the peace, seekers of special privileges, and what not. We have been told that the judges, state and federal, have done nothing by their injunctions, contempt cases, and arbitrary sentences to which a law-abiding American should take exception; that Labor has been treated as all other classes are treated, and that everything is for the best in this best of all possible injunction-governed worlds.

Some of the highest public officials have admitted that the injunction process has been abused in labor cases, but they would not recommend any remedial legislation save as regards notice and a hearing on application for restraining writs in "non-emergency" cases. We have not thanked them for such small and doubtful favors, especially since, in truth, their proposals would legalize and sanction the abuse of injunction rule and make our last state worse than our first.

Recently another chapter has been added to the literature of the injunction question. It is a very instructive and interesting chapter. Labor should take it to heart and profit by it.

We refer to the recent so-called State Federal war over the rate reduction laws and the terms of settlement that have been negotiated in some of the states—notably North Carolina, Alabama and Virginia. There are plutocratic editors who say that the United States has ignominiously surrendered; that the President has missed a great opportunity to emulate Jackson; that the South is again threatening secession and preaching sedi-

tion and nullification, and that the southern governors have acted wildly and "madly." Plenty of abuse has been heaped upon the head of Governor Glenn and not a little upon that of Governor Comer. But they laugh best who laugh last, and they have won and have the laugh over the rash defenders of nullification by injunction.

Our readers know the essential points in the controversy. At any rate, this is not the proper place for a review of the merits of the several controversies, or for the expression of definite opinions concerning the propriety of the course of the Southern executives. But the fact that compromises have been forced on injunction-mad judges, usurpers who claim the power to suspend state statutes without even ruling on their constitutionality, to restrain state railroad commissions from completing legal functions and duties, or from publishing orders or announcing decisions reached after patient inquiries, to treat state legislatures and state courts with contempt and grant injunctions on *ex parte* testimony of the windiest and most worthless character, to declare penal sections of state laws unreasonable, without regard to the purposes of the laws themselves, just because these sections have "teeth" and are really effectual—this fact, we say, is cheering, inspiring and significant.

The federal courts have long needed such a lesson. They have been encroaching, meddling, adding to their powers, acting in arrogant, high-handed ways and assuming to be the whole government. They have not only been enlarging their jurisdiction but changing the character of the weapons intrusted to them.

Public sentiment in the South would not tolerate such usurpation and invasion, and the judges of the Pritchard type have had to capitulate, with their corporate clients and owners. They have been reminded of the fact that at times the people make the laws for the courts, and that this country is not yet an oligarchy of plutocrats and their judicial servants.

Injunctions in labor cases are even less defensible than those which provoked the indignation of the South and resulted in the successful protest against judicial invasion and tyranny.

An equally powerful sentiment, an organized opposition, a vigorous and sustained protest on the part of all the organized workers and their justice-loving friends can not fail to produce a like result in the sphere that directly concerns labor. The injunction abuse must go, and labor must recover its constitutional rights.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

So labor must not use its patronage as it will—that is, if Van Cleave of Buck's Stove and Range Company fame has his way. But what vested right has that company in the patronage of labor or of labor's friends? It is their own to withhold or bestow as their interest or fancy may direct.

They have a lawful right to do as they wish, all the Van Cleave, all the injunctions, all the fool or vicious opponents to the contrary notwithstanding.

Wonder whether Van Cleave will try for an injunction compelling

union men and their friends to buy the Buck's Stove and Range Company's unfair product?

Until a law is passed making it compulsory upon labor men to buy Van Cleave's stoves we need not buy them, we won't buy them, and we will persuade other fair-minded, sympathetic friends to co-operate with us and leave the blamed things alone.

Go to — with your injunctions.

When the most sordid and vicious in the capitalist class combine to crush the hopes and aspirations of the toiling, wealth-producing masses, it behooves all the workers to organize, unite, and federate for the common good.

The Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis (of which Mr. Van Cleave is president), will continue to be regarded and treated as unfair until it comes to an honorable agreement with organized labor. And this, too, whether or not it appears on the "We Don't Patronize" list.

From all parts of the continent come the encouraging reports that Labor Day, 1907, was celebrated by demonstrations, parades, addresses, and social gatherings, participated in by greater numbers and with more inspiring enthusiasm than at any time in the history of labor. The toilers of America are not going to surrender the day of all the days in the year peculiarly their own; consecrated to their cause, their hopes, and aspirations. Long live Labor Day, with its distinctive characteristics and demonstrations of power, grit, and determination to struggle for right, justice, and humanity.

It is not yet fully understood how much good the labor movement has already accomplished in the life of mankind, nor how much it is its mission to achieve.

The Norfolk convention of the American Federation of Labor promises to be one of the most interesting gatherings in the history of labor here or elsewhere. Questions of the greatest moment to the toilers of our country must be discussed and decided. The ways and means must be found for the organization of the yet unorganized. The spirit of unity, fraternity, and solidarity must be more strongly fostered, and the hosts of labor inspired by the guiding star of hope for liberty, justice, and humanity.

In view of the combined attacks of the worst elements of the capitalist class, reinforced by sycophantic judges, and supported by subservient politicians, it behooves the wealth producers to organize more thoroughly than ever, and the organized toilers to be more alert, earnest, and determined to stand for the right and for justice, not only for themselves, but for all.

Van Cleave—Post—Parry and their outfits, called the National Association or "Citizens' Alliance" or known by any other name, however euphonious—when did they ever utter an ennobling thought or do an act in the interest of humanity? All their talk of the liberty of their workmen is the hypocrisy of the sordid employer who wants his labor cheap; the "master" who aims at the enslavement of labor.

The people of British Columbia are up in arms against the awful influx of Asiatic laborers. In Vancouver a few days ago the feeling ran so high as to literally drive the Asiatics out of the city. The ponderous London *Times* foolishly attributes that movement to "American labor agitators." That paper evidently under-estimates the intelligence of the working people of British Columbia and their determination to protect their rights and interests; to preserve their country and civilization against the terrors of Asiatic industrial invasion and moral inundation.

Our readers may well give their attention to the following law passed last December by the British Parliament, and then judge whether or not it is virtually the substance of the bill the passage of which the American Federation of Labor has sought at the hands of Congress:

"An act done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons shall, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, not be actionable unless the act, if done without any such agreement or combination, would be actionable."

2. (1) It shall be lawful for one or more persons, acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade union or of an individual employer or firm in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, to attend at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, if they so attend merely for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working.

4. (1) An action against a trade union, whether of workmen or masters, or against any members or officials thereof on behalf of themselves and all other members of the trade union in respect of any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the trade union, shall not be entertained by any court.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of the trustees of a trade union to be sued in the events provided for by the Trades Union Acts, 1871, section nine, except in respect of any tortious act committed by or on behalf of the union in contemplation or in furtherance of a trade dispute.

(3) In this act and in the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, the expression "trade dispute" means any dispute between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of the employment, or with the conditions of labor, of any person, and the expression "workmen" means all persons employed in trade or industry, whether or not in the employment of the employer with whom a trade dispute arises; and, in section three of the last-mentioned act, the words "between employers and workmen" shall be repealed.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING.

FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC

In this department is presented a comprehensive review of industrial conditions throughout the country.

This includes:

A statement by American Federation of Labor general and local organizers of labor conditions in their vicinity.

Increases in wages, reduction of hours, or improved conditions gained without strikes.

Work done for union labels.

Unions organized during the last month.

City ordinances or state laws passed favorable to labor.

Strikes or lockouts; causes, results.

A report of this sort is rather a formidable task when it is remembered that nearly 1,000 of the organizers are volunteers, doing the organizing work and writing their reports after the day's toil is finished in factory, mill, or mine.

The matter herewith presented is valuable to all who take an intelligent interest in the industrial development of the country. It is accurate, varied, and comprehensive. The information comes from those familiar with the conditions of which they write.

These organizers are themselves wage-workers. They participate in the struggles of the people for better conditions, help to win the victories, aid in securing legislation—in short, do the thousand and one things that go to round out the practical labor movement.

Through an exchange of views in this department the wage-workers in various sections of the country and the manifold branches of trade are kept in close touch with each other.

Taken in connection with the reports from secretaries of international unions, this department gives a luminous vision of industrial advancement throughout the country.

FROM INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS.

Bill Posters.

Wm. J. Murray.—Trade conditions steadily improving and we are in good shape. A number of our members were on strike for six weeks on account of the Cincinnati Bill Posting Company refusing to sign the agreement and introducing the piece-work system. Our executive board appropriated money for their support and conditions look favorable for the adjustment of the trouble.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

J. J. McNamara.—Trade fair and conditions steadily improving. We are fighting the open shop policy with great energy and the strike against the open shop continues as vigorously as ever in a number of cities. New unions have recently been formed in Butte, Mont., and Montreal, Can. Our membership is increasing.

Brushmakers.

J. M. McElroy.—We are trying to create a big demand for our label and are organizing our trade in good shape. Business has been dull, but is improving.

Car Workers.

G. W. Gibson.—Trade conditions good and our organization is steadily growing. We have recently formed new unions in Washington, Ind.; Sala-

manca, N. Y.; Nelsonville, Ohio, and Carbondale, Pa. New York, New Haven, and Hartford car workers secured about seven per cent increase and improved conditions.

Cement Workers.

Henry Ullner.—Work in our trade has been plentiful throughout the entire country. We recently chartered new locals in Syracuse, N. Y.; Waterloo, Iowa; Cementon, Pa.; Columbus, Ohio, and Ogden, Utah. A number of localities are desirous of organizing unions of our trade and we receive many inquiries as to organization. Since our last convention we have admitted 34 new local unions. Our convention was held in September at Nashville, Tenn. Prospects are bright for our trade.

Chainmakers.

Curtin C. Miller.—Our trade in good shape and conditions are steadily improving. We have established an official journal and will publish news of interest for the benefit of our craft. We will also endeavor to make our journal educational in regard to the general labor movement.

Elevator Constructors.

Wm. Young.—Trade conditions are steadily improving through our organized efforts. Our locals in St. Louis, Boston, Pittsburg, San Francisco,

Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Milwaukee have recently obtained increases in wages. We have had two strikes both of which were settled satisfactorily.

Glove Workers.

Agnes Nestor.—Our local unions in Chicago are presenting new agreements and prices to three manufacturers with whom agreements soon expire. At our recent convention we considered plans for advertising our label and extending the organization. We have had a strike in Chicago, for adjustment of prices and recognition of union.

Knife Grinders (Table.)

John F. Gleason.—Trade good. Wages and hours about the same as last report.

Lathers.

Ralph V. Brandt.—Our membership is steadily increasing. We have formed new unions in Hamilton, Can.; Waterbury, Conn.; Danville, Ill.; Pensacola, Fla.; Sheridan, Wyo.; Sapulpa, Ind. T.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Holland, Mich.; Charleston, West Va.; Regina, Can.; and Watertown, N. Y. Trade good. Employment has been steady all summer.

Machine Printers and Color Mixers.

Chas. McCrory.—Trade conditions excellent. All members are steadily employed and the trade is in fine shape. One firm which for a long time has been on our unfair list has agreed to accept union conditions.

Paving Cutters.

John Sheret, Secretary pro tem.—Trade generally fair for this time of the year. We try to have firms sign agreements with us in the spring to continue for one year, so there is little chance of trouble at this season. No strike or lockouts to report. New unions have recently been formed in Brownsburg, Quebec, and Victorville, Cal.

Plumbers and Steamfitters.

Thos. M. Dolley.—Our membership is steadily increasing. We have now about eighteen thousand members in our organization. New unions have been chartered in Cheyenne, Wyo., and Petersburg, Va. We expended \$500 in death benefits last month.

Post Office Clerks.

Geo. F. Pfeiffer.—Our organization holding its own. Our latest union was formed at Grand Island, Nebr. No strikes to report at this writing. We are endeavoring to interest our class of clerks all over the country in the work of organization.

Print Cutters.

Thos. I. Eastwood.—Present conditions are much better than last year. All members are steadily employed, although this is generally supposed

to be the slack season of the year. No troubles to report.

Slate Workers.

Thos. H. Palmer.—Trade conditions normal. No changes in wages to report since last month. We expect soon to organize the slate workers of Maine and the soapstone workers of Virginia. Our members in Fair Haven, Vt., are out for the nine hour day and without reduction in wages.

Slate and Tile Roofers

Wm. Clark.—Employment steady and trade normal. New local was formed at Rutland, Vt. Our membership is increasing.

Stove Mounters.

J. H. Kaefer.—We are making a determined effort to secure the nine hour day and advance in wages. All indications show that we will succeed. Employment fairly steady.

Tailors.

John B. Lennon.—Nothing new to report at this date. No strikes or troubles of any kind. We recently chartered new union in Dayton, Ohio.

Textile Workers.

John Golden.—I am pleased to report that matters are going along well with the textile workers, especially the cotton workers, who, at one time, were the lowest paid of any in the textile industry; they are now receiving the highest wages ever paid since the war, and the highest ever paid during normal conditions. The weavers' union of Fall River (cotton) has just signed an agreement with the manufacturers for a standard length of cut of cloth—that is, 47½ yards. This has been a bone of contention for many years, but is now happily removed. In Massachusetts we have secured the passage of a law, after 12 years' agitation, which will prevent the employment of women and minors in textile establishments between the hours of 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. it goes into effect in October. We have started some aggressive work among the silk workers of Pennsylvania, and have already organized eight locals, with a probability of more to follow. We have issued over 60 charters since our last convention in October, 1906, and will no doubt show several thousand of an increase in membership when the per capita tax begins to come in. We are also doing effective organizing among the woolen workers.

Travelers' Leather Goods Workers.

Chas. J. Gille.—Wages have been slightly improved in the northwest section of the country. One of our eastern locals is demanding increased wages and expect to secure same without strike. We are organizing new unions and building up others. The Japanese are trying to invade our craft in the western states. We formed new local in Oakland, Cal.

FROM DISTRICT, STATE, AND LOCAL ORGANIZERS.

ALABAMA.

Powderly.—W. H. Downey:

Organized labor is making steady progress and in a short time conditions here will be second to none in the country. It was not until recent years that organization in the south was given required attention. Employment is steady and plentiful. Union men have the eight hour day while the unorganized still work 10 hours. In every other respect union men have advantage over the unorganized trades. A union of colored workers has been organized. Have two other new unions under way. There is a good demand for the union labels.

ARKANSAS.

Midland.—Charles J. Action:

Organized labor making steady progress. Unorganized workers in poor shape. Employment has been steady during the summer. A county federation of labor was organized during the month. Work for the union labels is progressing.

CALIFORNIA.

Chico.—F. L. Martenette:

Fully 90 per cent of the building trades are organized. Cigarmakers are organizing. Work is plentiful in this vicinity. All organized crafts making good progress.

Sacramento.—Henry G. Frey:

Organized labor in excellent condition with the exception of laundry workers, who are on strike at this writing. Employment is quite steady. Laborers are likely to organize in the near future. A strong committee is doing good work for the union labels.

San Diego.—R. B. Raymond:

All organized trades are in better shape at this time than ever before. The trades council is growing and harmony exists between the different organizations. Employment is plentiful in most trades. Union men are well paid in this city. Labor Day was observed in fitting manner; several able speakers addressed the union men and public. Electrical workers have organized. A new organization committee has been appointed and we expect good work in the future.

Stockton.—L. D. Biddle:

I have been working for the California State Federation of Labor for a month recently and visited the following towns: Bakersfield, Fresno, and Stockton. All are doing fairly well. During the month I organized as follows: Garment workers at Hawthorn, sheep shearers and women's union label league at Bakersfield. Have under way bartenders, retail clerks, and cooks, and waiters' unions at Stockton. During the month I addressed 32 meetings.

COLORADO.

Colorado Springs.—R. C. Wright:

A builders' structural alliance has been formed here and we hope to receive great benefit from it. A new federated trades council also has been formed. All unions are in good shape and harmony prevails. Employment has been plentiful and we

look forward to continued prosperity. During the past year wages have advanced 25 per cent. We do all we can to advertise the union labels.

CONNECTICUT.

New Haven.—John Keyes:

Members of trade organizations secure much better conditions than previous to organization. There is good demand for union men. Employment was never more plentiful. No strikes or troubles to report; employers and employees working in harmony. An ordinance requiring trial by jury in civil cases was recently passed by council. Our trades council held its annual celebration of Labor Day at Saving Rock.

FLORIDA.

Miami.—W. G. Coates:

All skilled mechanics are organized. The unorganized workers are paid from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day and do not feel the need of organization. Employment rather slack just now.

GEORGIA.

Augusta.—B. T. McIntyre:

All trades steadily employed and industrial conditions satisfactory. Several cotton mills are running on the 10 hour system, which was secured without strike. A 10 hour law was passed by state legislature to take effect January, 1908. Molders have organized. There is good demand for the union labels.

ILLINOIS.

Aurora.—E. R. Davis:

All building trades have the eight hour day and union shop. Wages in the building trades are very good—none better in the country. Nearly all workmen are steadily employed. Structural trades alliance supports every trade and stands ready at all times to aid the workers, regardless of trade or craft. Strikes are almost unknown here. We have secured our advances by peaceful methods, and we have not been compelled to strike. The employees of a number of shops and factories need education on economics and better organization. Good work is done for the union labels.

Benton.—C. E. McCollom:

After several days strike we secured \$2 and nine hour day from sewer contractors who held out for \$1.80 for nine hours. Practically none but the union men of this vicinity have had steady employment. Have clerks' union under way. All unions labels are pushed to the front.

Cartersville.—James Kelly:

This section needs thorough organization and with cooler weather we hope for good work in organization. Employment has not been steady during the summer. The miners are working to push the union labels.

Carrier Mills.—E. T. Davis:

Union men stand better chance for steady employment, and conditions in general are improving. Employment steady. No recent changes in hours or wages.

Champaign.—Walter E. Price:

Conditions in this vicinity would be vast improved by the formation of a central body in this city, and we are hopeful of organizing one. Work at this writing is slack. Retail clerks are forming union. All union labels are demanded.

Danville.—Clifford Reed:

Workers in this city enjoy steady employment. Condition of organized labor improving steadily. Unorganized unskilled laborers work 10 hours for \$1.75 a day. Trades and labor council and cigar-makers are engaged in active campaign for the union labels. Plumbers, teamsters, and horse-shoers are about to form unions.

De Pue.—D. J. Farley:

Recently organized carpenters of Lacon, Marshall County, and in the adjoining county the painters, teamsters, and federal union are getting in line to organize. The wool and cotton mill workers will affiliate with the textile workers' union of the same city. Have organized the trades and labor council at Toluca; also the employees of tent and awning factory. This firm guarantees to use the product of six skilled trades in the make-up of their goods and further promise that the union labels be placed on the various materials of each trade's production, which means the use of six union labels on six parts of the article manufactured by this firm. This is surely boosting the union labels. Still another new union is one composed of the towel and tablecloth makers organized by J. H. Durham, an old-time trade unionist of Toluca. Union hotel and restaurant employes, barbers, and bathhouse employes will be pleased that they are able to supply their patrons with sanitary towels and table linen bearing the union labels on American home-made fabric. This union will be composed of women wage-earners and should have the support and encouragement through the patronage of all desiring such goods. Several unions are under way at Magnolia, one of which is a sawmill workers' and another a handlemakers' union which will advertise the union stamp on handles in various shapes and sizes. Neck yokes and spreaders, single trees, and double trees of union make are also to be had. Boost the union labels by purchasing from the merchant and manufacturers who adopt the union labels for their products.

Glen Carbon.—James D. Conway:

All organized trades with the exception of clerks are in good shape. Expect to have the clerks more thoroughly organized very soon. Brass workers of Edwardsville struck for 10 per cent increase and are now back at work pending a promised settlement with employers. All organized trades are working eight hour day and enjoy better wages than the unorganized. Miners have been working half time, but other trades find work plentiful. Trades council is pushing the work for the union labels.

Harrisburg.—Chas. A. Sullivan:

Organized labor making good progress and union membership is steadily increasing. Conditions and wages of union men are gradually increasing and in some lines the unorganized workers share these benefits through the unions. Nearly all classes of labor are well employed. Mine workers of Saline

County have enjoyed steady employment all summer and work is likely to continue steady. Active agitation is carried on for the union labels.

Marissa.—Arch C. Douglas:

Mechanics and unskilled labor in this vicinity are both well organized with the exception of the flour mill employes, who are indifferent to organization, because they export their products. Federal labor union members obtained increase of five cents an hour without strike. Carpenters secured eight hour day and 10 cents an hour increase. Federal union at Coulterville obtained 30 cents a day increase. The municipal government employs only union men on street work. Retail clerks are organizing.

Mascoutah.—Jerry L. Spigal:

Work is steady in all trades with the exception of miners who have been employed one-fourth of the time only. Carpenters and bricklayers secured increased wages without strike. Industrial conditions fair in this locality. Millers are organizing. There is increased demand for the union labels.

Monmouth.—E. K. Brasel:

Union men have increased wages in this vicinity without strike. Organized conditions are far superior to the unorganized. All local unions are making steady increase in membership.

Mt. Olive.—F. W. Dingersen:

Industrial conditions improving. No recent changes in wages or hours. All union men are urged to patronize the union labels when purchasing.

Pontiac.—Joseph Murphy:

Employment has been fairly plentiful in this vicinity. Organized men secure working conditions that are far superior to the unorganized. All union labels find good demand.

Tamaroa.—W. H. Johnston:

Union labor seems to have the advantage over the unorganized labor in the estimation of employers, as the non-unionists seem to be a failure wherever they are put to work. Employment is a little slack at this time.

Taylorville.—Jas. A. Holmes:

Organized labor has the preference by employers in every instance in this section. Even boys and girls discuss conditions in favor of unionism. Work is steady and plentiful. The patronage of the union labels is strongly advocated.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis.—John F. Gallivan:

Industrial conditions fair for organized men. Employment steady on railroads, but not so satisfactory in repair shops.

Logansport.—O. P. Smith and Mrs. Dora Smith:

Unions in this section are well satisfied with conditions and improvements secured. New unions are being formed and the old established ones are making steady gains in membership. The building trades have been especially active this summer. Last year we had but two building trade unions, and this year we have every building trade in line with the exception of one. Ice workers after one day's strike in one plant secured advanced wages and reduced their working hours. The large new opera house erected here will be built by union labor only. The fact that this is stipulated in the

specifications is causing the non-unionists to take notice. Carpenters and plumbers have organized recently. Have federal union and waitresses' union under way.

Madison.—Henry H. Humphrey:

Organized labor making good progress. The non-union workers are beginning to show interest in unionism. Good work is done for the union labels.

Mt. Vernon.—James K. Kreutzinger:

Conditions here about as usual. Carpenters secured advance of five cents an hour. We have a committee always at work for the union labels. Employment rather slack.

Vincennes.—John O. Loten:

Nearly all unionized crafts in good shape; others fair. Work has been fairly plentiful in all trades. Tailors have formed union recently. Cigarmakers, printers, and garmentworkers are pushing the work for the union labels.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Lehigh.—Pat O'Shea:

Under the pressure of hard conditions the unorganized workers are gradually seeking refuge in unionism. The outlook is bright for them through organization. Organized labor in good shape, securing at least one dollar more a day than the non unionists. The eight hour day is also enjoyed where the non-unionist has to work 10 hours. Both skilled and unskilled labor is preparing to organize thoroughly. Have three new unions under way.

So. McAlester.—D. S. O'Leary:

Good demand for organized laborers at eight hours a day, while the unorganized have to work nine and ten hours at lower wages. A federal union is being formed. There is a fair demand for the union labels. Employment steady except where delayed for lack of materials.

Tulsa.—C. E. Warren:

Stonecutters have organized a local. Plumbers secured raise from \$4.50 to \$5 per day without any trouble. All other crafts are steadily gaining in membership. We are anticipating a good run of work this fall. Employment fairly steady for organized men but very uncertain for the unorganized

IOWA.

Cedar Rapids.—A. J. Cronkhite:

Organized labor was never in better condition than at the present time. The unorganized are coming in line. Employment is steady and in some trades there are not enough men to supply the demand. However, this great demand is only temporary and we will soon be able to furnish all necessary men. Women's label league is doing good work for the union labels.

Council Bluffs.—Gus Lots:

All trades have been steadily employed. No strikes or troubles to report. There is a fair demand for the union labels.

Dubuque.—Simon Miller:

Employment has been steady in the building trades. Millmen have been on strike and hope to win. Organized labor has by far the best of conditions here. Women's label league is doing active work for the union label

Waterloo.—E. G. Pullen:

Industrial conditions good and employment steady. Electrical workers secured increase of 50 cents a day increase for linemen and 25 cents a day for telephone men. We expect to issue a union labor paper soon. Gasfitters and stationary firemen are about to form unions.

KANSAS.

Coffeyville.—G. Leslie Callard:

Work has been steady and plentiful for the past six months. We have had no strikes, but organized labor has secured improved conditions and increased wages without trouble. Organized crafts generally are working eight hour day at from \$2.40 up, while the unorganized receive from \$1.35 to \$2 a day of nine to ten hours. A state federation of labor was organized during the month. Tile and terra cotta workers, cooks and waiters, and tailors are about to form unions. Printers and their auxiliary are doing good work for the union labels.

KENTUCKY.

Central City.—J. D. Wood:

There is very little unorganized labor here, and industrial conditions are good. Steady employment in all trades. Printers recently organized and secured reduction of two hours per day and advanced wages \$2 to \$4 a week without strike. Nearly all unskilled labor is organized. Organized labor makes steady and substantial progress. The various unions urge the patronage of the union labels. Federal union is being formed.

Louisville.—Charles Peetz:

Cement workers recently organized. Capmakers, colored barbers, brickmakers, and coopers are about to form unions. Quarry workers increased wages 25 cents a day without strike.

Paducah.—Peter Smith:

Employment on the average has been steady throughout the summer. Barbers secured reduction of one hour a day and railroad clerks obtained advance of 10 per cent. Longshoremen secured slight advance in wages. Considerable public work is under consideration and union labor only will be employed. Teamsters, laundry workers, and iron molders are likely to organize unions.

LOUISIANA.

Shreveport.—Glen N. Mills:

The organized trades are securing increased wages. About seventy-five per cent of all skilled trades are organized. Employment is steady. There is demand for leather workers, machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, and all building craftsmen. Printing trades work eight hours a day, others work 10. Machinists, blacksmiths, and boilermakers secured increase to 37½ cents per hour without strike. Ladies' label league is doing good work for the union labels. Commercial telegraphers have formed union. Bartenders, laundry workers, and retail clerks are about to organize.

MAINE.

Vinalhaven.—Winslow Roberts:

All trades are organized and enjoy good conditions, but work at this time is not plentiful. We are looking for improvement in this line. Nearly all goods sold here are union made. We have had no strikes or industrial trouble of any sort recently.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Cambridge.—Harry W. Joel:

Nearly all trades have been steadily employed all summer. Horseshoers have organized and secured increased wages without strike. Carpenters are thoroughly organized. All union men secure higher wages, better conditions, and shorter hours than the unorganized. Since the formation of the central labor union there has been considerable increase in the demand for union labels. A state law regulates the working hours to 48 a week.

Chicopee.—J. F. Murphy:

Organized labor making steady progress. Improvements in wages have been secured without strike. Section men and textile workers have formed unions. A federal union is now being organized. We demand the union labels when purchasing. The workers are steadily joining the unions.

Dedham.—John R. Morgan:

Organized labor continues to prosper. Business good in all lines. Wages have increased over last years' scale in the building trades. Unorganized trades are still working nine to ten hours at low wages. Employment is steady here all the year around with the exception of two months. Have had no strikes; all improvements in conditions secured without trouble. Hair spinners have organized and increased wages 20 per cent and reduced their working hours by three per week. The union labels are being promoted by central labor union and others.

Fall River.—John Golden:

Condition of organized labor very good, especially among the textile workers. Unorganized workers are not so well off, although many of them have shared the increased wages secured through the effort of the union workers. Employment is steady. Cotton workers have signed agreements with the cotton manufacturers which gives the weavers a standard length cut of cloth, which means that every cotton weaver will be paid in the future for every yard over a 47½ cut, and averages an increase of five to six per cent in some cases. Four branches of the textile workers have organized recently. Hoisting engineers are about to form union.

Holyoke.—E. S. Alden:

Condition of organized labor shows considerable improvement. The unorganized also show up better under the unorganized activity. Employment is steady in all trades. Unskilled labor here was offered \$3.50 for eight hour day on special rush work. Bookbinders have been locked out for some time. An injunction secured by their employers prohibits almost everything but breathing.

Taunton.—D. O. MacGlashing:

Employment was never more plentiful than at this time. Wages are fully 25 per cent higher than they were a year ago. Organized labor far in the lead as regards conditions in this city. We are trying to get the plumbers and steamfitters in line. There is good demand for the union labels.

West Newton.—M. L. Chivers:

Employment is plentiful on the basis of eight hours a day. Wages are good; all union men secured their demands last spring. The non-unionists are working long hours for low pay.

MICHIGAN.

Ann Arbor.—J. V. Quirk:

Organized labor has experienced the most successful year of the past five. The unorganized workers, although still trailing behind, are accepting without a twinge of conscience any benefit which organized victories afford them. Employment generally is steady. Railway clerks have organized. We are always urging the patronage of the union labels.

Detroit.—Frank A. Johnson:

Improvements in hours and wages have been secured without much trouble this year. Employment is steady and industrial conditions good. We urge the patronage of the union labels.

Holland.—Olef J. Hansen:

Organized labor has made slight advance in wages in some trades. Carpenters, masons, and lathers have organized. Unorganized wage scale remains the same as a year ago. We have had no trouble in securing improved wages and conditions. Have one new union under way.

Ionia.—H. R. Elliott:

Public opinion is much in favor of trade unionism and the celebration on Labor Day attested the high esteem organized labor is held in this city. More goods bearing the union label is sold in this city than formerly. Employment is steady and conditions good.

Lansing.—David A. Boyd:

Painters have organized. Vice-president Ellis of the State Federation of Labor awakened considerable interest among the unorganized workers here on his visit recently. All labor organizations joined with Owosso and Jackson and Ann Arbor unions in celebration of Labor Day.

Wyandotte.—Harry La Beau:

All trades generally employed. Organized labor receives from 25 cents to \$1 a day, more than the unorganized. Committee working for the union labels.

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis.—E. G. Hall.

The Twin City mattressmakers have been organized, chartered under the Upholsterers' International Union, and they are progressing along nicely. Other unions that are under way are three, and will use every effort and time possible to complete them. Will say that the United Union Card and Label Council of Minneapolis is at this time doing splendid work for the labels and cards of all unions. In the work of agitation they are at present time compiling one of the most complete buyers' guides that has been issued and good results will be gained from it. Greater interest is shown in the movement here than at any time in the last four years. We report this from observations gained from attending the meetings; larger meetings everywhere, and we believe that this is encouraging. Many unions report increasing memberships.

MISSOURI.

Cape Girardeau.—Peter B. Lang:

Employment is steady in all trades. We have no strikes or troubles to report. Hodcarriers and building laborers have formed union.

Caruthersville.—S. L. Gentry:

Farmers are organizing throughout the south-western part of the state. At the present rate the country will be thoroughly organized in a few months. Employment is steady.

Kansas City.—John T. Smith:

Several unions have doubled their membership since spring. Organized labor making steady progress, and enjoying fair conditions. The corner-stone of the new labor temple has been laid in this city. Building laborers, patternmakers, and waitresses have formed unions. Union label league is working for the union labels.

Marceline.—Geo. R. McGregor:

Union men are working under much better conditions than the unorganized. Our city mayor and three of the aldermen are union men. Employment is fairly steady.

Sedalia.—E. T. Behrens:

Among the unorganized workers in this vicinity we find deplorable conditions; wages below the line of subsistence. In the new railroad shops the unskilled laborers receive 14 cents an hour and work nine hour day, while the living expenses have increased from 30 to 40 per cent. On account of the shifting of men employed it has been impossible to organize them. Employment is steady among the organized skilled crafts in railway service. A general effort is being made to increase the sale of union-labeled goods. Stage employees have organized recently.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Berlin.—P. J. Smyth:

Employment is plentiful in this section. A general increase of five per cent in wages has been secured in lumber mills and for laborers in paper mills. Millwrights have organized under the jurisdiction of carpenters. Cigarmakers are actively working for the union labels.

Keene.—D. U. Finn:

Organized industries are enjoying the best conditions that have ever been experienced in this section. Nearly all the unorganized crafts, however, are working at the old hours and wages. Trackmen secured substantial increase in wages without strike. Papermakers in the neighboring town of Bellows Falls obtained increase of 10 per cent in wages and are promised the eight hour shift in October. These concessions were secured after a strike of eight weeks. Horseshoers who recently organized have been granted the nine hour day.

NEW JERSEY.

Dover.—John J. McClimont:

Organized labor in this city doing well and wages of union men have reached a high-water mark. Employment in all organized trades is steady. Wages have improved without strike through arbitration. Foundry workers, inside freight handlers, and federal union are about to organize.

Elizabeth.—John Keyes:

It is gratifying to see the employers of this city in better accord with the labor unions. The union men are accorded more respect by them than the unorganized workers. Conditions as to hours and

wages are improving for organized crafts. Employment has been steady during the summer and wages satisfactory. Union county trades council is up and doing with wide-awake delegates as representatives. We have active label committee at work all the time. Will probably have a couple of new unions in line shortly.

Paterson.—James Matthews:

Industrial conditions good and employment steady for union men. Blacksmiths of this city won strike after being out three or four weeks. Men employed by city have secured increased wages and reduced their working hours. Silk weavers, blacksmiths, and druggists are about to organize. Bakers are carrying an active agitation on for the union labels.

NEW YORK.

Ballston Spa.—Geo. W. Miller:

Work continues steady. We have plenty of men to do the work here. There is no call for unorganized workers in this city. Organized labor in good shape, working the eight hour day. No strikes to report. The union labels are being adopted in the shops.

Binghamton.—Jeremiah Ryan:

Organized labor in good shape, and enjoying steady employment. Street railway employees through strike increased wages from \$1.60 to \$1.85 and \$2 a day. Hours are also reduced on several runs. Steamfitters and horseshoers have organized during the month. Cigarmakers and printers are pushing their labels to the front with great vigor. Other labels are slowly but surely coming to the front.

Newburgh.—John Rothery:

Organized labor in fine shape and enjoying fair employment. Improved conditions have been secured through arbitration after strike.

Plattsburg.—J. C. Malampy:

Industrial conditions very good and steadily improving. All the cabinet and lumber finishing mills in this section have been unionized with the exception of one, which will be unionized through agreement between the owner and the committee of the trades assembly. Work is steady and plentiful in all branches. Machinists secured nine hour day in one shop without strike. All new work in the building trades line is strictly union. We are constantly agitating for the union labels.

Ticonderoga.—Forest Munger:

Present conditions for organized laborers are better than at any time previous. Very little unorganized labor in this vicinity. Increased wages have been secured without strike. Work is plentiful and steady. Two new unions are likely to be organized. The union label question is always agitated.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Raleigh.—John T. Miller.

The sentiment toward organization among the unorganized men in this city is very encouraging. Organized labor in good shape and employment steady. No strikes or troubles to report. The union labels are pushed. Have several new unions under way.

OHIO.

Ashtabula.—Jas. P. Alicoate:

All unions in this city are making steady gain in membership. Employment has been steady. Working conditions of organized trades are carried out by both sides in accordance with agreement made last spring. All organized trades working in harmony. Have several new unions under way.

Crooksville.—S. R. Frazee:

Organized labor steadily forging ahead and gaining better working conditions for its members. Employment has been plentiful. We always urge patronage of the union labels. Have three new unions under way.

East Liverpool.—William Cope:

All trades have been fairly well employed. Organized labor in good shape. A new agreement has been signed between the potters' union and the manufacturing potters. There is good demand for the union labels. A vigorous agitation is carried on for new organizations.

E. Palestine.—Geo. H. Allcorn:

Industrial conditions good and there is a demand for day laborers. Condition of organized labor constantly improving. A standing committee is keeping up vigilant lookout for the union labels.

Fostoria.—Chas. E. Scharf:

All trades have enjoyed steady employment and good conditions during the summer. Labor Day celebration was participated in by unions of Fostoria, Tiffin, and Findlay. A good demand for the union labels has been created by agitation. Car inspectors are about to organize.

Freemont.—H. A. Smith:

Trade conditions fair in this city. Employment is plentiful. Ladies' garment workers have increased wages and recognition of union. We always work for the union labels.

Newark.—John A. Donohue:

Union men have secured shorter hours and increased wages without strike. Organized labor in prosperous condition and there is greater demand for union men than formerly. Employment steady at this writing. Railroad blacksmiths, boilermakers, and shipbuilders, and sand cutters have formed unions. Horseshoers are likely to organize.

Norwalk.—Frank J. Marx:

All organized trades in fair shape. Cigarmakers, printers, pressmen, bookbinders, and stone cutters work eight hour day. The unorganized workers are in deplorable condition. Blacksmiths and pressmen have organized recently. Have one new union under way.

Tiffin.—S. D. Burford:

Organized labor making steady gain in membership. New members are taking active interest in the affairs of organized labor and we look for continued prosperity. Employment steady in all trades with the exception of potters who had a two weeks' holiday. Union label goods find ready sale in this city.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma City.—John Von Elm:

Nearly every trade in this section is organized and gaining improved conditions. Work is steady and in some lines there is not enough men to

supply the demand. Meat cutters and butcher workers and women's label league have organized during the month. Have four other unions under way.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allentown.—Chas. M. Rehrig:

Industrial conditions are steadily improving through the organization of the workers. The unorganized crafts are in bad shape. Employment continues steady. Printers are especially active in the work of booming the union labels. Cement mill employes have formed union.

Berwick.—H. W. Cope:

Organized labor winning its way, gaining supporters everywhere. Conditions are very encouraging and the unorganized are beginning to realize their only hope is in organization. After three days' strike the moulders obtained some concessions. Building trades are still on strike for the open shop but have won over one of the largest contractors in the city. We are starting a label campaign and expect good results. Have one new union under way.

Easton.—J. H. Wesley:

Very few men are employed in this section unless they hold cards in some union. The unorganized workers are more easily convinced of the advantage of trade organization as they see its beneficent results every day. Employment is steady. No strikes have occurred. Every advantage gained has been secured through conference. Cement workers are becoming alive to the necessity of organization. There is general demand for the union labels. Stationary firemen and engineers, musicians, and silk mill workers are about to form unions.

Galeton.—C. J. Latterman:

Employment has been steady this summer. Industrial conditions good, and since the organization of most trades in this city the condition of unorganized workers has also been improved. Improvements in wages and hours have in some instances been secured through strike, while in others this was not necessary. The workers are making general demand for the union labels.

Lebanon.—John Milton Keller:

Union men are in more prosperous condition at this time than ever before, and this is due to their own efforts. No strikes have occurred recently. Plumbers and musicians are organizing. We are urging all dealers to handle union made goods.

Pittsburg.—H. J. Carey:

Organized labor prospering and making steady progress, but the non-unionists are working longer hours for less wages than the union men. Work is steady and plentiful. Car workers of Conway, have organized. Have another union under way. Good work is being done for the union labels.

Uniontown.—J. D. Kerfoot:

All trades have been steadily employed all summer. Printers have secured increase from \$12.50 to \$16 and \$21 a week, without strike. Retail clerks have formed union and have the plasterers under way.

Washington.—William C. Black:

Union men are decidedly in the majority in this city. There are few unorganized workers here. We have secured improvements without strike.

Five locals of the united mine workers have now affiliated with the central trades and labor council. A union label league has been organized. The borough council orders the union label on all printed ordinances.

Williamsport.—S. Herman Alter:

Molders, carpenters, painters, and plumbers are on strike and gradually gaining, with bright outlook for complete victory, which means shorter hours and better wages. Printers are putting up a new scale. The doctors' union has increased scale of prices from 75 to 100 per cent and this causes some discussion among the unorganized patients who, owing to poor wage conditions, are not able to meet such demands. This may mean their conversion to trade unionism. The union labels are demanded, particularly among the printers. Hod-carriers are preparing to affiliate with the international union.

RHODE ISLAND.

Pawtucket.—Joseph Brickell and Henry Frasier:

Union men are steadily employed at wages 30 per cent higher than those secured by non-union men. Building trades are well organized. Textile workers are more thoroughly organized and have recently secured increase of 10 per cent. Textile workers are forming a district council. Union men are treated with much more consideration and receive better wages and shorter hours than the unorganized workers. There is large demand for union label goods. Card-room helpers in cotton mills have organized. Nearly all unions are increasing membership. Cigarmakers particularly are making gratifying gains in membership and have now the largest membership ever. Employment is steady and conditions of organized crafts satisfactory. There is good demand for the union labels.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston.—John L. Kiley:

Employment has been plentiful, but wages are not what they should be. We do all we can to increase the demand of the union labels.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Brookings.—D. A. Condlin:

All organized crafts well employed. Wages fair and conditions satisfactory. Have organized one new union during the month.

TENNESSEE.

Memphis.—C. W. Merker:

Conditions are good and employment steady for union men. No changes recently in conditions and hours. Have formed one new union during the month.

TEXAS.

Abilene.—W. T. Scarborough:

All union men at work under fair conditions. Laundry workers are likely to organize. All union men demand the union labels.

Beaumont.—Oscar Askerman:

Some crafts are thoroughly unionized, others only partly. All strikes with the exception of bakers who are now out, have been successful in securing for the union men their demands. Firemen, teamsters, clerks, and butchers are likely to organize.

Bridgeport.—J. C. Phillips:

Nearly all trades have secured satisfactory agreements. Farmers are pretty well organized and in prosperous condition. All branches of labor steadily employed. The union labels and their patronage are discussed at union meetings.

Corpus Christi.—B. P. Moore:

Nearly all trades are steadily employed. Organized labor in good shape. Wages range from \$2 25 to \$4 a day. We have had no strikes. A federal union was organized recently and barbers are about to organize.

Fort Worth.—C. W. Woodman:

Employment is steady for union men. Organized labor gets the preference with employers in this city. Typographical unions at Mineral Well, Corpus Christi, and Gainesville, also stationary engineers at Fort Worth have been organized during the month.

Port Arthur.—J. G. Noyes:

All crafts are well employed. Minimum wage of unskilled laborers is \$2.50 a day. Carpenters have increased wages \$1 a day without strike. Organized labor in general in good shape. The few unorganized workers still left now share some of the benefits of organization without contributing toward it. Icemen who were locked out about two months have now started up business for themselves and are succeeding. Musicians have organized. Blacksmiths and stationary firemen are about to form unions.

Thurber.—M. D. Lasater:

Condition of organized laborers good in this city. Work is steady. The Labor Day celebration here was a great success. We demand and get all articles union made.

Waco.—John R. Spencer:

Work is plentiful for all industries. Condition of organized trades satisfactory. Union men constantly secure better wages and shorter hours. Labor Day was fittingly celebrated by the labor organizations of this city. Horseshoers, painters, and sheet metal workers have organized recently. There is general revival of interest in trade union circles and we look for increase of membership among the organizations.

VERMONT.

Newport.—H. P. Sweet:

Wood workers of Barton Landing expect to secure nine hour day without strike. The unions of this city are slowly but surely coming to the front. Stonemasons, painters, wood workers, and teamsters are organizing. The weekly pay law has gone into effect and seems to be appreciated by merchants as well as the workers. In some trades help is scarce and wages high. Farmers paid from \$2.50 to \$3 a day for haying. Several mills have increased wages and granted eight hour day on Saturday.

VIRGINIA.

Newport News.—J. J. O'Donnell:

Employment is generally steady here and in some industries there is scarcity of help which has increased wage rate. Wages of organized workers are at least 30 per cent higher than for the unorganized. An active campaign is on for the union labels; also to secure favorable labor legislation in the state. Ladies' label league is doing good work for the union labels.

Richmond.—James Brown:
Organized trades doing well, but the unorganized workers are still working long hours with small pay. The union labels are well patronized.

WASHINGTON.

Hoquiam.—H. A. Livermore:
All crafts excepting the clerks and mill workers are well organized and in prosperous condition. Shorter hours and better wages have been secured. Employment is steady. The Asiatic labor question is being considered in this section. Although there are few Asiatics here, there are a number of Hindoos.

WISCONSIN.

Ashland.—Frank Gauthier:
Nearly all trades have been steadily employed. Organized labor fares much better than the unorganized. Blast furnace workers secured five per cent raise in wages without strike. Good work is done for the union labels. Electrical workers have formed union.

Fon du Lac.—Wm. Graessle:
All unions in good condition, and their members steadily employed. Union labor generally secures higher wages and work shorter hours than the non-unionists. Cigarmakers and printers are particularly active in the work for the union labels.

Kenosha.—Wm. N. South:
Work is plentiful and wages are satisfactory for union men. Electrical workers and telegraph operators have formed unions. We had a fine Labor Day parade and picnic.

Manitowoc.—G. H. Thompson:
Interest is increasing in the labor movement in this city. Better progress now than has been noted in years. Employment is steady. Molders' union succeeded in getting their men out of an unfair shop and into their union. After joining the union, the men secured increased wages without strike. The non-union cabinet workers went on strike and lost because they were not organized. Union cabinet workers are now getting from \$3 to \$3.75 a day, non-unionists from \$2 to \$2.50.

Racine.—R. M. Walsh:
Employment steady. Cigarmakers secured increase of \$1 per thousand without strike, excepting one shop employing six men who were out one week. The union laundries signed new wage scale, which calls for increased wages. Wages are steadily increasing in the union stamp shoe factories. Splendid agitation is carried on by individual union members in order to push the union labels to the front.

Superior.—J. J. Macosky:
Industrial conditions good. Coal handlers, ore handlers, and elevator employes have organized. Gasfitters are likely to organize.

DOMINION NOTES.

Moosejaw.—Ed. Stephenson:
Unions continue to gain members and improve their working conditions. Last year Regina had one union of twenty members; at present the city has twelve unions with over 400 hundred members. Excursions of harvesters from Eastern Canada have begun and it is estimated that 21,000 men are required from other parts. Crop prospects do not promise to sustain the remarkable western development, a depression of general effect is already in evidence and will increase. Transportation men are fully employed, but the building trades have not been rushed. Work slack among the unskilled trades. Imported harvesters have a tendency to seek work in towns, and this prejudices poorly organized or unskilled occupations. It has been discovered that Orientals are becoming numerous in the prairie provinces and entering new occupations. A strong feeling is awakened against them. Dominion cabinet ministers have expressed their displeasure at the unusual immigration of Japs, but urge the government's inability to restrict it on account of the treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Japan, to which Canada is a party. Paragraph 1, Article 1, of this treaty says: "The subjects of each of the two high contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the Dominions and possessions of the other contracting party and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property." A subsidiary agreement is alleged by which Japan agreed to limit the immigration to Canada to 460

odd Japs annually. Thousands have come within a few months and more are embarked.

Sheet metal workers of Regina have organized. Much work in the way of organization could be accomplished with more definite plan of organization. Union labeled hats, cigars, tobacco, and shoes find good demand here. Several spurious labels of seceded bodies have been brought to the attention of trades unionists. Consideration of a "fair wage clause" is pending at the next assembly session. The provincial government incorporates a clause guaranteeing average locality wages and hours to workmen in all public building contracts.

PORTO RICO.

San Juan.—Santiago Iglesias:
Organized labor making steady progress on the island. The unorganized workers are becoming sufficiently educated to realize the benefits of trade organization, and are joining the unions with view to securing better working conditions. Employment has been steady in building trades, cigarmaking and other industries. Hours and wages are improving in this district without strike. Labor Day was celebrated this year for the first time on the island. Typographical union is making a great campaign for the union labels. Carpenters and strippers of Caguas, women's protective union of Santurce, painters of Rio Piedras and bricklayers of Caguas, have organized recently. Bricklayers of Rio Piedras, hodcarriers, painters and barbers of Caguas are about to organize.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *September 4, 1907.*

Editor AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST:

For the first time in the history of the people of Porto Rico, the A. F. of L. celebrated Labor Day in a most befitting manner in all the cities on the island, the municipal authorities and many prominent men of different political and social creeds taking part in the celebration.

The Building Trades Unions of the District of San Juan held a large mass meeting for the purpose of organizing the Executive Council of the District. The meeting was largely attended, over 3,000 hand workers were present.

The labor parade was something unheard of in Porto Rico and was a great success in every way. A mass meeting was also held in the afternoon, the theatre where it was held being filled to its utmost capacity. Hon. Governor Regis H. Post was present and delivered a speech which lasted an hour. In the process of his speech he discussed labor questions and labor acts in response to a petition which was filed with him on May 1st by the Federation, laying stress on the eight hour law, em-

ployes' liability law, child labor law, establishment of a Labor Bureau, etc. It is the first time in Porto Rico that the Governor of the Island stood before the labor people to talk on matters affecting their welfare.

Due to the great success obtained in the celebration of Labor Day, the membership of the different unions has increased by 25 per cent, thus assuring their progress. Probably several delegates from Porto Rico will attend the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The photographs taken on the occasion and the papers drawn on the day will be sent to the exhibition of the A. F. of L. at the Jamestown fair.

I have organized this week two carpenters' unions, one painters' union, one tobacco strippers' union, and one masons' union, and have initiated about 280 members of different unions in San Juan, Santurce, Aguadilla, and Caguas.

Fraternally yours,

SANTIAGO IGLESIAS,
Organizer, A. F. of L.

DISTRICT AND GENERAL ORGANIZERS.

Number Commissioned Organizers, American Federation of Labor, 1,175.

District No. I.—Eastern.

Comprising the states of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and the Province of New Brunswick, Canada.

Organizers, Stuart Reid, Thomas F. Tracy.

District No. II.—Middle.

Comprising the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and the Province of Quebec, Canada.

Organizers, Herman Robinson, Hugh Frayne, Cal Wyatt, W. C. Hahn, Thomas H. Flynn, Arthur E. Holder, John A. Flett.

District No. III.—Southern.

Comprising the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Organizer, James Leonard.

District No. IV.—Central.

Comprising the states of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

Organizers, J. J. Fitzpatrick, J. D. Pierce, Emmet T. Flood, Jacob Tazelaar, William E. Terry, Edwin B. Wright.

District No. V.—Northwestern.

Comprising the states of Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Manitoba.

District No. VI.—Southwestern.

Comprising the states of Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

Organizers, Henry M. Walker, Peter Handrty.

District No. VII.—Inter-Mountain.

Comprising the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Idaho.

District No. VIII.—Pacific Coast.

Comprising the states of Nevada, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, and the Province of British Columbia.

Organizers, C. O. Young, M. Grant Hamilton.

Porto Rico.—Santiago Iglesias.



OFFICIAL



American Federationist.

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Executive Council, A. F. of L.

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Convention Call Labor Omnia Vincit

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,
Headquarters, 423-425 G Street N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 18, 1907.

To All Affiliated Unions—Greeting:

You are hereby advised that, in pursuance to the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Norfolk, Va., beginning 10 o'clock Monday morning, November 11, 1907, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed. The first day's (Monday) session will be held at the Auditorium Building on the grounds of the Jamestown Exposition. All sessions thereafter will be held at the Armory Hall, in the city of Norfolk proper.

Representation.

Representation in the convention will be on the following basis: From national or international unions, for less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates; 64,000 or more, six delegates; 128,000 or more, seven delegates, and so on; and from central bodies and state federations, and from local trade unions not having a national or international union, and from federal labor unions, one delegate.

Organizations to be entitled to representation, must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the convention; and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only bona fide wage workers, who are not employees of, or eligible to membership in other trade unions, are eligible as delegates from federal labor unions.

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the convention, and their names forwarded to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organizations has been paid in full to September 30, 1907.

The importance of our organizations and our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the Norfolk convention, November 11, 1907.

Do not allow favoritism to influence you in selecting your delegates. Be fully represented.

Be ably represented by our best, most faithful, and experienced members.

Credentials.

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credentials must be given to the delegate elect and the duplicate forwarded to the American Federation of Labor office, 423-425 G Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The Committee on Credentials will meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor six days previous to the opening of the convention, and will report immediately upon the opening thereof at Norfolk; hence secretaries will observe the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at the earliest possible moment to Washington, D. C.

Grievances.

Under the law no grievance can be considered by the convention that has been decided by a previous convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor will any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not previously held conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

Railroad Rates.

Application was made to the railroads to grant delegates and friends attending the Norfolk convention of the American Federation of Labor a reduced fare. The railroad companies replied that the rates conceded visitors to the Jamestown Exposition at Norfolk, Va., can not be further reduced. Hence delegates and their friends attending the American Federation of Labor convention can avail themselves of the exposition excursion rates when making their purchases from their local ticket agents.

Hotel Rates (Rooms Only).

Arrangements for hotel accommodations have been made, as follows:

Fairfax, \$1.50 per day, 2 in room; capacity, 300. Lynnhaven, \$1.50 per day; capacity, 250. Princess, \$1.50 per day; capacity, 50. Atlantic, \$1.50 per day; capacity, 200. Neddo, \$1.50 per day; capacity, 200. Meyer, \$1 per day; capacity, 150. Henry Seelingers, \$1 per day; capacity, 20. Colonial, \$1 per day; capacity, 150. Terminal Hotel and Cafe Co., 75 cents per day; capacity, 50. New Gladstone, \$1 per day; capacity, 250. Savoy, \$1.50 per day; capacity, 100. Lenox, \$2 per day and \$3 per week per person, 2 in room; capacity, 410.

Rate for rooms with private families, \$1 per day for each person, for room and breakfast. Delegates wishing to make arrangements for themselves and families may do so by corresponding with W. H. Scott, 71 City Hall Avenue, Norfolk, Va.

Headquarters of the Executive Council will be at the Fairfax Hotel.

Delegates should notify chairman of the Arrangements Committee, Norfolk, Va., stating time of their contemplated arrival at Norfolk, and over which road they will travel.

If there be any further information regarding the convention, or the arrangements for the convenience of the delegates, it will be communicated in a later circular, or through the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President.

Attest:

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary.

JAMES DUNCAN, First Vice-President.

JOHN MITCHELL, Second Vice-President.

JAMES O'CONNELL, Third Vice-President.

MAX MORRIS, Fourth Vice-President.

D. A. HAYES, Fifth Vice-President.

DANIEL J. KEEFE, Sixth Vice-President.

WM. D. HUBER, Seventh Vice-President.

JOS. F. VALENTINE, Eighth Vice-President.

JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer

Executive Council, American

Federation of Labor.

Secretaries will please read this call at first meeting of their organization. Labor and reform press please copy.

AN APPEAL.

The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America,
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor,
General Offices, Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO, September 16, 1907.

To Organized Labor—Greeting:

The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America is now engaged in a tremendous struggle with the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies and the Associated Press. The fight was not of our seeking, but came as a result of a lack of good faith on the part of the employers in negotiations with our representatives.

Over 80 per cent of the commercial telegraphers are on strike, and over 90 per cent of those directly employed by the two companies and the Associated Press. Our members reported to the strike call unanimously, and 90 per cent of those telegraphers who were not members walked out, and are still out.

We are contending for principles vital to every trades unionist, and we believe a defeat for us would be a setback to the entire labor movement.

Our demands are:

AN EIGHT HOUR DAY.

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK BY MEN OR WOMEN.

FIFTEEN PER CENT INCREASE.

THAT THE COMPANIES FURNISH TYPEWRITERS.

We are now in the fifth week of this struggle and sooner or later victory may depend on our ability to give financial assistance to the strikers.

Our treasury contained a creditable amount at the beginning of this trouble, but the drain has already proven a heavy one.

For more than a month the strikers have presented a solid front, reiterating day after day and week after week their determination to remain out until an honorable adjustment is had. The employers, on the other hand, "stand pat" and say to the press "the strikers will return to work once their pockets and stomachs become empty."

It comes to us from reliable sources that the board of directors of the Western Union, at their meeting a week ago, decided to continue the fight for a limited time, or so long as the public will tolerate the demoralized condition in which the telegraph service of the country is now in.

Feeling that we can not with honor to ourselves, and in justice to our fellow-workers and those in sympathy with the trade union movement surrender to the telegraph trust, we make this appeal for financial assistance, in order that we may care for our members while the strike lasts. Our fight is won now so far as the sticking of our membership is concerned, but we must have outside assistance in order to win.

Men and women can not be expected to long contend for their rights upon hungry stomachs; to provide at least the absolute necessities of life is essential, and to secure these we require your financial assistance. We therefore ask your aid. We trust that we will hear favorably from you and assure you that your aid will be appreciated.

Fraternally yours,

Attest:

WESLEY RUSSELL,

General Secretary-Treasurer.

S. J. SMALL,

President.

N. B.—Make all checks or money-orders payable to Wesley Russell, secretary-treasurer, Room 320, Monon Building, Chicago, Ill., or notify S. J. Small, president, same address.

OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18, 1907.

To Organized Labor:

The appeal of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union for financial assistance has the full endorsement and approval of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Realizing the tremendous importance and the vast interests involved, the Executive Council tendered its good offices to both the organization and the companies. The organization accepted the offer, both the companies spurned it. It is evidently the policy and hope of the companies to not only crush the telegraphers' organization, but their spirit and aspiration for a brighter and better day. While we do not aim at the humiliation of the companies, yet labor and its friends can not permit the men being ridden over roughshod.

An honorable adjustment of the contest can be attained, if the companies understand that the telegraphers can not be starved into an unconditional surrender. To accomplish this purpose labor must come to the financial assistance of the telegraphers.

All unions are urgently requested to at once donate and voluntarily contribute as generously and promptly as possible and to forward same to Wesley Russell, secretary-treasurer, Room 320, Monon Building, Chicago, Ill., and notify S. J. Small, president, same address.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President, American Federation of Labor.

Attest:

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary.

A. F. OF L. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

[For convenience the abstract of these minutes given herewith is not necessarily published in the order in which the business was transacted.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 19-24, 1907.

Executive Council called to order August 19 at 10 a. m., President Gompers in the chair.

Present on roll-call: Gompers, Duncan, Mitchell, O'Connell, Morris, Hayes, Keefe, Huber, Lennon, Morrison, and Valentine.

President Gompers submitted the following report, which was ordered made a part of the minutes:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., August 19, 1907.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, A. F. OF L.

COLLEAGUES: At the last meeting of the Executive Council a number of matters were referred to the President of the American Federation of Labor for investigation and further report to the E. C. I desire not only to make a report upon these matters, but also upon other matters of interest to our movement which have arisen since the adjournment of the March meeting.

SEAMEN—LONGSHOREMEN.—In the case of the seamen and longshoremen, in which I was selected to act as arbitrator and rendered the following decision and award:

1. The use by the International Longshoremen's Association of the additional title "Marine and Transport Workers" is not essential to its rights and interests, and it is essentially prejudicial to the rights and interests of the seamen. Therefore, and for the further reasons hereinafter given, the further use by the International Longshoremen's Association of the additional title "Marine and Transport Workers" is to be discontinued.

2. The work of loading and unloading vessels (with the following exceptions) belongs to the longshoremen:

(a) In the coastwise trade, when seamen bring a vessel into port, remain with the vessel for its onward course or for its return to the initial port, the work of loading or unloading the cargo to the extent of the ship's tackle may be performed by the seamen.

(b) Seamen may load or unload cargoes beyond the ship's tackle, but only with the consent of, or by agreement with, the longshoremen.

3. Under no circumstances (unless by the consent of, or agreement with, the longshoremen) may seamen load or unload cargoes unless they (the seamen) are of the vessel's sailing crew in an in or out-bound voyage. And then only as above decided in exception (a).

That a conference of the representatives of the organizations herein named referred to be held at Norfolk, Va., beginning November 11, 1907, for the purpose of carrying this desirable end into effect.

The above, together with the reasons therefor, were transmitted to both organizations under date of June 25th. Later President Keefe, of the International Longshoremen's Association, asked for a definition or construction upon section 2, paragraph (a). The following is his letter:

'DETROIT, MICH.; June 28, 1907.

Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President, A. F. of L.,

428 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I am in receipt of joint communication sent by you to both seamen and longshoremen international unions, with your finding or decision as arbitrator in the controversy between the above-named organizations, and for the information of our delegates to our fifteenth convention, I ask that you put a construction on section 2, paragraph 'A,' which is as follows:

"(a) In the coastwise trade, when seamen bring a vessel into port, remain with the vessel for its onward course or for its return to the initial port, the work of loading or unloading the cargo to the extent of the ship's tackle may be performed by the seamen."

You will kindly define what you mean by the ship's tackle and oblige,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) DANIEL J. KEEFE.

To this I sent the following reply:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1907.

Mr. DANIEL J. KEEFE,

President, International Association of Longshoremen, Elks' Temple Building, Detroit, Mich.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Your favor of June 28th to hand and contents noted. I have been so busy with work demanding immediate attention that your letter was crowded for consideration up to this moment.

You ask me to define what is meant by the award and decision rendered in the case of the Seaman vs. Longshoremen, June 28th, the paragraph reading as follows:

"In the coastwise trade, when seamen bring a vessel into port, remain with the vessel for its onward course, or for its return to the initial port, the work of loading or unloading the cargo to the extent of the ship's tackle may be performed by the seamen."

Let me say that during the entire hearing there was not one word of contention as to what was meant by the term 'ship's tackle.' Everyone seemed to accept the term as clearly understood. The argument made by Mr. Madsen representing your organization (see minutes, pages 258-59 and 280), and the argument of Mr. MacArthur, representing the seamen (see minutes, pages 60-61 and 62-63), seem to me to be both justified in part upon this subject, and the parts which appeal to me to be justifiable I combined into the paragraph of the decision you quote—that is, paragraph "A," section 2.

Now let me say further that, desirous of obtaining something authoritative upon the subject of the definition of the term, 'ship's tackle,' I had a conversation with a representative of the Navigation Department of the United States, and asked him for a definition of the term, in so far as it applies to the ship's tackle used in loading or unloading the cargo of a vessel, and he said that in a broad sense the whole rigging of a ship might be regarded as the 'ship's tackle'; yet, in the ordinary acceptance of that term, it applied to blocks, ropes, and yard arms, and that these would cover it. I simply refer to this for whatever information it may contain, and forming no part of any official utterance on my part, for you will readily realize that as a landsman, I am not qualified to definitely determine the strict definition of nautical terms.

I am forwarding a copy of your letter and a copy of this reply to the Secretary of the International Seamen's Union.

With kindest regards and best wishes and asking to be kindly remembered to the convention and regretting my inability to be present, I am,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President, A. F. of L."

The convention of the International Association of Longshoremen was held in July, and I was officially notified thereafter that the convention refused to abide by the decision and award.

CARPENTERS—WOOD WORKERS.—The agreement reached between the representatives of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at Minneapolis, and ratified by the convention of the A. F. of L., had for its purpose the amalgamation of the former with the latter. The officers of both organizations submitted the agreement and the referendum vote of the membership of each of

their respective organizations. I have been officially informed by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters that the membership ratified the agreement, and also have been informed that the membership of the wood workers has rejected it.

In connection with this matter, your attention should be called to the fact that we have received a number of communications from an employers' association in behalf of a company conducting a wood working establishment, insisting upon some definite course in order that they may conform thereto, and be safeguarded from the results of contests by reason of the rival claims of each organization and conduct union establishments.

There will be submitted to you at this session an application signed by Secretary Duffy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for the revocation of the charter held by the Wood Workers' International Union.

METAL LATHERS—BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS.—RESOLUTION No. 21.—Since our March meeting I have continued correspondence with the executive officers of the two organizations named with the object of being helpful in every way within my power to adjust the jurisdictional questions at issue. The E. C. when considering resolution No. 21, sustained the claim of the Metal Lathers' International Union as to the matter of jurisdiction as follows:

"On the complaint of the Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers' International Union against the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association, for infringing upon their jurisdiction, it was decided that the claims of the wood, wire, and metal lathers be sustained, and that in communicating this decision to the officers of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association, their attention be called to the change made in their constitution by which they extend their jurisdiction over 'all wire work,' without notice of their intention being lodged with the officers of the A. F. of L."

Some doubt still seems to exist as to the exact claim of jurisdiction made by each organization, but it is hoped that a mutually satisfactory understanding will be reached.

PAPER MAKERS—PULP AND SULPHITE WORKERS.—From time to time since our last meeting the E. C. has been advised by letter as to our continued efforts to bring about a better understanding, amalgamation or agreement between the papermakers and the pulp and sulphite workers. Our efforts thus far have been unsuccessful. Secretary Morrison upon my request attended the convention of the papermakers, and his report will be submitted as an appendix to this report.

*RESOLUTION No. 88.—In conformity with the action of the E. C. at its March meeting that the charter of Double Drum Hoister Runners' Union No. 11,275 should be recalled, upon the Steam Engineers' International Union receiving the members of that local into membership, with the written agreement that until they have qualified as steam engineers they will be permitted to work for the wages now received, or on such improved conditions as can be secured for them by the steam engineers, I have been in correspondence with the representatives of both organizations. The President of the Engineers' International Union advises me that it is expected in the near future that a conference will be held, as his New York local voted to comply with the decision of the E. C. and he expresses the hope that the matter will be speedily settled to the satisfaction of both parties interested.

RESOLUTION No. 149.—Relative to the controversy between the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the American Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. After repeated efforts I succeeded in arranging a conference in Boston on May 31st with the president of the telegraph company and President McNulty of the electrical workers, in which I participated. The entire subject-matter of the controversy was carefully gone over, and President Vail assured President McNulty that if any wrong had been done to the electrical workers that was within his power to correct he would do so, and he requested that President McNulty should submit to him in writing all grievances and he would give the matter the best consideration possible. President McNulty thereafter wrote to me referring in detail to the grievances and complaints which were discussed in a general way with President Vail, and I transmitted the same to Mr. Vail. I have not yet received any further information or advice in regard to the matter, as I was

*Resolutions referred to herein by number are resolutions of the Minneapolis convention of the A. F. of L., and may be found in the proceedings.

advised upon receipt of my letter that President Vall was absent, but would take the matter up upon his return.

RESOLUTION No. 104.—Being the application of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union for the endorsement of its position declaring the firm of A. E. Nettleton, of Syracuse, N. Y., as unfair to organized labor and which was approved by you at the March meeting. Shortly thereafter the president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union requested that the matter be held up for further effort at adjustment. Upon his request I met with him and the representative of the company at Boston on May 31st for a conference. Another conference was held in which I participated in Syracuse on June 15th, and a satisfactory written agreement between the firm and the organization at interest was reached.

RESOLUTIONS NOS. 20 AND 61.—At our last meeting there were several matters in connection with resolutions Nos. 20 and 61 which the sub-committee of the E. C. which met in New York last February deferred to the March meeting for decision. One of these matters was the case of the local union of asbestos workers in New York City, and in conformity with your direction I wrote to the secretary of the national association inquiring whether it would not be more advantageous for the time being for the national association to dissolve, the local unions thereof to receive charters from and come under the direct protection of the A. F. of L. until such time in the future as circumstances may warrant the reorganization of the national association. The asbestos workers did not think favorably of this recommendation, and the national association still holds its charter.

The Pavers' and Rammermen's International Union protested against the decision of the E. C. that the blue stone cutters should become part of the International Union of Granite Cutters. I have had considerable correspondence upon the subject with the secretary of that international union, and in the last letter received from him he said that he would submit the entire matter to his convention. Since then I have heard nothing from him upon the subject.

The Central Federated Union of New York City advises me that Metallic Lathers' Union No. 46 has been denied recognition in that body until such time as this local becomes part of the international union and conforms to the decision of the A. F. of L. in this case.

RESOLUTION No. 110.—In conformity with the action of the E. C. at our last meeting I wrote to a number of representatives of trade unions located in the Panama Canal Zone and requested reports from them as to conditions prevailing there. Comprehensive statements have been received from the iron molders, machinists, and longshoremen. These communications are too long to be embodied as part of this report, but the members of the E. C. will be given the opportunity of reading them.

COMPILATION OF DATA OF RESULTS OF LAST CAMPAIGN.—The Minneapolis convention recommended and the E. C. approved that the results of the last campaign from the labor standpoint be tabulated and such tabulation published. This tabulation has been made by the last legislative committee of the A. F. of L. and submitted to me, but I have not yet had the opportunity of going over it so that it might be placed in the hands of the printer. I hope to be able to take this opportunity at an early date.

CONFERENCE REPRESENTATIVES RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS.—As reported to you by document No. 62, on June 21st, the conference with the representatives of the railroad brotherhoods, as approved at the March meeting of E. C., and the former conference between the representatives of the two bodies, was held at headquarters on the morning of June 17th, and continued in session for two days. It is not necessary to report to you here the details of that conference, as the minutes were submitted to you with document No. 62. I desire to say, however, that by vote of the E. C. on the proposition submitted to you later to nominate a representative of the A. F. of L. to still further confer with the joint representative elected by the railroad brotherhoods, the president of the A. F. of L. has been so nominated. We have not yet been able to arrange for another conference, but hope to do so at an early date, so as to have the opportunity of further consideration of a plan whereby the railroad brotherhoods and the A. F. of L. may unite

in action so as to secure favorable legislation in the interest of labor.

RESOLUTIONS 71 AND 151.—The E. C. directed that I should take up with President Roosevelt the subject-matter of importation of alien labor by the state of South Carolina, the alleged violation of the Chinese Exclusion Act as referred to in resolution No. 71, and the importation of alien contract labor as referred to in resolution No. 151.

There was no opportunity of discussing the matter with the President before he left for his summer home, but upon his return I shall endeavor to have an interview with him, so as to discuss the matter with him in ample time for him to refer to it in his report to Congress.

In connection with the subject-matter of the Anti-Alien Contract Labor Law, your attention should be called to a recent decision of the Department of Commerce and Labor, based upon an opinion given by the Attorney-General. Substantially, the opinion and decision are that when workmen in the United States may be engaged in a dispute with their employers—that is, that they are either on strike or locked out—that then employers may contract with workmen in foreign countries to bring them to this country, because, as the Attorney-General puts it, there are not in the United States to be had "workmen of like kind."

I intended calling upon the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor with a view of bringing to his attention the untenableness of this opinion of the Attorney-General and the action of the Department of Commerce and Labor upon that subject, but the secretary had already departed for the Pacific Coast to make an investigation of immigration of aliens, including Japanese, Chinese, and Koreans, at the Pacific Coast stations.

Having had occasion to call upon the Secretary of War upon other matters in connection with our movement, I referred to the opinion and decision of the Attorney-General as above indicated, and at his suggestion I wrote him a comprehensive letter upon the subject. That letter is herewith appended and was published on pages 550-555 of the August issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

I am informed that in the case in point the strike is at an end, and at the present moment there are 100 workmen who can not find employment, notwithstanding they have offered their services, thus both in the concrete as well as in the abstract, showing the gross error committed in the opinion of the Attorney-General and the decision of the Department of Commerce and Labor based thereon. The very purpose of the provision in the law providing against the importation of alien workmen under contract to be employed in this country would be vitiated if the opinion and decision were adhered to.

The matter should be further contested in order that the true intention and purpose of the law may be illustrated. Your advice upon this matter is necessary.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR EXHIBIT AT JAMESTOWN.—The exhibit of the A. F. of L. at the Jamestown Exposition was completed some time ago and makes a most creditable and excellent showing. Our representative there reports an increasingly large number of visitors each day, and that the exhibit is attracting the most favorable comment from all visitors. I have had photographs taken giving different views of the exhibit, and these will be reproduced in the September issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST. In the August issue of the magazine was published a descriptive article of the exhibit, and another article will be published in the September issue. I am now getting out an official catalogue and an explanatory pamphlet of the exhibit will shortly be completed and ready for distribution at Jamestown. The issuance of this pamphlet has been delayed owing to the time involved in entirely completing the exhibit by reason of some union label manufacturers failing to send in earlier all of their various articles of exhibit. The matter is now entirely completed. Our display alone is worthy a visit to the Jamestown Exposition, our catalogue and booklet will prove an additional attraction to students and observers.

ADVERTISING UNION LABEL PRODUCTS.—Resolution No. 6 of the Minneapolis convention instructing the E. C. "to arrange a systematic campaign of advertising among its affiliated organizations, suggestions that will tend to indirectly encourage the demand for the union label products that are not directly used or consumed by members of organized labor" has engaged our most careful thought and attention.

The scope involved in these instructions is extremely broad, and really embraces two separate and distinct propositions. The first directs the E. C. "to arrange a

systematic campaign of advertising, etc.," without specifically authorizing it to incur the necessary expense, or making suitable provision for the use of funds to enable us to intelligently finance such an expense that a campaign of that character would require. Therefore, we have not taken any definite steps to incur additional expense in this direction, but we have urged our general and local organizers to greater endeavors in stimulating patronage of all union label products.

The second part of the resolution calls for "suggestions that will tend to indirectly encourage the demand for union label products that are not directly used or consumed by members of organized labor."

In line with that thought we have been governed by three important principles, viz: Efficiency, economy, and the application of more thorough and up-to-date methods among those members of organized labor who are active in the field as salaried organizers, and those who are responsible in local affairs as volunteer local organizers, secretaries, and business agents of city central bodies, coupled with a due measure of adequate compensation for the services of the latter while engaged in duties of the character required.

In order to properly understand the magnitude of this proposition it is essential to first remember that "advertising campaigns" cost money and a great deal of it; business on a large scale becomes successfully established only when it is liberally advertised. Second, successful advertising is an art which requires study, and advertising solicitors, capable of netting satisfactory returns command high salaries. Third, in order to obtain the best results, advertising must be persistently maintained, and the field of operations constantly extended until the thing or even an idea advertised becomes a familiar household topic, and even then it still requires regular public notice, and personal urging, to increase or retain the volume of its patronage.

These observations are made not to create doubt or fear as to the feasibility of the practical value of the resolution, but for the purpose of stimulating the talents and acumen of the rank and file in our movement.

I therefore offer a series of suggestions, which, after deliberate consideration, appear to me as the most practical with which to commence operations.

In order "to arrange a systematic campaign of advertising," more concentration of energy and a greater devotion to purpose is necessary on the part of the organizations owning union labels, and each organization so interested should adopt ways and means to provide a special *Union Label Advertising Fund* ample to meet all contingencies. This they can do either by system of regular label assessments or by methodically setting aside a stipulated percentage of the payments by the locals to the national or international office.

In some occupations where it could be satisfactorily and prudently arranged without inviting the possibility of presumed discrimination in favor of one employer as against another, the employers might co-operate in the maintenance of such special *Union Label Advertising Funds*.

The national or international officers should establish a rigid and methodical system of bookkeeping for this special fund, so as to be able at any time to accurately account for the income and expense. In addition to this they should maintain a detailed record that will enable them to ascertain what intrinsic benefits are being obtained as it relates to the growth and stability of the organization. They should be especially watchful of the markets and note with precision the number of labels issued, so they could furnish reliable statistical data, and prove to their own satisfaction and the general enlightenment of the organized labor movement whether the money so expended was a profitable investment.

The funds for this work on the plan outlined to commence with, would be naturally limited, as it is anticipated some organizations might not agree with the propositions, and others would be handicapped in various ways and unable to make the necessary financial arrangements; but as time and experience proved the value of the efforts the funds among each would increase from the natural force of circumstances and examples of success, gained by other organizations.

As to the methods of using these funds to the best advantage, the most successful and businesslike would be to engage an expert advertising manager, furnish him with technical information so that he could become familiar with the details of the merits of the articles manufactured under union conditions; and thus enable him to prepare his advertisements in the most artistic and scientific manner possible.

Each of the general and volunteer local organizers could be directed to report to him on all label matters and carry out his instructions. He could be privileged to arrange such salaries or commissions with the local organizers as he and they would agree upon, subject, of

course, to approval of the E. C. of the A. F. of L. The general organizers drawing a salary from the A. F. of L. or their respective organizations would be no additional expense at first, but in proportion as their services became more valuable their compensation could be adjusted by the organizations employing them.

To obtain the services of such an expert it would be necessary to pay him well, but the instruction he would impart and the discipline he would establish among the general and local organizers might be the most profitable investment in the end, because the organizers would become more expert and more enthusiastic as they met with success, and the system would become general, more readily adaptable, and finally self-sustaining.

In the event that this proposition is not acceptable, then another plan is submitted. Let groups of label occupations that are the most nearly related industrially merge their special funds for the increased sale of their label products, and let them select a label agent from their own ranks or from the commercial world, and conduct the work in the most practical way suitable to their means and inclinations. This group method would be productive of a variety of plans, specialized according to economic needs, and the best results could be communicated to the other groups so that a rivalry would be possible and constant improvement and advancement would result. This plan would be expensive, slow, and tedious, but it would generate, ingenuity, resourcefulness, self-reliance, and business capacity among trade unionists that would eventually be of tremendous and significant value to organized labor.

There is still one other method open, practically a resort to first principles, the first of which cost would be smaller and in due course of time if persisted in would finally develop into a valuable system. It would be slow, much slower than either of the other plans previously submitted. I, therefore, submit as a primary endeavor, if neither of the other plans is acceptable, that the president and E. C. be directed to select a union label agent, to be located at the A. F. of L. headquarters to conduct the business as it develops, and the union label organizations to furnish all the necessary expense, literature, and instructions to the men in the field and bear the expense of adequate compensation for results obtained by the field workers. In the last analysis the general organizers of the A. F. of L., the volunteer local organizers, the secretaries, the business agents, and the organization committees of the Central Labor Unions must be the men depended upon to carry on the work and maintain the enthusiasm. Under this system the national officers and the special organizers of each label organization would be expected to be chiefly responsible for the wisest direction of their own trade interests.

There is no question but that if the active workers in each locality were intelligently trained and prompted, furnished with suitable and sufficient literature, urged from a central point at regular intervals, and financially encouraged for actual results by the label trades benefited, that the situation would improve and the returns prove encouraging. Merchants who now are totally ignorant of the trade union movement would become enlightened, and be persuaded to carry stocks of union label products, when properly directed where and how to obtain them by the local label agents making regular calls, discussing the subject, leaving names of manufacturers, soliciting orders, demanding products, posting display notices where the public could see them, holding special union label meetings and exerting themselves in every honorable business way to bring the notice of the general public to the great fact that a wholesome patronage of union label products means proficiency and protection to all American homes.

LABEL LAWS.—There will be submitted to you during this session a letter from President Perkins, of the Cigarettes' International Union, making a suggestion that the international unions issuing union labels avail themselves of the vast amount of information and experience obtained by an attorney who has given the subject of the union label laws and the decisions of the courts thereon a study and practice of more than 20 years, the idea being that the union label laws of the states and federal government be collated and a digest made of them for the purpose of the better protection and defense of the organizations' rights in the union label. The lack of uniform information upon this subject has resulted in some adverse and injurious decisions having been rendered by the courts. It was a matter of lack of information. I commend this to your favorable consideration.

FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS.—As directed by the E. C. I have endeavored to carry out the spirit of the action of the Minneapolis convention relative to better co-operation between the Central Labor Unions and the farmers.

organizations. I corresponded with affiliated central bodies upon this subject and appointed a special representative of the A. F. of L., C. W. Woodman, to attend the annual convention of the farmers' organization, which was held in Texas, August 5th.

In his report of this convention organizer Woodman reports that the following preambles and resolutions were unanimously adopted by the convention:

"WHEREAS, The experience the members of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of Texas have had in the use of a union label to designate the product of the members of this organization have proved beyond all doubt the inestimable value of having some design which will designate the difference between the product of union and non-union farmers, and

WHEREAS, We know there should be a design of some kind in general use in order that our brothers of the trade unions of the cities may be able at all times to discriminate in our favor, as our experience has proven they will do, be it

Resolved, By the Fifth Annual Convention of the union farmers of Texas, in Fort Worth assembled that our delegates to the national convention be instructed to work to the end that a label be adopted; that same shall be protected by copyright and registered in each state in the union so that there may be no counterfeiting or use without permission, and be it further

Resolved, That since such a design must be frequently used in printed form, said printed design must always be accompanied by either the typographical union or allied label of the printing fraternity, for otherwise it might be interpreted to represent the products of printers and in this way its use abused in the injury of the union printers and allied trades, and be it further

Resolved, That out of appreciation for the friendship expressed and many acts showing the friendship of organized labor is genuine, we, the members of the Texas Farmers' Unions, delegates to this the fifth annual convention of the Texas State Union, pledge our hearty support and patronage of all union labels used by our city brothers.

WHEREAS, The union label being the basis of contracts between the workers and the farmers and the emblem of honest work and fair reward, therefore, be it

Resolved, That all goods handled by the business departments of the farmers' union, including machinery, must bear the imprint of our brother workers, and that all 'unfair' manufacturers be respectfully notified to use the label of the workers if they expect the farmers' trade."

Organizer Woodman earnestly requests that the officers of the various national organizations whose trades have union labels which are recognized, should take immediate advantage of the opportunity that is afforded to still further increase the demand for the use of their respective labels.

Organizer Woodman also requests that an A. F. of L. representative should be appointed to attend the national convention, which meets in Little Rock, Ark., the 5th of September. I commend this matter to your favorable consideration.

KANSAS STATE BRANCH.—The E. C. directed that a state federation should be formed in Kansas, to be affiliated with the A. F. of L. Organizer Henry M. Walker has had this work in charge, and for the past month has been assisted by two additional organizers. He has had many difficulties to overcome in order to accomplish the formation of a bona fide state federation of labor for Kansas, but in his report, received a few days ago, Organizer Walker advises me that the state federation has been formed and that the prospect for its permanency and success are bright.

TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.—The strike of the commercial telegraphers of the United States was quite general. For nearly a quarter of a century the telegraphers employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company were denied the right of organization, and anyone who either undertook to form a union or join one, or indicated in any way his desire for united action, was discriminated against or discharged. This became so general that the A. F. of L. approved the action of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America in placing the Western Union Telegraph Company on the "We don't patronize" list.

For a time the Postal Telegraph Company was more favorably disposed toward the organization of the telegraphers. Last year a revival of the spirit for organization of the telegraphers occurred. They had received no increase in wages for more than a quarter of a century. They presented a demand for an increase of 10 per cent, which was partially granted. Other difficulties arose

and a strike was threatened unless the telegraphers' grievances were righted. A strike in San Francisco was threatened, and all influences were brought to bear to avert it. President Clowry of the Western Union Telegraph Company wrote a letter to Commissioner Neill of the Federal Bureau of Labor, in which promises of many reforms were made. This, however, did not prevent a strike in San Francisco, which was adjusted later.

An incident arose in Los Angeles and its telegraphic connection with San Francisco. Some men in the former city were discharged and the men struck work. Those who were employed to take the strikers' places undertook to operate with union telegraphers of Chicago, the men in the latter city refusing to accept telegrams from or forward telegrams to Los Angeles strike breakers. The pent-up feeling and indignation caused by the 25 years of tyranny and injustice on the part of the Western Union Telegraph Company, broke forth and the telegraphers in various parts of the country struck in union, the demands being formulated for presentation to both companies.

Some weeks ago I made arrangement with a number of representative labor men to hold a conference in Chicago on August 12th. It was my intention to have discussed the situation of the local labor movement of that city. A few days before my arrival, the telegraphers' strike in many parts of the country was in full swing. It was therefore necessary to give the larger part of our consideration at the conference to the question of the situation of the telegraphers' strike and how best we could serve the purpose of bringing about an honorable adjustment with the resumption of work.

On my arrival in Chicago I learned of the presence of Vice-Presidents Mitchell and Keefe in that city, and received their co-operation at the conference. We consulted with the officers of the organization in interest and tendered, on behalf of the A. F. of L., our good offices to help bring about an honorable adjustment. This was accepted and efforts have already been made in that direction, but we believe the time is not yet opportune, the feeling on both sides running too high, to take any definite action now. If you consent, we shall continue to exercise our best judgment and efforts to accomplish the desired end. We have the authority of the Commercial Telegraphers' International Union to proceed in the premises.

ORGANIZATION IN THE WEST.—From reports made to the federation office from Tonopah and Goldfield, Nev., as to the work of the so-called "Industrial workers," it became necessary to place one of the special organizers of the A. F. of L. at work in that locality. The object of the would-be trade union wreckers was to force the local unions affiliated with the international organizations into the former's ranks. Organizer Grant Hamilton remained in that field for a number of weeks, and finally succeeded in establishing the right of our local unions to a national trade union existence.

In passing it may not be amiss to call attention to the fact that a few men viciously inclined and hostile to the true labor movement may be enabled to do a great deal of injury and tear down what it has cost years of study and hard labor to construct. It is quite evident that it is not ignorance which prompts the so-called "Industrial workers" to antagonize and undertake to destroy the trade union movement, but that it is in league with the worst elements of capitalistic antagonists to frustrate the beneficent work of the trade union movement to protect and advance the interests of the working people of our country. Knowing the tactics of these people as well as we do, every effort will be put forth to expose their hypocritical pretensions, and to thwart their designs to injure the cause of the working people.

MEMORIALS.—GEORGE E. MCNEILL AND P. J. MCQUIRE.—At the March meeting I presented to the E. C. the resolutions suitably engrossed and framed, which were adopted by the Minneapolis convention in memory of George E. McNeill and P. J. McGuire. These were shipped to the families of deceased brothers. In addition I desire to report that I attended the ceremonies in connection with the unveiling of the McNeill monument in Boston on Decoration Day and made an address. As reported to you by letter, I also directed that suitable floral pieces should be placed upon the graves of our two brothers on that day.

The work during this entire year has been very exacting. It has been necessary for me to make a number of trips to distant parts of the country, where I have held meetings, delivered addresses and taken part in numerous conferences, both between representatives of contending organizations and also representatives of organizations and representatives of the companies.

with which their members were involved in trade controversies. I have endeavored to give the very best service of which I was capable. I have hesitated to call more frequently for assistance upon the members of the E. C. for I realize how exceedingly busy you are with the affairs of your own particular organization, as well as in the other affairs connected with the general labor movement.

Fraternally yours,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President, American Federation of Labor.

Secretary Morrison presented his report, of which the following is a summary.

Receipts and expenses for the 10 months ending July 31, 1907:

RECEIPTS.		
Balance on hand October 1, 1906.....		\$113,540 00
Per capita tax.....	\$39,883 78	
Supplies.....	9,682 04	
A. M. FED.....	18,571 57	
I. T. U. assess.....	2,837 45	
Textile assess.....	338 34	
Defense fund.....	14,188 90	
Premiums.....	910 80	
	<u>136,942 38</u>	
Total.....		\$249,482 38

EXPENSES.		
General.....	\$101,687 98	
A. M. FED.....	19,464 88	
I. T. U. assess.....	2,332 79	
Defense fund.....	9,697 78	
Premiums.....	619 76	
	<u>\$133,758 14</u>	
Balance on hand August 1, 1907.....		115,729 79
		<u>115,729 79</u>
In general fund.....	\$14,409 65	
In defense fund.....	101,320 14	
Total.....		\$115,729 79

DEFENSE FUND.

The following is an itemized statement of amounts paid out of the Defense Fund during the ten (10) months ending July 31, 1907:

*Federal Labor Union 11853, Laredo, Texas, 6 weeks.....	\$4,852 00
J. & S. Casemakers' 10448, New York, N. Y., 8 weeks.....	2,556 00
Cigar Factory Tobacco Strippers' 8156, Boston, Mass., 1 week.....	1,216 00
Suspendermakers' 9560, New York, N. Y., 4 weeks.....	444 00
Steel Casemakers' 11842, Defiance, Ohio, 1 5-6 weeks.....	192 78
Appro. Natl. Fed. of P. O. Clerks.....	150 00
Appro. Intl. Asso. of Lobster Fishermen.....	100 00
Federal Labor Union 7067, Belleville, Ohio, 1 week.....	80 00
Federal Labor Union 11879, Wilmington, Cal., 6 weeks.....	72 00
Pastemakers' 10567, San Francisco, Cal., 1 week.....	32 00
Refund of P. C. tax, Hard Lime Bridge and Curbstone Cutters and Setters' 12267, Louisville, Ky.....	3 00
Total.....	\$9,697 78

*Of this amount \$101 was returned and receipted for.

Balance on hand in Defense Fund Oct. 1, 1906.....	\$96,829 02
Received in Defense Fund.....	14,188 90
	<u>\$111,017 92</u>
Paid out of Defense Fund.....	\$9,697 78
Balance in Defense Fund Aug. 1, 1907.....	\$101,320 14

APPROPRIATIONS.

Trades Labor Congress of Canada.....	\$500 00
National Federation of Post Office Clerks.....	150 00
Intl. Prot. Asso. of Lobster Fishermen.....	100 00
George E. McNeill Monument Fund.....	100 00
Coal Sorters' and Graders' 9025, P. C. tax.....	12 50
Bootblacks' Prot. 10175, P. C. tax.....	3 00
Total.....	\$866 10

HEADQUARTERS.

The following statement shows that during the 10 months ending July 31, 1907, there has been issued from

headquarters an average of 831 letters, circular letters and packages per day, as follows:

Packages of supplies forwarded by express and post.....	8,324
Packages of literature and miscellaneous supplies for organizers and others.....	31,086
Official and circular letters in two-cent envelopes.....	66,878
Circular letters in one-cent envelopes.....	107,708
	<u>211,988</u>

It was moved and adopted that sessions of the E. C. be held from 9 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 5 p. m., and 8 to 10 p. m.

Upon the application of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, for a charter, President Braggins of that organization appeared in support of the application. Mr. P. J. Flannery, President of the Interior Freight Handlers' and Warehousemen's International Union, appeared and protested against the issuance of the charter, and spoke in favor of the application of the Interior Freight Handlers' and Warehousemen's International Union for change of name to read "Interior Freight Handlers' and Railway Clerks' International Union."

Mr. Frey, representing the Iron Molders' International Union, appeared and made a statement relative to the issuance of injunctions, and urged the advisability of the A. F. of L. bearing all or part of the expenses of an appeal to be taken by the Iron Molders' International Union against the decision rendered at Milwaukee, Wis.

Mr. Pierce, representing the Lincoln Farm project, appeared for the purpose of securing an endorsement of the project by the A. F. of L. It was moved and adopted that President Gompers be authorized to write a letter commendatory of the project.

On the application of the Journeymen Stonecutters of America for a charter, it was moved and adopted that charter be issued.

Representatives of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America and the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International appeared requesting the E. C.'s assistance to decide who had jurisdiction over upholstering of vehicles. On motion it was decided that representatives of both organizations with Secretary Morrison hold a conference for the purpose of reaching an understanding in regard to jurisdiction.

The following representatives of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees appeared to protest against the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers organizing moving picture machine operators: Lee M. Hart, John J. Barry, and William D. Lang.

President Carey, of the Papermakers' International Union, appeared in support of their request for the appointment of two organizers for a period of six months to assist in thoroughly organizing the workers of their craft and calling, and also requested that the central bodies be instructed to refuse to seat delegates from local unions of the seceding organization of pulp and sulphite workers. On motion the whole matter was referred to President Gompers, with favorable recommendation, to take such action as he deemed advisable.

The following representatives of the Central Federated Union of New York City appeared protesting against the Consolidated Board of Business Agents of New York admitting dual unions into their bodies: E. Bohm, William Keating, William Turbet, M. J. Korney, B. C. McEnery, A. Coahley, and A. B. MacStay.

William A. Coahley, president of the International Protective Association of Lithographic Apprentices and Press Feeders, appeared, urging the granting of a charter to this body. On motion, it was decided to defer consideration until the matter could be more fully considered.

C. A. Berberich, a representative of the Jewelry and Silverware Casemakers' Union No. 10418, New York City, appeared, requesting a continuation of strike benefits to the members of this organization. It was moved and adopted that the president and secretary of the A. F. of L. be authorized to continue benefits at their discretion, not to exceed four (4) weeks.

Mr. Timothy Healy, representing the Firemen's International Union, appeared, and requested the E. C. to notify the central and state branches that the brewery workers' charter had been revoked and instruct them

to enforce the A. F. of L. constitution, and unseat delegates of all unions of brewery workers.

Each member of the E. C. was served with notice and summons in a suit and injunction proceedings by the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis (Mr. Van Cleave, president). The case is brought in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. This injunction case and the general abuse of the injunction process was discussed in all their phases. It was then

Resolved, That it is the decision of the E. C. that we recommend to the affiliated unions that they contest injunctions, and it was further decided that the A. F. of L. will carry the injunction case of the Buck's Stove and Range Company against the officers and members of the A. F. of L. to the United States Supreme Court, if necessary.

It was decided that an appeal be made to the officers of the international unions for financial co-operation in the Buck's Stove and Range injunction case.

Vice-President Valentine submitted an oral report upon the Steamfitters' controversy in San Francisco, in compliance with the action of the last meeting, which referred the matter to him. He recommended that action upon this controversy be held in abeyance.

The application of the International Photo Engravers' Union for extension of jurisdiction, was referred to the next meeting of the E. C.

On the appeal of the Executive Board of the Cincinnati, O. Central Labor Council, President Gompers reported that the matter had been amicably adjusted.

On the resolutions adopted by the Buffalo, N. Y., Allied Printing Trades Council, condemning agreements which prevent unions from engaging in sympathetic strikes, it was moved and adopted that the resolutions be filed.

The following telegram was received:
"ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 20, '07.

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary, American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Photo engravers' jurisdiction matter settled by both unions; will write you particulars later.

JAMES J. FREEL."

On the controversy between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and the Amalgamated Wood Workers, President D. D. Mulcahy and Richard Braunschweig appeared in support of their demand, that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters be instructed to abide by the Downey decision. It was moved and adopted that action upon this case be deferred.

President Gompers was directed to call the attention of the officers of the Building Trades' International Union to the fact that they should not permit their local unions to recognize independent or dual unions in Building Trades Councils that had been suspended from central bodies, particularly when such unions had been suspended by order of the A. F. of L.

Mr. Love, representing the United Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters and Steamfitters, appeared, in support of the protest against the seating of dual unions of steamfitters in the central bodies of Seattle, Wash.; Rockford and South Chicago, Ill., and Hammond, Ind.

On the communication received by President Gompers from the president of Street and Electric Railway Employees' Local 89, of New Castle, Penn., urging the organization of the street and electric car barn men, it was moved and adopted that application for charter be denied, and that the matter be referred to Secretary Morrison to arrange to organize the street and electric car barn men in their respective international unions, and if there are any of these workers that have not international organizations from which to receive a charter, that they be organized and chartered by the A. F. of L.

President D. A. Hayes, of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, gave a resume of the decision of the E. C. in regard to the application of the American Flint Glass Workers for charter. He stated that the American Flint Glass Workers refused to abide by the agreement entered into at the Minneapolis convention, by representatives of their organization.

It was moved and adopted that President Gompers again officially inform the American Flint Glass Work-

ers through President T. W. Rowe, that as a prerequisite of a charter being issued by the A. F. of L. to the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, the latter shall comply with the decision arrived at in the Minneapolis convention, last November, and which carries with it that the American Flint Glass Workers' Union shall turn over the press bottle and jar factories now under the control of that union to the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association. The following is the decision:

"Upon the application of the American Flint Glass Workers for a charter, it was decided that charter be issued upon the condition that they refrain from making bottles and fruit jars, which constitute the class of work performed by the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, now affiliated with the A. F. of L."

A communication was read from Secretary-Treasurer Russell, of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, calling upon the A. F. of L. to furnish such moral and financial assistance as was in the power of the Federation to give.

It was brought to the attention of the E. C. that the Congress Cigar Company, of Chicago, is using the name of the "American Federation" and "Gompers" upon their brand of cigars. It was moved and adopted that President Gompers be authorized to notify the Congress Cigar Company to discontinue using the name of the Federation of Labor and Gompers, and if they refuse to comply with his request, that he publish the fact in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

The hearing of the protest of the plumbers against the seating of dual organizations of steamfitters was resumed. Mr. Love related their protest, and Mr. Costello, of the steamfitters, stated that a charter had not been issued to the steamfitters at Seattle, but that application had been made and is now pending. He further stated that Rockford, Ill., charter had been issued. He said the members of the South Chicago local received the same wages as those of the Chicago local. It was agreed between the representatives of the plumbers and steamfitters that the matter of issuing a charter to the steamfitters in Seattle should be held in abeyance until President Gompers had secured further information from the Central Labor Union of Seattle.

The E. C. adjourned at 4.30 p. m. on Aug. 21 at Washington, and proceeded to Norfolk, Va., where they met at the Fairfax Hotel at 10 a. m. Aug. 22. The members then proceeded to inspect the various halls for the purpose of selecting the place of meeting for the next A. F. of L. convention, after which they visited the A. F. of L. exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition.

Mr. Kirby, representing the National Structural Alliance, said that he was instructed to attend the meeting of the E. C. on account of the attitude of some of the organizers of the A. F. of L. to the Building Structural Alliance. He said that if the Building Structural Alliance is detrimental in any way to the A. F. of L. they would like their attention called to it, so that they could rectify it. He said that he was personally favorable to the A. F. of L. issuing a charter to the National Structural Alliance. It was moved and adopted that President Gompers, Vice-Presidents Duncan and Huber be a committee to meet with a like committee from the National Structural Alliance, for the purpose of devising ways and means to strengthen the central bodies and prevent friction between the central bodies and the Structural Building Alliances.

On the application of the stogie makers for charter, it was moved and adopted that charter be denied for reasons set forth in the decision of the Pittsburgh convention, and application referred to the Cigarmakers' International Union.

On the application of the Piano and Organ Workers for change of name to read "Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers," it was decided that as protest has been entered by the Amalgamated Wood Workers, that a conference be held between the representatives of the two organizations, for the purpose of reaching an understanding that would be agreeable to both organizations.

On the application of the lithographic apprentices and press feeders, for charter, it was decided that action on application be deferred, and a conference be held between representatives of the two organizations in interest with a view to reaching an understanding regarding jurisdiction, and if such understanding is reached, action be taken in accordance therewith.

It was moved and adopted that the Armory Hall at Norfolk, Va., be designated as the hall in which the A. F. of L. will hold the next convention.

It was decided that the first day's session of the convention be held in the auditorium of the Jamestown Exposition.

It was moved and adopted that President Gompers, at the proper time, write a letter of appreciation to the firms having exhibits at the Jamestown Exposition, under the jurisdiction of the A. F. of L.

President Gompers reported a conference he had with Secretary-Treasurer Haywood, in which he (Mr. Gompers) recited the efforts that had been put forth by the A. F. of L. to bring about harmony between the Western Federation of Miners and the A. F. of L. organizations.

It was moved and adopted that President Gompers write a communication to the officers of the Western Federation of Miners, at the opportune time, requesting them to affiliate with the A. F. of L.; and it was further decided that he should insert in the letter the autonomy decision rendered at the Scranton convention; also, that a clear definition of what is meant by autonomy, as understood by the A. F. of L., be incorporated in the communication.

The Japanese question was taken up. President Gompers reviewed the efforts made by the officers of the Federation for Japanese exclusion and called particular attention to the visit made by himself and Vice-President Duncan to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay two years ago relative to securing the exclusion from the United States of Japanese laborers.

It was moved and adopted that a committee of the E. C. call upon President Roosevelt, upon his return to Washington, and submit matters relative to the Federation's position on labor propositions for the purpose of having the President insert them in his message to the next Congress of the United States; and it was further agreed upon that a particular effort be made to have the educational test incorporated in the immigration bill.

On the application of the commercial telegraphers for assistance, it was decided that President Gompers should communicate with the officers of that organization, and if it developed that financial assistance was necessary, that President Gompers be authorized to notify the officers of the commercial telegraphers that the E. C. would endorse an appeal to affiliated unions for appropriation for their assistance.

It was further decided that the subject-matter be referred to a committee consisting of President Gompers, Vice-Presidents Mitchell and Keefe, for action, after President Gompers had received reply to the communication he was instructed to write to the officers of the commercial telegraphers.

Upon the application of the Washington, D. C., Central Labor Union for loan of the A. F. of L. Jamestown Exposition exhibit, it was moved and adopted that application be granted, providing the Central Labor Union bears all expenses incurred in transferring Exhibit from Norfolk to Washington.

It was moved and adopted that that part of President Gompers' report consisting of recommendations regarding the advertising of union labels, be made part of the E. C.'s report to the Norfolk convention.

In regard to a digest of label laws, it was decided that President Gompers should correspond with the international officers having labels, for the purpose of finding out if they would be willing to co-operate in getting up a Union Label Law Digest, containing a copy of every label law in the various States, and a brief outline of the proper mode of procedure in instituting cases of prosecution for counterfeiting of labels, use of imitations, etc., and a digest showing where all favorable decisions can be found.

It was decided that the subject-matter regarding the establishing of Labor's Memorial Day be referred to President Gompers, with instructions to correspond with the officers of the organizations having such a day, and that it be made part of the E. C. report to the Norfolk convention.

On the protest of the electrical workers against the Central Labor Union, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for refusal to seat delegates from Local No. 546 of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, it was moved and adopted that the

matter be referred to President Gompers for the purpose of bringing about a conference between the two organizations for the purpose of reaching an agreement and arrange for the seating of the Local No. 546, in accordance with the constitution of the A. F. of L.

On the communication of the United Engineers' Union No. 1, of New York, asking for the good offices of the officers of the A. F. of L. to secure favorable action by the International Union of Steam Engineers whereby a charter will be issued by that organization to the United Engineers' Union No. 1, of New York, it was moved and adopted that President Gompers correspond with the officers of the International Steam Engineers and suggest the advisability of their international issuing a charter to the United Engineers' Local No. 1.

On the recommendations of the Minneapolis convention, relative to the violation of laws for the protection of human life, it was moved and adopted that further investigation be made.

The proposition of erecting a building for headquarters for the A. F. of L. was discussed, and it was decided that the president and secretary take such steps as may be necessary to secure proper office accommodations for the A. F. of L. headquarters.

On the communication received from the Women's Trade Union League, enclosing copy of preamble, and the resolutions adopted by that league at its convention, July 14th, protesting against the decision rendered by the Department of Commerce and Labor, in regard to the Allen Contract Labor Law, it was moved and adopted that President Gompers notify the Women's Trade Union League that the E. C. had appointed a committee to call upon the President in regard to this matter.

On the communication received from Jesse Taylor, legislative representative of the Home Protective League, Jamestown, Ohio, asking for the co-operation of the A. F. of L., it was moved and adopted that the E. C. invite the co-operation of all organizations that favor the policy of the A. F. of L. on immigration legislation.

On the application of the Rockmen and Excavators' Union of New York, for a national charter, it was moved and adopted that application be denied, and the officers of these unions be advised to build up their organization until such time as there was a sufficient number of unions and members to justify the issuance of an international charter.

On the application of the Transvaal Miners' Association for financial assistance, it was moved and adopted that further correspondence be had on the subject.

On the controversy between the Hodcarriers' and Building Laborers' International Union and the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, it was moved and adopted that efforts be continued to secure a conference of the representatives of both organizations for the purpose of reaching an agreement.

On the complaint of the steam engineers against Pile Drivers' Local No. 9601, of New Orleans, retaining in their organization members that President Gompers had notified should be turned over to Engineers' Local No. 226, it was moved and adopted that Pile Drivers' Union No. 9601 be notified that if they failed to comply with instructions, their charter would be revoked.

On the application of the Interior Freight Handlers' and Warehousemen's International Union for change of name, it was moved and adopted that application be deferred and a conference be arranged between the representatives of the Interior Freight Handlers' and Warehousemen's International Union and the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, for the purpose of bringing about an agreement between the organizations.

On the application of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks for a charter, it was moved and adopted that action thereon be deferred and a conference be arranged between the representatives of the Interior Freight Handlers' and Warehousemen's International Union and the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, for the purpose of bringing about an agreement between the organizations.

On the communication of the Cincinnati Central Labor Council, containing copy of resolutions to the President of the United States, urging the immediate investigation of the telegraph monopoly, and for the

Federal government to declare itself in favor of adding the telegraph to the Department of Postal Service of the United States; it was moved and adopted that in accordance with the fixed policy of the A. F. of L. in regard to government ownership of the telegraph, it was decided to petition the President and Congress for the purpose of having the government take over the telegraph lines.

It was decided that an organizer be placed at Reading and York, Pa., shortly after Labor Day, for the purpose of building up the organizations in those cities.

It was moved and adopted that arrangements should be made to have Organizer Flett visit Stanstead, Quebec, for the purpose of organizing the Molders and Granite Cutters, and he be requested to write President Valentine of the Iron Molders and correspond with Secretary-Treasurer Duncan, of the International Granite Cutters' Union in regard to the work that could be performed in that city.

It was moved and adopted that the E. C. meet at Washington, on November 9th, for the purpose of acting on their report to the Norfolk convention, and such other matters as might be brought to their attention.

A number of organizations having grievances against firms which have been declared unfair made application to the E. C. for endorsement of their action. The following is a list of the organizations and firms with the action taken:

Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workmen vs. Jones Lamb Company of Baltimore. Approved.

Rubber Workers' Local Union No. 12,420, of Lambertville, N. J., vs. Lambertville Rubber Company, of Lambertville, N. J. Approved.

International Association of Retail Clerks vs. Saks & Company, who have stores in Washington, D. C., New York City, and Indianapolis. Approved.

Cigarmakers' International Union vs. Rosenthals Company, manufacturers of the following brands of cigars: Bill Dugan, Joe Walcott, El Tiliado, Club House, King Alfred, Big Bear, Jack Dare, Our Bob, Pelper Heldseick, Diamond D, Little Alfred, 1105 Royal Arcanum. Approved.

Carriage and Wagon Workers vs. The Hickman Ebert Company; Owensboro Wagon Company; F. A. Ames Company, of Owensboro, Ky. Approved.

The E. C. adjourned Saturday, August 24th, at 3 p. m., to meet at Washington, November 9th, at 9 a. m.

Special Notice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 25, 1907.

To All Affiliated Unions.

A satisfactory settlement of the differences existing between the organizations at interest and the

POTTER WALL PAPER COMPANY, Hoboken, N. J., having been reached, the said firm now operating a union establishment, the same is removed from our "We Don't Patronize" list and placed on our FAIR LIST.

Secretaries are requested to read this notice at union meetings, and labor and reform press please copy.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President, American Federation of Labor.

Notice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 25, 1907.

To All Affiliated Unions.

At the request of the unions interested, and after due investigation and attempt at settlement, the following concerns have been declared UNFAIR:

THE HICKMAN-EBBERT COMPANY, Owensboro, Ky.
OWENSBORO WAGON COMPANY, Owensboro, Ky.
F. A. AMES COMPANY, Owensboro, Ky.
SAKS & COMPANY, Washington, D. C., New York City and Indianapolis, Ind.

LAMBERTVILLE RUBBER CO., Lambertville, N. J.
JONES LAMB COMPANY, Baltimore, Md.

ROSENTHAL COMPANY, New York City, manufacturers of the Bill Dugan, King Alfred, Pelper Heldseick, Joe Walcott, Big Bear, Diamond D, El Tiliado, Jack Dare, Little Alfred, Club House, Our Bob, 1105 Royal Arcanum cigars.

Secretaries are requested to read this notice at union meetings, and labor and reform press please copy.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President, American Federation of Labor.

We Don't Patronize.

When application is made by an international union to the American Federation of Labor to place any business firm upon the "We Don't Patronize" list the international is required to make a full statement of its grievance against such company, and also what efforts have been made to adjust the same.

The American Federation of Labor either through correspondence or by duly authorized representatives seeks an interview with such firm for the purpose of ascertaining the company's version of the matter in controversy.

After having exhausted in this way every effort to amicably adjust the matter, the application, together with a full history of the entire matter, is submitted to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for such action as it may deem advisable. If approved, the firm's name appears on the "We Don't Patronize" list in the following issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

An international union is not allowed to have published the names of more than three firms at any one time.

Similar course is followed when application is made by a local union directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Directly affiliated local unions are allowed the publication of but one firm at one time.

Union workmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms—Labor papers please note changes from month to month and copy:

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

Bread.—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Cigars.—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerba, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City, manufacturers of the Henry George and Tom Moore Cigars.

Flour.—Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Groceries.—James Butler, New York City.

Tobacco.—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

Whiskey.—Finnch Distilling Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

CLOTHING.

Clothing.—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Corsets.—Chicago Corset Company, manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.

Gloves.—J. H. Cowrie Glove Co., Des Moines, Iowa; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.

Hats.—J. B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry H. Roelof & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Shirts and Collars.—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.

PRINTING AND PUBLICATIONS.

Bookbinders.—Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Printing.—Hudson, Kimberley & Co., printers of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey & Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia Bulletin.

POTTERY, GLASS, STONE, AND CEMENT.

Pottery and Brick.—Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; Corning, Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Company, Corning, N. Y.

Cement.—Portland Peninsular Cement Company, Jackson, Mich.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

MACHINERY AND BUILDING.

General Hardware.—Landers, Frary & Clark, Etna Company, New Britain, Conn.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company, Turner's Falls, Mass.; Henry Dismont & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Knife Company, Walden, N. Y.

Iron and Steel.—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company of Carpentersville, Ill.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; American Holst and Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Standard Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Manitowoc Dry Dock Company, Manitowoc, Wis.

Stoves.—Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.; United States Heater Company, Detroit, Mich.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Home Stove Works, Indianapolis, Ind.; Buck Stove and Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WOOD AND FURNITURE.

Bags.—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.

Brooms and Dusters.—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.

Fibre Ware.—Indurated Fibre Ware Company, Lockport, N. Y.

Furniture.—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.

Gold Beaters.—Hastings and Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. J. Keeley, New York City; F. W. Rauskoib, Boston, Mass.

Lumber.—Reinie Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.; Gray's Harbor Commercial Co., Cosmopolis, Wash.

Leather.—Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

Wall Paper.—William Bailey & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio.

Watches.—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor; T. Zurbrugg Watch Case Company, Riverside, N. J.

Wire Cloth.—Thos. E. Gleason, East Newark, N. J.; Lindsay Wire Weaving Co., Collingwood, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bill Posters.—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Van Buren Co. and New York Bill Posting Co., New York City.

Hotels.—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Railways.—Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

Telegraphy.—Western Union Telegraph Company and its Messenger Service.

D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.

Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.

C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT, AUGUST, 1907.

Compiled by the Editor of the American Federationist.

Of the 1,895 unions making returns for August, 1907, with an aggregate membership of 181,060, there were 5.8 per cent without employment. In the preceding month 1,594 unions, with a membership of 107,000, reported 1.7 per cent unemployed.

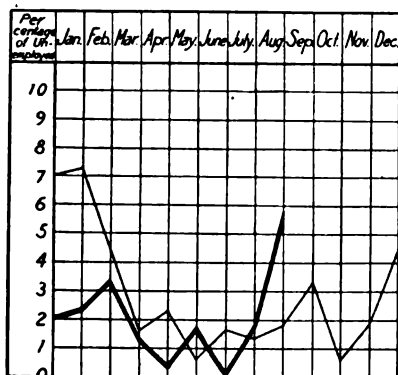


Chart showing the reported percentage of unemployed members of trade unions at the close of each month, commencing January, 1906.

The heavy line indicates the per cent for 1907; the light line for 1906.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Following is a statement of the receipts and expenses for the month of August, 1907. (The months are abbreviated thus: J, J, M, A, M, etc.)

1. Balance on hand August 1, 1907.....	\$115,729 79
Central labor union, Flcorderoga, N Y, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Central labor council, Bellingham, Wash, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50
Central labor union, Conneaut, Ohio, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
United powder and high explosive workers, of A, tax, m, j.....	4 60
Central labor union, Berlin, N H, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50
Federal labor 11459, tax, July, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30	2 80
Federal labor 11519, tax, J, J, \$3.40; d f, \$3.40...	6 80
Federal labor 9435, tax, Aug, \$1.15; d f, \$1.15...	2 80
Horse-nail makers 10858, tax, July, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Car wheel molders and helpers 7229, tax, J, a, s, \$8; d f, \$8.....	12 00
Emmett asso of rock drillers and tool sharpeners 11808, tax, June, \$21.50; d f, \$21.50.....	43 00
Stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers and assistants 12455, tax, m, J, J, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30.....	2 60
Baseball makers 10929, tax, July, 55c; d f, 55c	1 10
Railroad transfer messengers and clerks 11639, tax, J, a, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40.....	4 80
Granite polishers, quarrymen, and laborers 10806, tax, July, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85.....	3 70
Interlocking switch and signalmen 11867, tax, July, \$4.65; d f, \$4.65.....	9 80
Bottle cap, cork and stopper workers 10875, tax, July, \$10; d f, \$10; sup, \$2.....	22 00
Riggers prot 12549, sup.....	1 50
Suspender workers 11294, sup.....	16 00
Assorters and packers 8316, sup.....	5 00
Steel case makers 11842, tax, J, J, \$10.10; d f, \$10.10; sup, \$1.....	21 20
Machinists helpers 9718, tax, J, a, \$10; d f, \$10; sup, 50c.....	20 50
Intl bro of papermakers, sup.....	6 00
Federal labor 12825, sup.....	1 00
Flat janitors 12512, sup.....	50
Ioemens prot 12463, tax, m, J, J, \$3; d f, \$3; sup, \$1.....	7 00
Rubber workers 12480, tax, July, 55c; d f, 55c; sup, 50c.....	1 60
2. Jefferson co trades and labor assem, Steubenville and vicinity, Ohio, tax, apr, acct may.....	1 50
Central trades council, San Bernardino, Cal, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers and assistants 11697, tax, July, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Federal labor 10813, tax, J, a, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25...	2 50
Cloth and stock workers 10184, tax, June, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40.....	4 80
Laborers prot 9523, tax, 75c; d f, 75c; sup, \$1.50	3 00
Local 44, intl asso of bridge and structural iron workers, sup.....	60
Sewer cleaners and repairers 10896, tax, July, \$5; d f, \$5; sup, \$1.....	11 00
Trades and labor council, East Palestine, Ohio, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Central labor union, alliance, Ohio, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Central labor union, Parsons, Kans, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Trades and labor assem, Galesburg, Ill, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Assorters and packers 8316, sup.....	3 25
Federal labor 11796, sup.....	6 00
Mineral water bottlers 11817, sup.....	16 00
3. Central labor union, Norwich, Conn, tax, a, m, J, J, a, s.....	5 00
Central labor council, Grand Rapids, Mich, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Trades council, Selma, Ala, sup.....	5 00
Machinists helpers 12470, tax, July, 90c; d f, 90c.....	1 80
Machinists helpers and laborers 12506, tax, June, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25.....	6 50
Wood, wire, and metal lathers intl, tax, Aug	20 00
Intl bro of papermakers, tax, m, J, J.....	45 00
Newsboys prot 12384, tax, June.....	1 88
Park employes prot 11820, tax, June, \$1.45; d f, \$1.45.....	2 90
Federal labor 8203, tax, June, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Federal labor 9636, tax, m, J, J, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	3 00

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

3. Federal labor 12433, tax, June, 90c; d f, 90c.....	\$1 80
Local 7, quarry workers Intl union of N A, sup	3 00
Trades and labor council, Mankato, Minn, sup.....	2 00
Chair platters prot 12542, sup.....	2 00
5. Central labor union, Middletown, N Y, tax, m, j, j.....	2 50
Trades and labor council, Vallejo, Cal, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Federation of labor, Saginaw, Mich, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50
Central labor union, Watertown, Wis, tax, m, j, j.....	2 50
Laborers prot 12430, tax, bal a, m, j, j, \$6.40; d f, \$6.40.....	12 80
Machinists helpers 12568, sup.....	10 00
Paving cutters union of U S and Can, tax, July.....	9 68
Brushmakers Intl union, tax, June.....	2 36
Federal labor 12587, tax, aug, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Federal labor 8083, tax, j, j, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Federal labor 8060, tax, aug, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75.....	7 50
Utica state hospital employees asso 11972, tax, July, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50
Marble, mosaic, and terrazzo workers 10263, tax, j, a, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Shipkeepers prot 8970, tax, j, j, a, \$2.85; d f, \$2.85.....	5 70
Hospital employees 10068, tax, June, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50
Telephone operators 12409, tax, June, 65c; d f, 65c.....	1 30
Fur hat feeders and weighers 12260, tax, July, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, \$2.....	7 00
Chair platters 12542, sup.....	1 50
United textile workers of A, sup.....	77 50
Hotel and restaurant employees Intl alliance, etc, sup.....	76 25
Federal labor 10060, sup.....	1 50
Federated trades council, Orange, N J, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
6. Federal labor 9465, tax, July, \$2.20; d f, \$2.20.....	4 40
Amal meat cutters and butcher workmen of N A, tax, m, j.....	56 00

6. Machinists helpers 12354, tax, July, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	\$3 50
United neckwearmakers 11016, tax, m, j, 96; d f, 96.....	12 00
Hospital employees asso 10641, tax, j, j, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Steel and copper plate cleaners 8810, tax, j, a, 95c; d f, 95c.....	1 80
Curb cutters, setters, and sidewalk layers 9188, tax, m, j, \$5; d f, \$3.....	10 00
Pastemakers 10667, tax, m, j, j, a, \$4.80; d f, \$4.80.....	9 60
Mattress and spring workers 8445, tax, j, a, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40
Federal labor 7428, tax, j, a, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, 60c.....	2 50
7. Federation of trade unions, York, Pa, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Trades and labor assem, Aurora, Ill, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.....	5 00
Central labor union, Salem, Mass, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Machinists helpers 12307, tax, aug, \$1; d f, \$1 Intl stereotypers and electrotypers union of N A, tax, June.....	13 02
Federal labor 8664, tax, July, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.....	3 60
Federal labor 7241, tax, aug, 65c; d f, 65c.....	1 70
Federal labor 11331, tax, j, a, \$4; d f, \$4.....	8 00
Federal labor 12515, tax, July, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65.....	3 30
Federal labor 9066, tax, a, m, j, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75.....	7 50
Horse nail makers 7180, tax, aug, \$4; d f, \$4.....	8 00
Grays Harbor pile drivers 12068, tax, j, j, \$3.10; d f, \$3.10.....	10 20
Mineral water bottlers 11829, tax, j, j, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30.....	2 60
Laborers prot 12224, tax, j, j, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70; sup, 60c.....	4 00
Intl bro of papermakers, sup.....	2 25
Local 91, quarry workers Intl union of N A, sup.....	4 65
Central labor union, Boonville, Ind, sup.....	10 00
8. Central labor union, Wilburton, Ind T, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Trades and labor council, Peekskill, N Y, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Railroad helpers and laborers 12524, tax, July, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Federal labor 12524, tax, July, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65.....	3 30
Federal labor 8227, tax, m, j, j, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Federal labor 12399, tax, July, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Federal labor 11953, tax, June, \$10.75; d f, \$10.75.....	21 50
Federal labor 12012, tax, July, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50
Federal labor 12047, tax, j, j, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40
Federal labor 12375, tax, j, j, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	7 00
Cigar factory tobacco strippers 11980, tax, j, a, \$3.25; d f, \$3.35.....	16 50
Stable employees 12382, tax, July, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00
Suspendermakers 9 60, sup.....	16 00
Saw fliers 12519, tax, July, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75; sup, \$1.50.....	5 00
Federal labor 12274, sup.....	50
Federal labor 11333, tax, j, j, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10; sup, \$1.....	3 20
Federal labor 12417, sup.....	5 00
Paper carriers p and b asso 5783, tax, j, a, \$3; d f, \$3; sup, 25c.....	6 25
Pipe caulkers 12063, tax, j, a, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65; sup, 50c.....	3 80
Trades council, Elgin, Ill, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
9. Laborers prot 8856, tax, aug, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50
Machinists helpers 12384, tax, July, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Federal labor 10816, tax, June, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Trades and labor council, Olean, N Y, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Sewer diggers 3662, tax, July, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Central labor union, Trenton, N J, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Machinists helpers and handymen 12492, tax, Jan, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35.....	2 70
Federal labor 12367, tax, July, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Federal labor 12505, tax, July, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Suspender workers 10093, tax, j, j, a, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75.....	7 50
Federal labor 11790, tax, j, j, \$5.10; d f, \$5.10.....	10 20
Federal labor 12385, tax, j, j, \$3.70; d f, \$3.70.....	7 40
Central labor union, Lafayette, Ind, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Firemens asso 12270, tax, July, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00
Nail mill employers 9987, tax, aug, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	3 50
Federal labor 12514, tax, July, \$1.55; d f, \$1.55; sup, \$1.25.....	4 35

SAMUEL SWAN, Prest. W. D. LENT, Vice-Prest.
CHAS. F. TOWNER, Sec'y and Treas.

THE David B. Crockett Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE VARNISH SPECIALTIES

Ware the original and only makers in the world of Genuine Spar Composition, and Nos. 1 and 2 Preservative. These goods we have manufactured almost thirty years, by a process exclusively our own, and after a formula which is an absolute secret known only to this company. As a result we have the best materials ever used as Varnishes. We warrant and will defend them against all comers.



OF LATE YEARS, HOWEVER, others have taken advantage of the popularity of our goods to bring out numerous imitations which are offered under the same or similar names.

Avoid all such as they are not in the same class with our Genuine Spar Composition and Nos. 1 and 2 Preservative in any respect—and in all probability will crack, soften, discolor, stick, peel, or otherwise ruin interior or exterior finish. Please send to us freely for copies of our Architectural Hand-Book, Sample Boards, or samples of our goods. If local dealers can not supply you, send direct to—

THE DAVID B. CROCKETT COMPANY,
Bridgeport, Conn., U. S. A.

9. United trades and labor council, Dayton, Ohio, tax, m, a, m.....	\$2 50
10. Switchmen union of N A, tax, j, a.....	97 00
Fibre pressmen 9331, tax, aug, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75	3 50
Suspender workers 9490, tax, j, j, a, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	2 10
Highway dept employees 12540, tax, aug, \$4.30; d f, \$4.30.....	8 00
Federal labor 11366, tax, aug, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75..	3 50
Cigar factory tobacco strippers 10227, tax, July, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Federal labor 11624, tax, June, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50	17 00
Curbstone cutters and setters 8373, tax, j, a, s, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Federal labor 10807, tax, June, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Federal labor 10190, tax, July, \$4; d f, \$4.....	8 00
Federation of labor, Yonkers, N Y, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Ice handlers and helpers asso 9058, tax, m, j, j, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Machinists helpers 12482, tax, July, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50
Laborers prot 12256, tax, July, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50	7 00
Flat janitors 12361, tax, July, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75..	3 50
Federal labor 9461, tax, m, j, \$5; d f, \$5; sup, 50c.....	10 50
Railway machinists helpers 12548, tax, aug, \$5.75; d f, \$5.75; sup, 25c.....	11 75
Federal labor 12374, sup.....	1 50
Central labor union, Berwick, Pa, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Bro of painters, decorators, and paperhangers, tax, July.....	358 08
Pearl workers 12407, tax, July, \$6.50; d f, \$6.50; sup, 50c.....	13 50
12. Trades and labor assem, Marietta, Ohio, tax, m, j, j.....	2 50
Trades and labor assem, Minneapolis, Minn, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.....	5 00
Trades and labor union, Edwardsville, Ill, tax, m, a, m, j, j, a.....	5 00
Central labor union, Batavia, N Y, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Central labor union, Fort Jervis, N Y, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Intl photo engravers of N A, tax, j, j.....	30 88



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12. Central labor union, Bellows Falls, Vt, tax, a, m, j.....	\$2 50
Intl union of cutting, die and cutter makers, tax, j, j, a.....	4 50
Federal labor 10746, tax, July, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50
Federal labor 9316, tax, aug, \$2.05; d f, \$2.05..	4 10
Federal labor 12325, tax, oct, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Federal labor 8279, tax, j, j, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50....	5 00
Railroad helpers and laborers 12363, tax, July, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Locomotive hostlers and helpers 11894, tax, July, \$3.20; d f, \$3.20.....	6 40
Federal labor 12378, tax, j, j, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50...	3 00
Federal labor 7204, tax, July, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20
Federal labor 12416, tax, July, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20	2 40
Federal labor 12525, tax, aug, 90c; d f, 90c.....	1 80
Federal labor 8584, tax, July, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25..	2 50
Grain handlers 7445, tax, a, m, j, j, \$5.40; d f, \$5.40.....	10 80
Hospital employes asso 10725, tax, j, a, \$5.90; d f, \$5.90.....	11 80
Stenographers asso 12330, tax, aug, 85c; d f, 85c.....	70
Pole raisers and electrical assistants 12491, tax, aug, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Suspender workers 11294, tax, aug, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70.....	3 40
Punch press operators 12373, tax, July, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Telephone operators 11498, tax, aug, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20
Tin, steel, iron and granite ware workers 10943, tax, aug, \$6.50; d f, \$6.50.....	13 00
Scale workers prot 7592, tax, July, \$9.40; d f, \$9.40.....	18 80
House raisers and movers 12314, tax, aug, 90c; d f, 90c.....	1 80
Tobacco strippers 10422, tax, aug, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25.....	6 50
Trades council, Marion, Ill, tax, j, a, s, o, a, d.....	5 00
Egg candlers 12090, tax, July, \$2.15; d f, \$2.15..	4 80
Suspendermakers 9560, tax, a, m, \$16.50; d f, \$16.50.....	33 00
Union de mineros 12340, tax, July, \$14.00; d f, \$14.00.....	28 10

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12. Stablenens prot 10018, tax, m, j, j, '99; d f, \$9	\$18 00	14. Tri-City labor congress, Rock Island, Ill, tax, jan, to and incl dec, '06	\$10 00
Soda and mineral water bottlers 10333, tax, aug, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75	3 50	Trades and labor council, Hamilton, Ohio, tax, m, a, m	2 50
Music engravers 11809, tax, july, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70	3 40	Central labor council, Franklin, Pa, tax, a, m, j	2 50
Horse nail workers 10542, tax, aug, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00	United cloth hat and cap makers of N A, tax, may	12 90
Paper bag workers 11757, tax, aug, 65c; d f, 65c	1 80	Intl union of elevator constructors, tax, july	12 14
Ropemen, helpers, surfacemen, and federal 12892, tax, july, \$5; d f, \$5	10 00	Natl print cutters asso of A, tax, j, j, a	6 45
American society of plate engravers 9008, tax, aug, 95c; d f, 95c	1 90	Federal labor 6770, tax, aug, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70	3 40
Federal labor 9244, tax, j, j, \$6.75; d f, \$6.75; sup, \$2	15 50	Railroad helpers and laborers 12390, tax, july, 75c; d f, 75c	1 50
Laborers prot 12410, tax, m, j, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70; sup, 50c	3 90	Mechanics helpers 12415, tax, july, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40	2 80
Suspendermakers 12282, sup	5 00	Machinists helpers 11892, tax, m, j, j, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40	4 80
Rev D B Jenks, sup	1 00	Spring pocket knife makers 12008, tax, july, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35	2 70
Machinists helpers 12528, tax, july, 50c; d f, 50c; sup, 45c	1 45	Spring and pocket knife makers 12220, tax, july, \$8; d f, \$8	12 00
Federal labor 12363, tax, june, 50c; d f, 50c; sup, 50c	1 50	Sewer and tunnel workers 7319, tax, july, \$8; d f, \$8	16 00
Federal labor 9373, tax, j, a, \$2; d f, \$2; sup, \$1	5 00	Dock builders prot 12429, tax, july, \$15; d f, \$15	30 00
Trades council, Beloit, Wis, sup	25	N Y transfer companies employees prot 11824, tax, aug, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50
13. Oil and gas workers 12107, tax, july, \$5.60; d f, \$5.60	11 20	Janitors and general housemen 11128, tax, m, j, j, a, \$4.40; d f, \$4.40	8 80
Laborers prot 11752, tax, july, \$4.40; d f, \$4.40	8 80	Stoneware workers prot 6888, tax, aug, \$5.50; d f, \$5.50	11 00
Domestic laborers 11698, tax, june, 90c; d f, 90c	1 80	Car wheel molders and helpers 10710, tax, july, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	3 00
Central labor union, Geneva, N Y, tax, a, m, j	2 50	Federal labor 12499, tax, j, j, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, 45c	2 45
Trades and labor council, Poughkeepsie, N Y, tax, a, m, j	2 50	Laborers prot 12442, tax, aug, \$2; d f, \$2; sup, \$3.50	7 50
Central labor union, Elyria, Ohio, tax, m, a, m	2 50	Drain layers and helpers 12584, tax, aug, 60c; d f, 50c; sup, \$1	2 00
Park dept laborers 12435, tax, m, j, j, \$5.50; d f, \$5.50	11 00	Federal labor 10185, tax, july, \$3; d f, \$3; sup, 85c	6 85
American federation of musicians, tax, aug	187 50	Horse-nail makers 10658, sup	10 00
L D Biddle, organizer, refund of organizing expenses	5 00	Patrick H. Shannon, sup	2 25
Federal labor 12365, tax, july, 85c; d f, 85c	1 70	15. Central trades and labor council, Coshocton, Ohio, tax, o, n, d, '06, j, f, m, '07	5 00
Trades assem, Fort Worth, Tex, nov, '06, to and incl july, '07	7 50	Lake county trades and labor council, Painesville, Ohio, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j	5 00
Aluminum workers 8281, tax, aug, \$14; d f, \$14	28 00	Trades and labor council, Kenosha, Wis, tax, a, m, j	2 50
Federal labor 12105, tax, july, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10	2 20	Laborers prot 10295, tax, july, \$3.15; d f, \$3.15	6 30
Federal labor 12097, tax, j, j, a, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20	2 40	Intl brick, tile, and terra cotta workers alliance, tax, o, n, d, '06, j, f, m, '07	124 50
Federal labor 12321, tax, july, 70c; d f, 70c	1 40	Glass bottle blowers asso of U S and Canada, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s	240 00
Metermakers prot 11250, tax, may, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50	15 00	United textile workers of A, tax, m, j, j	186 75
Trades council, Mansfield, Ohio, tax, a, m, j	2 50	Machinists helpers and laborers 12283, tax, july, \$2.75; d f, \$2.75	5 50
American bro of cement workers, tax, j, a, \$60; sup, \$31.30	91 30	Federal labor 11823, tax, june, \$1.15; d f, \$1.15	2 30
Milkers 8861, tax, july, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50	15 00	Federal labor 8620, tax, aug, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30	2 60
Hat trimmers 11504, tax, july, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85; sup, 24c	8 94	Federal labor 11891, tax, july, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50	7 00
United neckwear cutters 6839, sup	16 00	Federal labor 12412, tax, sept, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
14. Suspender workers 8144, tax, aug, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	3 00	Federal labor 11098, tax, july, 35c; d f, 35c	70
Printers roller makers 10638, tax, aug, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50	Federal labor 7479, tax, july, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25	4 50
Trades and labor assem, Little Falls, N Y, tax, a, m, j	2 50	Federal labor 12501, tax, july, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	3 00
Federated trades council, Green Bay, Wis, tax, j, f, m	2 50	Federal labor 8908, tax, aug, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
Trades and labor council, Leavenworth, Kan, tax, mar, '07, to and incl feb, '08	10 00	Federal labor 12274, tax, july, \$1.95; d f, \$1.95	3 90
		Federal labor 12490, tax, july, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50

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15. Suspendermakers 10842, tax, J, J, a, \$2.85; d f, \$2.85.....	\$5 70	17. Trades and labor council, Muskegon, Mich, tax, J, J, a.....	\$2 50
Hair spinners 12847, tax, July, \$3.05; d f, \$3.05	6 10	Stave pliers and helpers 12801, tax, July, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10.....	4 20
Water works employees 12806, tax, J, a, \$9.25; d f, \$9.25.....	18 50	Federal labor 12885, tax, a, s, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50..	7 00
Street cleaning employees 12474, tax, July, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00	Intl seamens union of A, tax, a, m, J, J, a, s, United bro of carpenters and joiners of A, tax, Jan.....	708 48
Water pipe extension laborers 12098, tax, may, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00	Intl glove workers union of A, tax, aug.....	999 00
Interlocking switch and signalmen 11786, tax, July, \$2.00; d f, \$2.00.....	5 20	Intl asso of marble workers, tax, J, J.....	4 40
United pearl workers 12472, tax, July, \$14.90; d f, \$14.90.....	29 80	Federal labor 8162, tax, J, a, s, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	20 99
Navy yard clerks and draftsmens asso 12827, tax, July, \$6.85; d f, \$6.85.....	18 70	Federal labor 8367, tax, June, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50	8 00
Public grounds dept employees 12434, tax, a, m, J, J, \$5.05; d f, \$5.05.....	10 10	Federal labor 8769, tax, July, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05..	7 00
Trades and labor assem, Ottawa, Ill, sup.....	75	Federal labor 12408, tax, July, \$6; d f, \$6.....	2 10
Bottle cap, cork, and stopper workers 10675, tax, bal July, \$5; d f, \$5; sup, \$1.10.....	11 10	Federal labor 12476, tax, July, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85	12 00
Natl federation of P O clerks, tax, J, J, a, \$13.50; sup, \$1.....	14 50	Central labor union, Wilmington, N C, tax, a, m, J.....	8 70
Machinists helpers 12533, sup.....	1 00	Public school teachers asso 10808, tax, m, J, J, a, s, \$5; d f, \$5.....	2 50
Tobacco strippers 10422, sup.....	1 00	Porters prot 12344, tax, July, \$3.10; d f, \$3.10..	10 00
Federal labor 12002, tax, July, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20	Telephone operators 10795, tax, aug, 70c; d f, 70c.....	6 20
Federal labor 12495, tax, July, \$30; d f, \$30; sup, \$3.30.....	68 80	Well drivers 12523, tax, July, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40..	1 40
Sugar refinery workers 12527, tax, aug, \$8.25; d f, \$8.25; sup, \$1.....	17 50	Newspaper carriers 12062, tax, July, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70.....	2 80
16. Central labor union, Norwalk, Ohio, tax, f, m, a.....	2 50	Hat and cap leather sweat band cutters 11807, tax, aug, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	5 40
Central trades and labor council, Reno, Nev, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '07, J, '08.....	5 00	Sewer inspectors 12381, tax, aug, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90.....	3 00
Trades and labor assem, Fort Madison, Iowa, tax, J, a, s.....	2 50	Ship, machinery and derrick riggers 10315, tax, aug, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70.....	8 80
Trades and labor council, East Liverpool, Ohio, tax, a, m, J.....	2 50	Artisan well drillers and levermen 10314, tax, aug, \$1; d f, \$1.....	5 40
Laborers prot 12485, tax, July, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20	2 40	Saw filers and setters 8314, tax, July, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Railroad helpers and laborers 12487, tax, aug, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	7 00	United labor league, Sharon, Pa, sup.....	2 00
Intl jewelry workers union of A, tax, a, m, J.....	8 38	Federal labor 12060, tax, July, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40; sup, \$1.....	75
Intl steel and copper plate printers union of N A, tax, a, m, J, J, a, s, o, n, d, '07.....	55 13	19. Central labor union, Hartford, Conn, tax, a, m, J.....	5 80
Federal labor 11243, tax, J, a, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10..	2 20	Trades and labor assem, New Castle, Pa, tax, a, m, J, J, a, s.....	50
Federal labor 8805, tax, a, m, J, J, a, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	4 50	Trades and labor assem, Hannibal, Mo, tax, a, m, J.....	5 00
Federal labor 8720, tax, July, 80c; d f, 80c.....	1 00	Hat block makers and helpers 12069, tax, July, 65c; d f, 65c.....	2 50
Federal labor 9993, tax, aug, \$5.25; d f, \$5.25..	10 50	Laborers prot 12508, tax, July, \$1; d f, \$1.....	1 80
Federal labor 8339, tax, a, s, o, \$12.75; d f, \$12.75.....	25 50	Railroad helpers and laborers 12269, tax, July, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	2 00
Federal labor 11722, tax, July, \$2.90; d f, \$2.90	5 80	Intl union of flour and cereal mill employes tax, a, m, J, J.....	00
Federal labor 12018, tax, aug, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00	Intl union of slate workers, tax, July.....	15 64
Mineral water bottlers 11317, tax, J, a, \$8; d f, \$8.....	16 00	Intl bro of electrical workers, tax, J, J.....	15 00
Sail and tent makers 12289, tax, July, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40	Federal labor 12395, tax, aug, \$2; d f, \$2.....	310 00
Iceemens prot 12288, tax, July, \$.25; d f, \$3.25	6 50	Federal labor 12222, tax, aug, \$18; d f, \$18.....	4 00
Telephone operators 14468, tax, aug, 35c; d f, 35c.....	70	Federal labor 12398, tax, aug, \$1.00; d f, \$1.00	36 00
Isinglass glue workers 11790, tax, m, J, J, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	2 10		8 20
City firemens prot asso 11974, tax, J, J, \$12; d f, \$12.....	24 00		
Cloth examiners and spongers 11680, tax, July, \$5.25 d f, \$5.25.....	10 50		
Packers prot 12547, tax, aug, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80; sup, \$7.40.....	11 00		
Federal labor 12816, tax, July, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75; sup, \$1.....	4 50		
Federal labor 12271, tax, July, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40; sup, \$2.....	4 80		
Intl ladies garment workers, sup.....	20 00		
Horse nail makers 9656, tax, aug, \$2.80; d f, \$2.80; sup, \$30.....	35 60		
Railroad helpers and laborers 12535, tax, aug, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80; sup, \$3.58.....	7 10		
Federal labor 12326, tax, aug, \$6.75; d f, \$6.75; sup, 75c.....	14 25		
Federal labor 12509, sup.....	4 50		

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19. Federal labor 6897, tax, sept, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25.	\$6 50	20. Rock drillers and tool sharpeners 12866, tax,	\$7 00
Federal labor 11158, tax, aug, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20	8 40	July, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.	80
Federal labor 8002, tax, July, \$3; d f, \$3.	6 00	Hair spinners 12988, tax, July, 40c; d f, 40c.	5 00
Federal labor 1983, tax, j, a, \$5; d f, \$5.	10 00	Lamp lighters 12404, tax, July, \$20.30; d f,	40 00
Federal labor 10496, tax, aug, 65c; d f, 65c.	1 30	\$20.30.	5 00
Federal labor, 9481, tax, July, \$5; d f, \$5.	10 00	Journeyman stonemasons asso, sup.	1 63
Federal labor 11200, tax, j, j, 90c; d f, 90c.	1 80	Federal labor 12011, sup.	10 30
Federal labor 12396, tax, sept, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20	2 40	Intl bro of foundry employes, sup.	
Federal labor 11478, tax, aug, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50;	7 00	Granite workers 9289, tax, aug, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25;	3 50
sup, \$2.	22 50	sup, \$1.	10 00
Federal labor 12444, tax, July, \$11.25; d f, \$11.25	7 00	Soap workers 12579, tax, a, m, j, j, a, \$4.25;	5 50
Federal labor 8620, tax, aug, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.	71 50	d f, \$4.25; sup, \$1.50.	10 00
Intl freight handlers and warehousemen,	10 00	Icemens 9990, tax, j, a, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, 50c	7 30
tax, bal, a, m, j.	2 00	Machinists helpers 12408, tax, June, \$2.40; d f,	4 70
Well workers 12402, tax, j, a, \$5; d f, \$5.	1 90	\$2.40; sup, \$2.50.	7 50
Bootblacks prot 11961, tax, aug, \$1; d f, \$1.	15 00	Moccasin and moccasin slipper workers	1 40
Telephone operators 12402, tax, July, 95c; d f,	7 00	12283, tax, July, \$2.05; d f, \$2.05; sup, 60c.	
95c.	15 00	Suspender workers 9480, sup.	
Metermakers prot 11250, tax, June, \$7.50; d f,	8 30	Federal labor 10445, sup.	6 65
\$7.50.	1 80	Federal labor 827, tax, aug, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50;	
Watch workers 6961, tax, j, j, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50	12 20	sup, \$1.85.	4 20
Stablemen and grooms prot 12015, tax,	24 00	21. Central labor union, Salamanca, N Y, tax,	2 10
June, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.	8 00	bal sept, '05, to and incl mar, '07.	4 00
Tobacco strippers 12489, tax, July, \$1.65; d f,	8 00	Central labor union, Lincoln, Neb, tax, a,	2 50
\$1.65.	4 80	m, j, j, a, s.	5 00
Wax and plaster model makers 11438, tax,	1 80	Trades assem, Utica, N Y, tax, a, m, j.	5 00
aug, 80c; d f, 80c.	10 00	Central labor union, Findlay, Ohio, tax, m,	2 50
Clay workers 12461, tax, July, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	12 20	a, m, j, j, a.	2 50
Half spinners prot 12353, tax, aug, \$2.40; d f,	24 00	Central labor union, Harrisburg, Pa, tax, j,	2 50
\$2.40.	1 80	a, s.	2 50
Bottle sorters and handlers 11759, tax, aug,	10 00	Machinists helpers 12323, tax, June, \$1.25; d f,	
90c; d f, 90c.	12 20	\$1.25.	4 20
Button workers prot 12404, tax, July, \$6.10;	24 00	Highway laborers prot 12324, tax, aug, \$2.10;	70
d f, \$6.10.	8 00	d f, \$2.10.	2 10
Lamp lighters 11943, tax, j, a, \$12; d f, \$12.	8 00	Federal labor 12332, tax, July, 35c; d f, 35c.	4 00
Gardeners and florists 10615, tax, j, a, \$1; d f,	8 00	Federal labor 9621, tax, j, j, a, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.	3 40
\$1.	11 80	Federal labor 12317, tax, July, \$2; d f, \$2.	2 00
Millmen prot 10297, tax, aug, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50;	10 50	Federal labor 11811, tax, July, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70.	900 00
sup, \$1.	4 00	Federal labor 9854, tax, July, \$1; d f, \$1.	
Federal labor 12582, tax, aug, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90;	4 50	Intl asso of machinists, tax, j, j, a.	100 00
sup, \$7.50.	16 00	Amalgamated asso of iron, steel, and tin	
Federal labor 10190, tax, aug, \$5; d f, \$5; sup,	5 00	workers, tax, j, j.	100 00
60c.	10 00	Intl asso of bridge and structural iron work-	
Federal labor 8281, tax, aug, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50;	4 20	ers, tax, j, j.	5 00
sup, \$1.	16 00	Gas workers 10086, tax, June, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.	2 70
Federal labor 12545, sup.	5 00	Suspender leather trimmings makers 12512,	10 00
Suspender makers 9580, sup.	10 00	tax, July, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10; sup, 50c.	5 00
Trades council, Laredo, Tex, sup.	10 00	Banders prot 12567, sup.	16 00
Trades and labor council, Niagara Falls,	2 94	Federal labor 12553, sup.	5 00
N Y, sup.	5 00	Kansas state fed of labor, sup.	16 00
Central labor union, Mena, Ark, sup.	10 00	Mineral water bottlers 11317, sup.	
Park employes prot asso 11820, tax, July,	2 50	Federal labor 11440, tax, July, \$1; d f, \$1; sup,	
\$1.45; d f, \$1.45; sup, 4c.	5 00	\$1.10.	12 50
Central labor union, South Framingham,	10 00	Federal labor 10829, tax, aug, \$6.50; d f, \$6.50;	
Mass, sup.	12 50	sup, 50c.	5 50
Federal labor 12555, sup.	1 20	Federal labor 8217, tax, aug, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50;	2 90
Machinists helpers 12554, sup.	5 03	sup, 50c.	1 00
Federal labor 9644, tax, aug, 60c; d f, 60c.	2 00	Federal labor 11618, tax, aug, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20;	
Trades council, New Haven, Conn, sup.	5 70	sup, 50c.	1 00
Federal labor 12522, sup.	4 20	Central trades and labor council, Rutland,	
Laborers prot 12541, sup.	2 20	Vt, sup.	1 55
Agricultural workers 11997, tax, m, a, m, j,	10 00	Vermont state fed of labor, sup.	
j, a, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10.	2 20	Badge, banner, and regalia makers 12249,	
Federal labor 12448, tax, aug, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10.	10 00	tax, sept, 55c; d f, 55c; sup, 75c.	
Street cleaners 12556, sup.	2 50	Central labor union, Derby, Conn, sup.	
20. Central labor union, Vincennes, Ind, tax, a,	2 50	Larned Carter & Co, Detroit, Mich, refund.	
m, j.	2 50	Gray's Harbor trades and labor council,	
Trades and labor council, Victoria, B C, tax,	2 50	Aberdeen, Wash, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.	
a, m, j.	2 50	Machinists helpers 12470, tax, aug, 45c; d f,	
Kings co labor council, Hanford, Cal, tax,	8 00	45c.	
a, m, j.	5 00	Railroad helpers and laborers 11988, tax,	
Laborers prot 10191, tax, a, m, j, j, \$4; d f, \$4.	1 10	aug, \$2; d f, \$2.	
Federal labor 12083, tax, aug, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.	3 60	Quarry workers intl union of N A, tax, j, j	
Federal labor 11233, tax, aug, 55c; d f, 55c.	6 00	Federal labor 11068, tax, aug, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	
Federal labor 8564, tax, aug, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.	29 50	Federal labor 8818, tax, aug, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30.	
Grain workers asso 11407, tax, j, a, \$3; d f, \$3.	27 60	Federal labor 8189, tax, July, \$3; d f, \$3.	
Gas workers 9840, tax, aug, \$14.75; d f, \$14.75.	2 50	Federal labor 10279, tax, July, \$2.20; d f, \$2.20	
City firemens prot asso 11431, tax, aug, \$13.80;		Curbside cutters 8512, tax, j, a, s, \$9; d f, \$9	
d f, \$13.80.		Telephone operators 12408, tax, July, 50c;	
Ball stitchers 12071, tax, July, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.		d f, 50c.	

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22. Flat janitors 12512, tax, aug, \$2; d f, \$1.....	\$4 00
Assorters and packers 8816, tax, aug, \$3.50; d f, \$5.50.....	11 00
Steel and copper plate engravers league, 12511, tax, July, \$4.45; d f, \$4.45.....	8 90
Stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, and assets 11773, tax, J, J, a, \$10.50; d f, \$10.50; sup, 50c.....	21 50
Machine chain assemblers 12507, tax, aug, \$2.75; d f, \$2.75; sup, 50c.....	6 00
Railway machinists helpers 12543, sup.....	8 25
Quarry workers intl union of N A, sup.....	2 60
Horse nail makers 7073, sup.....	1 00
Horse nail makers 10550, sup.....	5 00
Federal labor 12522, sup.....	2 15
Federal labor 8002, sup.....	1 00
23. United trades and labor council, Buffalo, N Y, tax, feb, '07, to and incl jan, '08.....	10 00
Trades and labor council, Freeport, Ill, tax, o, n, d, '06, J, f, m, a, m, j, '07.....	7 50
Trades and labor assem, Oswein, Iowa, tax, J, a, s.....	2 50
Trades council, Cumberland, Md, tax, m, j, J, a, s, o.....	5 00
Cigar makers intl union of A, tax, m, j.....	388 89
Conduit trench laborers 12285, tax, July, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	8 00
Cement and rock asphalt workers local 26, sup.....	2 25
Federal labor 12490, sup.....	1 00
Federal labor 11429, tax, J, a, s, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65.....	8 30
Hospital attendants prot 8097, tax, J, a, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 40
Fire dept employees 10446, tax, J, a, \$5.50; d f, \$5.50.....	11 00
Florists and gardeners 10726, tax, J, a, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Icemen prot 12463, tax, aug, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Hair spinners 10899, tax, aug, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Municipal ferry employees 12504, tax, July, \$2.45; d f, \$2.45.....	4 90
Federal labor 9857, tax, a, s, 70c; d f, 70c; sup, 50c.....	1 90
Federal labor 11862, tax, aug, \$1.55; d f, \$1.55; sup, 50c.....	8 95
Federal labor 11796, sup.....	50
Federal labor 9885, sup.....	5 85
24. Central trades and labor assem, Elmira, N Y, tax, m, j, J, a, s, o.....	5 00
Federal labor 12664, tax, aug, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Federal labor 12433, tax, July, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	2 80
Federal labor 11414, tax, J, a, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.....	3 80
Federal labor 9650, tax, July, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00
Intl bro of stationary firemen, tax, June, \$2; d f, \$2.....	60 00
Moving picture operators 12377, tax, June, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Cooks and waiters 10968, tax, aug, \$9.50; d f, \$9.50.....	19 00
Rockmen and excavators 12483, tax, July, \$12.50; d f, \$12.50.....	26 00
Egg inspectors 8343, tax, m, j, J, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	4 50
Pipe caulkers and repairers prot 11465, tax, aug, \$3.90; d f, \$3.90.....	7 60
Stonemasons 12078, tax, July, 60c; d f, 60c; sup, 2c.....	1 22
Rev P S Lears, Houston, Tex, sup.....	85
25. Central labor union, Portsmouth, Va, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50
Laborers prot 9103, tax, J, J, \$10; d f, \$10.....	20 00
26. Trades and labor assem, Salem, Ohio, tax, a, m, j.....	\$2 59
Central labor union, Ashland, Wis, tax, Jan to and incl dec.....	10 00
Laborers prot 9349, tax, J, a, \$2.90; d f, \$2.90.....	5 80
Faboners prot 9558, tax, aug, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	9 00
Federal labor 11164, tax, aug, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50
Lithographers intl p and b asso of U S and Canada, tax, f, m, a, m, J, J, a.....	70 00
Coopers intl union of N A, tax, J, J.....	54 06
Shirt waist and laundry workers intl, tax, m, J, J.....	80 72
Gas appliance and stove fitters 12432, tax, m, J, J, acct a, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00
Bootblacks prot 10173, tax, July, \$2.85; d f, \$2.85.....	5 70
Barber shop porters and bath house employees 11983, tax, J, a, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Gas workers 11633, tax, July, \$1.15; d f, \$1.15.....	2 80
Button workers prot 7181, tax, J, J, a, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	8 00
Cheesemakers 12516, tax, aug, \$3.05; d f, \$3.05.....	6 10
Janitors prot 10567, tax, m, J, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00
Badge and lodge paraphernalia makers 9186, tax, aug, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00
Municipal water pipe layers 12357, tax, July, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Federal labor 12568, sup.....	10 00
Telephone operators 12563, sup.....	10 00
Machinists helpers 12561, sup.....	10 00
Federal labor 12559, sup.....	10 00
Federal labor 12560, sup.....	10 00
Machinists helpers 11594, sup.....	50
Railroad helpers and laborers 12580, tax, aug, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, \$1.....	8 00
Federal labor 10977, tax, J, a, s, \$3; d f, \$3; sup, \$1.....	7 00
Federal labor 9397, tax, July, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50; sup, \$2.....	9 00
Intl bro papermakers, sup.....	2 25
Wire and cable workers 9647, tax, m, J, J, \$15.45; d f, \$15.45.....	30 90
27. Central labor union, Galetton, Pa, tax, J, J, a, Central labor union, Marcelline, Mo, tax, a, o, n Machinists helpers 12413, tax, July, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10.....	2 50
Federal labor 10123, sup.....	4 20
Federal labor 9925, tax, July, 75c; d f, 75c.....	10 00
Federal labor 11823, tax, July, \$1.15; d f, \$1.15.....	1 50
Laborers prot 11817, tax, bal m, bal a, bal m, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 30
Machinists helpers and laborers 12298, tax, aug, \$4.15; d f, \$4.15.....	2 00
Federal labor 12236, tax, aug, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	8 80
Federal labor 9233, tax, July, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10.....	8 50
Federal labor 12440, tax, July, \$1.45; d f, \$1.45.....	4 20
Federal labor 12102, tax, aug, \$11.50; d f, \$11.50.....	2 90
Cemetery employees 10634, tax, aug, \$6.20; d f, \$6.50.....	28 00
Tobacco strippers 12502, tax, a, s, \$3.20; d f, \$3.20.....	13 00
Bricklayers 11659, tax, J, J, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30.....	16 40
Jewelry and silverware case makers 10443, tax, July, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	2 60
Street railroad construction workers 12266, tax, m, J, J, a, \$2; d f, \$2.....	15 00
Riggers prot 10298, tax, July, \$3; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Moving picture machine operators 12370, tax, July, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35.....	4 00
Federal labor 11953, tax, July, \$11; d f, \$11; sup, \$3.....	2 70
Federal labor 12362, tax, J, a, \$5; d f, \$5; sup, \$1.50.....	25 00
Federal labor 12416, sup.....	11 50
Bricklayers and masons 10982, tax, J, J, \$3.35; d f, \$3.35, sup, \$1.....	25
28. Central labor union of Hanover and McSherrystown, Pa, tax, a, m, J, J, a, s.....	7 70
Machinists helpers 12560, tax, aug, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Machinists helpers 12345, tax, J, a, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Intl broom and whisk makers union, tax, J, J.....	10 00
Federal labor 7187, tax, July, \$4; d f, \$4.....	8 00
Federal labor 11999, tax, July, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	2 80
Federal labor 9870, tax, J, a, s, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	2 10
Furniture packers prot 10699, tax, J, a, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Cutnail workers 7029, tax, aug, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	2 10
Suspender workers 11251, tax, aug, 40c; d f, 40c.....	80
Bed spring makers prot 12103, tax, aug, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75.....	7 50
Rubber workers 12420, sup.....	2 00

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28. Railroad helpers and laborers 12524, sup.....	\$1 00
Federal labor 8281, sup.....	2 00
Laborers prot 12564, sup.....	5 00
Laborers prot 12566, sup.....	10 00
29. Central labor union, New Orleans, La, tax, a, m, j, j.....	2 50
Federation of labor, Columbus, Ohio, tax, m, j, j.....	2 50
Federated trades council, Green Bay, Wis, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s, o, n, d.....	7 50
Federal labor 12060, tax, j, j, j, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Federal labor 11837, tax, j, j, a, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	4 50
Tobacco strippers 12046, tax, j, j, j, \$14.10; d f, \$14.10.....	28 20
Bootblacks prot 12108, tax, m, a, m, j, j, a, s, \$2.45; d f, \$2.45.....	4 90
Hotel and restaurant employees intl alliance, etc, tax, july.....	181 45
Intl asso of watch case engravers, tax, j, a, s.....	2 25
Amal window glass workers of A, tax, bal, m, j, j, a, s.....	158 00
Tuck pointers 10884, tax, \$3.80; d f, \$3.80.....	6 80
Weighmasters 12397, tax, aug, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Mosaic workers 12510, tax, aug, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	2 10
Street workers and laborers 10282, tax, j, a, s, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Elevator conductors and starters 11859, tax, july, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00
Federal labor 8621, tax, j, a, \$4; d f, \$4; sup, 10c.....	18 00
Ice men prot 9254, sup.....	1 00
Intl bro of papermakers, sup.....	3 50
Laborers prot 8079, sup.....	2 70
Scale workers prot 7562, sup.....	50
30. Central labor union, Washington, D C, tax, m, j, j.....	2 50
Rope makers and helpers 12319, tax, aug, \$2.90; d f, \$2.90.....	5 80
Bleachers, dye workers, and helpers 12096, tax, j, a, \$9; d f, \$9.....	18 00
Machinists helpers 12330, tax, aug, \$3.90; d f, \$3.90.....	7 80
Machinists helpers 12408, tax, july, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40.....	4 80
Federal labor 10964, tax, july, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50
Federal labor 11459, tax, aug, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30.....	2 60
Horse nail makers 10953, tax, aug, \$2.90; d f, \$2.90.....	5 80
Lehr tenders and shore boys 7583, tax, j, a, s, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75.....	7 50
Bootblack prot 9923, tax, a, m, j, j, a, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Soft beer and peddlers 8934, tax, j, a, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Street and sewer excavators 7543, tax, j, a, s, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40.....	4 80
Clay miners and laborers 8503, tax, j, a, s, \$12; d f, \$12; sup, \$2.....	28 00
Laborers prot 10215, tax, july, 50c; d f, 50c; sup, \$1.....	2 00
Stablemen prot 10380, tax, a, s, o, \$3; d f, \$3; sup \$1.50.....	7 50
Moccasin and moccasin slipper workers 12333, tax, aug, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10; sup, 50c.....	4 70
Mineral and soda bottlers 9275, tax, july, 50c; d f, 50c; sup, 50c.....	1 50
Assorters and packers 8316, sup.....	1 10

31. Fed of labor, Sedalia, Mo, tax, m, j, j.....	\$2 50
Jefferson county trades and labor assem, Steubenville and vic, tax, bal m, and j.....	1 00
Chainmakers national union of U S of A, tax, j, j.....	6 00
Central trades and labor council, Bridgeton, N Y, tax, m, j, j.....	2 80
Trades and labor council, Kalamazoo, Mich, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o.....	5 00
Federal labor 12471, tax, july, \$4; d f, \$1.....	5 00
Federal labor 7481, tax, j, a, \$1.50; d f, \$4.50.....	9 00
Paper handlers 11234, tax, j, a, s, \$11.25; d f, \$11.25.....	22 50
Gardeners and florists 11884, tax, j, j, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00
Riggers prot 11561, tax, july, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00
Sewer workers 12331, tax, july, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50
Porters and shoe shiners 12443, tax, j, j, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.....	3 60
Suspendermakers 9560, tax, j, j, \$16.50; d f, \$16.50.....	33 00
Pile drivers 12094, tax, j, j, a, s, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Brentanos, Washington, D C, sup.....	13 72
Intl bro papermakers, sup.....	26 40
Planerens prot 10305, tax, j, a, \$2; d f, \$2; sup, 50c.....	1 50
Intl bridge and structural iron workers, sup.....	2 75
Federal labor 12566, sup.....	10 00
Federal labor 12538, tax, aug, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60.....	3 20
Small supplies.....	2 17
Advertisements AM FED.....	1,002 83
Subscriptions AM FED.....	48 75
Premiums on bonds.....	90 75

\$127,367 82

EXPENSES.

1. One months rent, Geo G Selbold, sec.....	\$182 00
Organizing expenses, Geo E Brady.....	23 60
2. 2,000 1-c stamps, 1,000 2-c stamps, P O dept.....	40 00
Translating, A R Dyer.....	4 13
Organizing expenses, Cornelius Ford, \$18.50; Chas T Bailey, \$50.....	68 50
3. Organizing expenses, Alex Rosenthal.....	10 00
Printing 1,000 envelopes, \$2.75; corrections, list of organizations, \$12; corrections, list of organizers, \$6.40; corrections, list of organizations, \$11.20; 1,000 p c receipts, \$1.50; 9 electros, \$9; Trades Unionist.....	45 85
Organizing expenses, L T Moss and Thos Furlong.....	50 00
5. 1,100 1-c stamps, 1,100 2-c stamps, P O dept.....	33 00
Strike benefits for week ending July 7, 1907, suspendermakers 9560, Max Altshuler, treas.....	136 00
Adjusting and cleaning machine, Remington Typewriter co.....	3 00
6. Organizing expenses, S A Bramlette, \$56.60; T E Zant, \$49.85; J D Pierce, \$75.....	185 55
7. Contribution to AM FED, Victor Yarros.....	25 00



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TATION FOR EXCELLENCE
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7. Organizing expenses, Frank J. Weber, \$5.50; Frank H. McCarthy, \$37.30; J. J. Fitzpatrick, \$39; John A. Flett, \$100; E. T. Flood, \$100; T. H. Flynn, \$50; Hugh Frayne, \$100; M. G. Hamilton, \$100; James Leonard, \$100; J. D. Pierce, \$50; Stuart Reid, \$100; Herman Robinson, \$100; Jacob Tazelaar, \$100; W. E. Terry, \$100; C. O. Young, \$100; A. E. Holder, \$100.....	\$1,341 80
Expenses Jamestown exposition, C. P. Con- nolly.....	50 00
8. Organizing expenses, Chas. W. Fear, \$18.25; Cornelius Ford, \$5.55.....	53 81
12,000 2-c stamped envelopes, P. O. dept.....	257 28
Cleaning windows and doors, L. L. Cahoon W. C. co.....	7 00
Organizing expenses, Jos. A. Torillo.....	50 00
12. Strike benefit for week ending July 14, 1907, suspendermakers 9560, Max Altshuler, treas.....	184 00
19. Carpentering work, J. M. Heisley.....	6 00
Organizing expenses, J. A. Torillo, \$50; P. D. Drain, \$10; Gus L. Heicken, \$10; E. G. Knuckey, \$5.00; H. W. Joel, \$2.50.....	73 10
Atty fees, H. W. Wheatley.....	3 00
Phone message, Telegraph co.....	50
20. Organizing expenses, C. W. Woodman, \$37.20; S. A. Bramlette, \$34.15; T. E. Zant, \$37.40; C. W. Fear, \$37.44; T. H. Flynn, \$100; Cal Wyatt, \$100.....	396 19
Strike benefits for federal labor 11423, week ending apr 18, 1907, Temp. Bailey, treas.....	80 00
Attorneys fees, H. W. Wheatley.....	7 50
Ice, Columbia Ice co.....	8 80
7 cuts, M. Joyce Eng co.....	26 97
Clippings, National Press Intelligence co.....	10 00
1 dozen rolls paper, E. S. Newman.....	1 75
Costumer, The Hub Furniture co.....	1 00
22 bottles water, Great Bear Spring co.....	8 80
Telephone service, C & P Telephone co.....	38 13
Printing 2 blank books, \$34; 500 bank checks \$11.25; 2,000 bank checks with stubs, \$35; 5,000 letter heads, \$31.50; Law Reporter co Supplies: 2 copy holders, \$3.50; 3 lbs twine, \$1.05; 1 letter file, 25c; 2 dozen blotters, 80c; 1 dozen blotters, 50c; 1 letter file, 25c; 1 box niagara clips, 10c; 1/2-dozen sponges, 50c;	109 75

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1 copy Star apr 1 to oct 1, J. L. Thompson.....	3 00
500 white cards, library bureau.....	1 18
Organizing expenses, E. T. Flood, \$100; Hugh Frayne, \$100; M. G. Hamilton, \$100; S. Igles- ias, \$50; Jas. Leonard, \$100; H. Robinson, \$100; Jacob Tazelaar, \$100; W. E. Terry, \$50; H. M. Walker, \$100; C. O. Young, \$100; T. F. Tracy, \$100; A. E. Holder, \$100; W. C. Hahn, \$100; J. A. Torillo, \$62.....	1,802 00
Expenses, Jamestown exposition, C. P. Con- nolly.....	100 00
Organizing expenses, B. Wernon, \$4.78; Chas. F. Bailey, \$50; Stuart Reid, \$100.....	154 73
Towel service, Fowler mfg co.....	7 00
1 ribbon, Remington Typewriter co.....	75
Telegrams, Telegraph co.....	5 21
Acct commissions.....	200 00
Expressage, U. S. Express co.....	68 19
1 book, W. C. Steadman.....	1 61
1,000 1-c stamps, 1,000 2-c stamps, P. O. dept.....	30 00
21. Organizing expenses, T. E. Zant.....	31 85
26. 500 1-c stamps, P. O. dept.....	5 00
Strike benefits for suspendermakers 9560, for week ending July 21, '07, Max Altshuler, treas.....	128 00
27. 200 4-c stamps, 600 2-c stamps, P. O. dept.....	20 00
Organizing expenses, Thos. F. Tracy, \$200; Jos. A. Torillo, \$46.15.....	246 15
Expenses, stenographers, attending E. C. meeting at Norfolk, Va, J. T. Kelly, \$18.23; R. L. Guard, \$18.62.....	36 85
Organizing expenses, Edwin R. Wright, \$100; T. H. Flynn, \$50.....	150 00
Expenses, exhibit, Jamestown exposition, Wm. A. Davis.....	64 00
Expenses, attending E. C. meeting at Wash- ington, D. C., and Norfolk, Va, aug 19 to 24, 1907, James Duncan, \$118; John Mitchell, \$122; James O'Connell, \$56; Max Morris, \$197.70; Daniel J. Keefe, \$181; Wm. D. Huber, \$128; Jos. F. Valentine, \$121; John B. Lennon, \$136.30; D. A. Hayes, \$33.50; Frank Morrison, \$33.50.....	1,075 00
Committee rooms, E. C. meeting, Norfolk, Va, Hotel Fairfax.....	48 00
28. Subscription to Washington Post, mar 1 to aug 31, 1907, daily and Sunday, Jas. L. Harmon.....	4 20
Organizing expenses, John A. Flett, \$100; M. G. Hamilton, \$100; Hugh Frayne, \$100; Stuart Reid, \$100; Herman Robinson, \$50; Jacob Tazelaar, \$100; Wm. E. Terry, \$50.....	600 00
Expenses, Jamestown exposition exhibit, C. P. Connolly.....	100 00
Organizing expenses, A. Sineriz.....	5 00
Expenses, Jamestown exposition exhibit, Minnie Bronson.....	84 40
Cleaning windows and doors, L. L. Cahoon Window Cleaning co.....	7 00
Organizing expenses, Cal Wyatt.....	100 00
29. Expenses, exhibit, Jamestown exposition, Wm. A. Davis.....	48 00

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30. Organizing expenses, W W Lebbey.....	\$10 00
Postage on AM FED, P O dept.....	22 29
Subscription to Washington Post, mar 24 to aug 10, '07, daily and Sunday, Wm Turner	2 74
5 weeks' salary, office employees, E Valesh, \$125; J Kelly, \$115; R L Guard, \$115; D F Manning, \$100; J W Bernhard, \$100; L A Gaver, \$90; L A Sterne, \$95.16; F C Alex- ander, \$90; A G Russell, \$90; J W Lowe, \$90; A L McCoy, \$85; D L Bradley, \$84; (1 week) J Gallagher, \$18.99; F L Faber, \$80; Z M Manverse, \$80; (3½ weeks) A S Bos- well, \$61.70; I M Rodler, \$75; W I Francis, \$70; W H Howlin, \$70; (4 weeks) I V Kane, \$60; (3½ weeks) G A Boswell, \$41.14; D J Nielsen, \$67.83; B S Thomas, \$58; L Black, \$60; C C Jones, \$49.23; W von Ezdorf, \$60; E R Brownley, \$49.30; B M Holtzman, \$45; T E Fawkes, \$75; E M Peacock, \$77.85; A McClellan, \$75; I M Lauber, \$77.85.....	2,431 06
One month's salary, Samuel Gompers, pres	250 00
One month's salary, Frank Morrison, sec....	208 88
Refund of express charges, Wm A Schafer, sec.....	1 45
Organizing expenses, Chas A Cullen.....	7 50
Salary as treasurer, John B Lennon.....	200 00
Organizing expenses, D S O'Leary, \$5; Paul J Smith, \$10; A J Royal \$5; J D Wood, \$10; Thos J Crowley, \$5.....	85 00
31. Stamps received and used, Frank Morrison, sec.....	5 23
Fee, M O 14c; notary fee, 50c; postage due, 70c; newspapers, \$1.34; expressage, \$1.70; pitchers, \$2.55; car tickets, \$3.50; hauling trunks, \$3.25; J W Bernhard.....	16 68
Hauling AM FED, J W Bernhard.....	2 50
500 cards (holder), \$1.75; 10 electros, \$2.50; 15,000 envelopes AM FED, no. 6½, \$18.75; 15,000 envelopes AM FED no. 10, \$27; 10,000 manila envelopes and expressage AM FED, \$53.15; 5,000 whys, \$10.50; 12,000 stamped en- velopes, printing, \$15; 1,000 organizer weekly statements, \$7; 2,000 local union per capita notices, \$6.50; correction lists of or- ganizations, \$11.20; 500 letter circulars, accounts, \$3; 1,500 intl lists, \$20; Trades Unionist.....	178 85
Translating, Louis Faber.....	2 15
Strike benefits for week ending 7-18-'07, jewelers and silverware case makers 10448, Chas E Kuser, treas.....	284 00
	\$11,787 50

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand August 1, 1907.....	\$115,729 79
Receipts for month of August.....	11,638 08
Total.....	127,367 87
Expenses for month of August.....	11,787 86
Balance on hand September 1, 1907.....	\$115,580 02
General fund.....	13,597 38
Defense fund.....	101,982 64
Total.....	\$115,580 02

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary, A. F. of L.

Labor Brand



HARKAN

Your Dealer can furnish them **2 for 25 Cents.**
Should he refuse to do so, send to the factory
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We manufacture a very complete line of Carpenters' hand tools.
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buy your dynamite and blasting supplies of the

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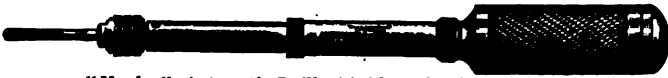
"Yankee" Ratchet Screw Driver.



"Yankee" Ratchet Screw Driver with finger turn on blade.



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"Yankee" Automatic Drill with Magazine for Drill Points.



"Yankee" Reciprocating Drill for Wood or Metal.

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GARLOCK PACKING COMPANY
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500 Different Styles

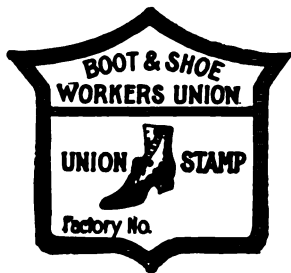
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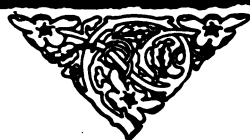
That the best made shoes—the shoes made under the best manufacturing conditions—the shoes that best stand wear—bear the Union Stamp, as shown herewith. :: :: ::

Ask your dealer for Union Stamp Shoes,
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The first brand of Union Tobacco ever produced

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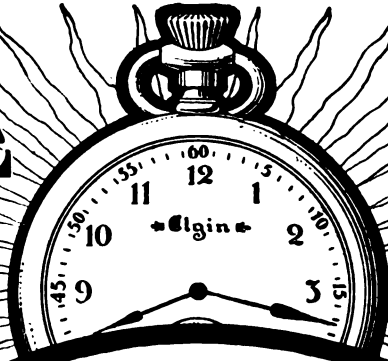
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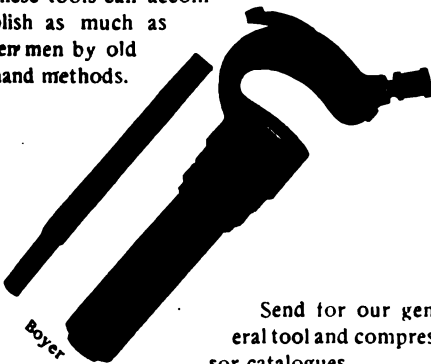
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Established 1874 Incorporated 1904 The Cleveland Twist Drill Co.		
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INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE CO.
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Has been used for over SIXTY-FIVE YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHCEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906. Serial Number 108. AN OLD AND WELL TRIED REMEDY.

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You can SAVE MONEY by wearing our GLOVES and MITTENS. PRICES are RIGHT and MATERIAL is the BEST. You will find no seams around the THUMBS of our goods, which insures you much longer wear. Prices as follows:

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No extra charge for lining. To order gloves lay hand flat on paper, fingers extended, and trace around with pencil and MAIL TO US with money-order, stating material and style wanted, and same will be mailed to your home. GIVE US A TRIAL.

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If you want Rubber Boots and Shoes of High Quality and Established Reputation, Rubbers that will Wear and Satisfy, ask your Dealer for any of these Brands:

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These are all Famous Old Brands. Most of them have been on the market over fifty years, and every pair is stamped with its name. They are sold by the

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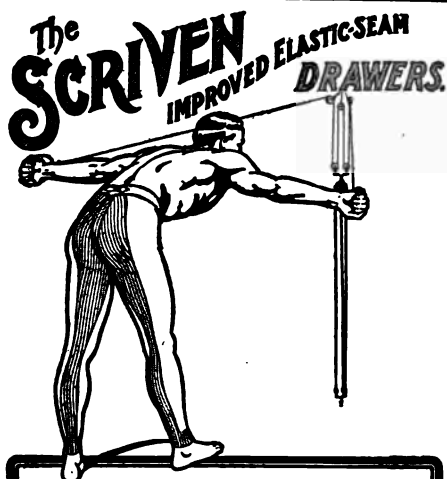


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PEOPLE BUY

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Do the wheels slip around without making any progress?

The human engine needs fuel that is rich in the proteids—the element that repairs waste tissue and replenishes the energy expended in work or play—to get the right grip on the business of life. If the wheels are slipping around without taking you forward, put sand on the track by eating

Shredded Whole Wheat

a food that is rich in the proteids—the fuel that enables the human body and mind to “do things.” It contains all the muscle-making, brain-building elements in the whole wheat grain, made digestible by cooking, shredding and baking.

An ideal summer food—not so heating as corn or oats; contains more nutriment and is more easily digested.

A breakfast of SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUIT will supply the energy for work or play. TRISCUIT is the same as the Biscuit, except that it is compressed into a wafer. It is used as a toast with butter, cheese or marmalades. It is an ideal food for flat-dwellers, light housekeepers, campers, for picnics, for excursions on land or at sea.

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The new one will harbor dust and germs and will wear out just the same as the old one did. Our Parquetry, or Hardwood Floors, are beautiful, clean, sanitary, and will last as long as your house. Free Catalogue No. 15.

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Rochester, N. Y. New Albany N. Y.

"RED CROSS"

PIPE JOINT COMPOUND

Makes tight joints that stay tight.
Ready to use; Clean; Never hardens.
Joints come apart easily, and every
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Simply give it a trial, then you will know
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**The BRISTLE Won't Come
Out! 25 and 50 Cents
at all Dealers.**





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MADE BY

The RUBBERSET BRUSH COMPANY
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Cotton Machinery
Cards, Drawing Frames, Twisters, Looms,
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The Largest and most Completely
WHERE RULES THE

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UNION MADE GLOVES AND 'OVERALL UNIFORMS'
Equipped Plant of its kind in the World
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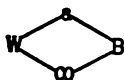
The Economical Twist Drill



With a $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch "Diamond" High Speed Twist Drill, a large Railroad drilled in cast steel spiders, 115 holes, [$3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and for the total number of 115 holes] they ground off only $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch from the original length of the drill.

The time for each hole averaged four and one-half minutes against 18 minutes for Carbon Steel Drills.

It pays to use "Diamond" High Speed Twist Drills.



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Send to Underwood Typewriter Company

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"KIS-ME"
CHEWING GUM.

*The Popular
Favorite*

"Do Kiss me, dear,"
The youth insisted
As 'round her waist
One arm be twisted.

"I will," she laughed,
"If you'll agree
To get some 'Kis-Me'
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Kis-Me Gum Factory,
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The Purest and Cleanest Gum Ever Made

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

*The Sign of the
Best Ale*



*Accept
No Substitute*

All Sizes



**Buy
Union-Made
Cereals**

EGG-O-SEE and E. C. CORN Flakes are Union Labor products, made under clean and wholesome conditions. We are the only Cereal Company in the World using the above Union Label on all our packages. This fact should appeal strongly to every loyal Union worker.

EGG-O-SEE CEREAL COMPANY
CHICAGO, U. S. A.
Largest Manufacturers of Flaked Cereals in the World

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AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Editor

Official Magazine of the American Federation of Labor

1907

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DEMAND THE UNION LABEL.



DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS OF THE
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No. 11

PANAMA CANAL CONDITIONS.

By GERTRUDE BEEKS.

Introduction and comment by EVA McDONALD VALESH.

THE following extracts are made from the recent report on Panama Canal conditions by Miss Gertrude Beeks, Secretary of the Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation. She was authorized by Secretary Taft to undertake this work. Her investigation covered a period of five weeks from the time of leaving New York until her return, and 23 days were spent on the Isthmus. The investigation into the surroundings of the employes of the United States government on the Isthmus of Panama included arrangements for housing, feeding, amusement, social life, and other matters attending employment.

The principal topics touched upon in the report are:

Climate; housing; drying rooms; walks and roads; street paving, sewerage and water systems; electric light; food; farming; commissaries; laundries; ice plant; bakery; hospitals; rain sheds; recreation; schools; churches; regulation of liquor traffic; jails; passes on the Panama railroad; transporta-

tion service; some of the labor conditions; the "Canal Zone News;" a suggestion system; boat service.

The whole report is very interesting and informing. The style is mostly descriptive with perhaps fewer statistics than are needed to give a clear comprehension of actual conditions—at least, in the few cases where figures are given, they add greatly to the understanding of the subject discussed—but the report has a charm seldom found in documents of this character. Miss Beeks has managed to give "atmosphere" to her description. One clearly visions the places of which she speaks. This is a most difficult thing to do, and by its accomplishment Miss Beeks makes her report as pleasant reading as though it were designed merely to interest and amuse. The serious purpose is there, however, and the writer does not hesitate to point out bad conditions in the plainest and most graphic language. Her natural optimism and cheeriness are such, however, that the commentator has ventured to italicize some of

the unsatisfactory conditions in order that they may stand out more plainly from the text.

Within the limits of space here permitted are presented those portions of the report which appeal most to wage-workers. It is not possible in every case to quote all that is said, but the effort has been made to omit nothing which has any serious bearing on the topic discussed.

The report gives evidence of most careful, thorough, and intelligent work. It is well worth reading in its entirety. It is written in a most impartial and dispassionate spirit. There are many attractive pictures presented, yet when one computes to what a small number of employes these apply, it is clear that there is still much to be done in order to make the Isthmus a desirable place of employment.

Even without statistics at hand it strikes one as strange after reading this report that such immense amounts of money should have been spent by the government and that there should be so little to show for it in the way employes are housed and fed and conditions under which they work and live.

It appears that while the Isthmus may be lacking amusements and many of the comforts of life for its employes the standard of health is much higher than had been supposed. The figures given in this connection are very instructive and the comparatively small amount of sickness is the more remarkable when one reads that the water supply is not yet entirely satisfactory and that adequate precautions are not taken against malaria. The climate is said to be quite as agreeable as in some portions of the United States. The writer strikes the key note of the report in the following paragraph and then goes on to discuss the various subjects which presented themselves for consideration:

" 'Things are improving right along!' This sentence was heard constantly, as well as, 'There will be no kick coming as long as it can be seen that needed changes are being made.' It is recognized that 'everything can not be accomplished in a minute.'

Many of the complaints with reference to housing, food and conditions of employment, in addition to those about bad boat

service, have undoubtedly been warranted.

In view of the changes transpiring at the present time it seems unfair to offer criticisms, but an effort will be made to present conditions as they are today, giving credit for contemplated changes and offering some suggestions for further improvements.

The quarters of the employes are of several types. There are houses for married employes, American whites, Europeans and West Indian negroes; barracks (for bachelors who are clerks or American mechanics) which contain several rooms, each holding from two to four men; dormitory barracks for Europeans, in which there are cot bunks—60, 72 or 84 in each house—and similar separate dormitory barracks for West Indians. Adjacent to the mess halls or "hotels," as they are called, there are separate barracks in each camp for the hotel help. At the hospitals, located at Ancon and Colon, there are separate dormitories for bachelors—doctors and clerks—for women nurses, for men attendants, orderlies, maids and other employes.

The newly constructed buildings are exceedingly attractive. There are not many manufacturing villages presenting an appearance so beautiful, and it is certainly an innovation in construction work. Many of the old French houses have been remodeled and painted the standard color used on the Zone—gray with white trimmings, and red roofs. The houses are built on posts. The government supplies garbage cans, not only for its employes at all the camps, but also throughout the cities of Panama and Colon. Streets and grounds, even under quarters, are kept perfectly free from rubbish of any description. Would that our streets and back yards in the United States were as clean! The settlements are so attractive that one making a short stay upon the Zone, and thus getting a superficial view, would most likely exclaim: "These men are getting all that there is coming to them," which expression was made recently by such a casual observer.

All quarters, both "married" and bachelor, for Americans, have wide verandas. One type of married quarters contains two rooms across the front—one a living room and the other a sleeping room. In the left-hand corner of the rear there is a bath; in

the right-hand corner a small kitchen, and between them there is a large open dining-room, the end often affording a beautiful view and being covered with wire screen. The windows and verandas are screened.

The bachelors' quarters, as well as the "married" quarters, for Americans, contain shower baths, although with *cold water only*, and toilet arrangements with modern plumbing. Cold shower baths are not advisable for family use. Tub baths should be installed in all married quarters constructed in future, and it would be well to have for sale at the commissaries' movable bathtubs for those who already have shower baths installed. Families may have water heated on their cook stoves. All men can not use a cold shower bath, for it chills them, especially if overheated at the close of the day's work, and that is the time when the bath is most needed, because shop men, engineers, and others find it difficult to remove grease with cold water, and bachelors have no way of obtaining it hot. Even in the morning many men can not endure the cold water showers.

The government furnishes quarters, furniture, and light free to all. The married employes also receive free fuel, and distilled drinking water is delivered to their homes in some of the camps. *It should be provided in all.* Ice is carried to each camp from the Colon commissary every morning. It is sold to the employes. There is a great deal of complaint about short weight.

The allotment of furniture for homes and bachelors' quarters is:

Family Quarters.

One range one refrigerator, one double bed, two pillows, one kitchen table, two kitchen chairs, one dining table, one side-board, one chiffonier, one dresser, one bedroom table, one towel rack, one bedroom mat, one bedroom mirror, one mosquito bar, three parlor wicker rockers, one parlor center table, two porch chairs.

Bachelor Quarters.

One single bed, one dresser, one chiffonier (for room two bachelors), one 20 by 30 table, one rocker (for room two bachelors), one towel rack, one mosquito bar, one student lamp (if no electric light), one mattress, three chairs.

Mission and wicker furniture are used to a great extent in both married and bachelor quarters for Americans. It is agreeably surprising to find the artistic and beautiful thus given consideration. All are required to buy blankets, sheets, and pillowcases and pay cost of laundering them. Married employes furnish their own kitchen utensils and china.

The appreciation of the recently arrived housewife upon finding pleasing quarters may be illustrated by the experience of a bride of two months, the wife of a locomotive engineer. This sweet, cultivated woman, previously a school teacher in the state of Ohio, arrived upon the Isthmus the 13th of June, expecting to endure rough camp life. When she entered her pretty cottage, she simply sat and looked at it, "because it was so beautiful;" and yet it was not as attractive as some, for she had golden oak instead of mission furniture.

To give the impression that all are so agreeably surprised would be incorrect. For instance, a steam shovel man, after the endurance of early hardships and two years of service, took down his family in June. They transported many of their household effects from the states, looking forward to a long residence on the Isthmus, so well satisfied was this man. The wife—a gentle, refined woman—met cruel disappointment, for, in this case, the assignment of married quarters was a box car!

Still, phenomenal changes, during the past two years, have been made, and it is granted by all that even during the last six months there has been great improvement in conditions.

Some Experiences of Pioneers.

The experience of some of the "pioneers," those who have been there two years, may afford an idea of the transformation which has taken place in that period. To be assigned an old French house, without mosquito netting, without plumbing, and with an attic containing bats and rats and all sorts of objectionable creatures which "had a merry-go-round every night," was common, and it was necessary to walk through the jungle, coming in contact with its dangerous fungi and bugs, to reach the house.

The sixth American woman to take her residence upon the zone stated with reference to conditions two years ago: "In going

from Colon to Culebra the train brushed the jungle and the odor from the rank vegetation was sickening. I was away for a time and when I came back and saw the new houses, the sanitary arrangements, the double railroad track, and the jungle cleared away, it seemed miraculous. When I was here the first time I could not even buy such a thing as a washtub, and one of the carpenters took a crude oil barrel, cut it in two and burned it out for my use. I had the first cook stove, but when it was set up I could not get a stovepipe and so the men made one of solid copper from portions of machinery which had been left by the French. I was fortunate enough to bring with me a meat chopper and it went around the entire Isthmus as a loan. When I went away I sold my effects and every one was so anxious to get the meat chopper that it was run up to \$5 before I knew what was happening, although I had only paid 89 cents for it, and the rest of the women were all so angry at each other and the lucky purchaser that they would not speak."

One woman took down a mirror and found that her neighbor, who borrowed it, had not seen her likeness during her residence of three months! Such incidents, both serious and amusing, are related of early conditions. Ice was unheard of, and yet we took down one hundred sets of wire snow brushes for use on the railroad, but, unlike the French, who, it was authoritatively stated, provided snow plows, we were able to put the erroneously ordered utensils to good use in the foundries.

Bachelors, three, and even two years ago, were glad to get quarters at very high prices in the city of Panama or Colon, which would seem to the average individual to be quite uninhabitable. One said: "When I came here, two years ago, I slept on the floor for three nights. Sometimes the men would have to wait fifteen days for mosquito netting. There have been vast improvements." Water was so scarce that it was necessary to pay from 40 to 60 cents a can, even for bathing purposes, and to arrange the night before for the morning's bath. The price of board was excessive, and yet one nearly starved. Employes stated that food contained maggots, and eggs had to be fried or scrambled because it was not "safe to boil them." As one superintendent said: "A man was

lucky to have a tent in which to sleep. A common remark was, 'We'll never have any homes!' It is a different world now. The only music we heard was, 'Lead, Kindly Light.' I took care of a man three days without knowing that he had yellow fever, and was pallbearer six times in three weeks." As another put it: "To ask for a man and learn he had died from yellow fever the day before was a constantly unnerving experience. The depressing effect of frequent funeral processions caused one to stand on the wharf and think, 'Shall I go or shall I stay?'"

Conditions are, indeed, miraculously changed, but *there are improvements yet to be made for health and comfort.*

Quarters Inadequate.

Although the quarters are inadequate, and will be, it is estimated, for a year to come, it is now possible to shelter all Isthmian Canal employes without the use of tents, except in a few instances, and especially when opening up a new piece of work. *But it is unfortunate that 1,000 men in the construction gangs of the railroad are quartered in box cars, 16 being the number allotted to each, although it is admitted that more sometimes "crowd in them."* It would be expected that small numbers required in maintenance-of-way crews could be quartered in no other way. A few men live in house boats on the old French canal, where there is dredging to be done.

There is great need for additional family houses. Married men are not contented to remain upon the Zone, as a rule, without their families, and through inability to get married quarters there have been lost many competent men. *Applications for married quarters still unfilled have been on file for more than a year.* Attention was directed by competent investigators to the special need of married quarters two years ago and they should have been constructed in larger numbers more rapidly. It has been proven that the Isthmus is not altogether an undesirable place to live, and many men are anxious to take down their families. There was a rule requiring each employe to have an application on file for six months before being awarded married quarters, assignments to be made in chronological order as filed. A new rule has just been adopted permitting the men to make application for married quarters upon taking employment.

but its effect can not be felt for some time unless a supreme effort is made to provide additional quarters, and the notice just posted is not cheering, for it states: "*Experience shows that about ten months elapse between applications for and assignment of married quarters.*"

The outlook is very discouraging, owing to the shortage of lumber. One boatload of 1,300,000 feet has just been lost en route from New York. It is estimated that it will take six months to duplicate that shipload, because lumber is in such great demand in the States. The law requires the advertising of proposed purchases and securing of bids. It is necessary to plan six months ahead on materials, for so far it has taken that long to complete transactions and secure delivery. Shortage of materials seems to be due partly to slow methods of purchasing and lack of foresight in ordering; and, according to sentiment at Panama, the purchasing department in Washington, too remote to be able to judge of Isthmian needs, has interfered by cutting requisitions. Until we can catch up a little, it would be well if a way could be found to pay the premium which will secure early delivery. As it is, the purchaser in the States gets the preference in deliveries because he is "on the spot," and the seller finds it less disagreeable to be upbraided for failure to deliver on contract time by the canal authorities 2,000 miles away! *It is very difficult for the onlooker to have patience with the long delays which are being endured in this and other connections, and how much worse is it for those who are participating in the discomforts attendant!*

In view of the fact that it must be admitted that the canal zone has become a community and no longer simply affords construction camp life, it is urgent to provide adequate quarters for American families and bachelors at the earliest possible moment. It seems as though some extreme measures should be taken to meet this need, and that the United States should not be obliged to wait a year to provide living accommodations. It costs the government large sums to take new men constantly to the Isthmus, transportation, fare, and wages from time of embarkation being met by it.

The first bachelors' quarters to be constructed have permitted four beds in a room

of good size. The recently adopted standard type allows but two in a room, which is a great improvement, each building containing 24 rooms and accommodating altogether 48 men. But many are sleeping four in a room. While it must be expected that some hardships are to be endured in connection with such an undertaking, at the earliest possible moment it should be arranged that not more than two men shall occupy a room in any building. It is difficult to place congenial ones together, and "congenial" there means more than elsewhere, for there are many types of men. One becomes nervous in that climate, and men coming in late at night disturb the sleeper. Then again, if one be studious it is trying to be interrupted by companions. It is not agreeable for one who does not drink to be placed with those who have more liberal views upon that subject. If a man be ill in the night he will disturb the others. All this reacts upon the work, for the men can not be in a cheerful frame of mind or in the best condition to labor when so irritated and suffering from lack of sleep, and it seems to be more necessary to have plenty of sleep in that climate than elsewhere. It helps to prevent nervousness and ill temper. A few have no objection to sleeping four in a room, but, for the most part, it is obnoxious. Occasionally a man will have a room alone, but very few are so favored. The inclination to be alone is well illustrated by the case of one man sleeping in a room containing fleas and bedbugs. Offered quarters with four in room elsewhere, he chose between the two evils to room with the vermin.

The housewife finds her greatest difficulty in combatting dampness. The airing of garments and bed-clothing, which soon become moldy and musty, is constantly necessary in the wet season. It is exceedingly disagreeable, if not unhealthful, to lie upon a musty pillow, for instance, and it requires perpetual effort to care for woolen clothing, shoes, and other apparel.

It is even a greater hardship for the bachelor, who has no way of drying his wet garments after being at work in the rain daily eight months in the year. The housewife may dry the garments of the husband at the kitchen stove, but the bachelor has no way of caring for his. At the homes of the

officials there are drying rooms over kitchens, receiving the heat therefrom. It is vital to health that there should be arranged some system for drying bachelors' clothes. For the American bachelors there might be a shanty constructed, centrally located, and heated periodically for this purpose. It would be better to have in each building where American bachelors reside a room set aside for that purpose. A good arrangement would be ventilated metal lockers with heating apparatus underneath. In this way the garments could be kept locked in individual compartments to prevent stealing. The quarters would have better appearance than now, for, as it is, the clothes must be kept, if hung at all, on the walls in the sleeping rooms or on lines above the beds. Otherwise they are in trunks. A rule provides that there shall be no clothes' lines on the verandas. A man can not hang his clothes out of doors and leave them there while at work, because rain is almost sure to fall during the day. If left in the quarters damp they soon accumulate mold. The lockers would have to be of material so treated as to endure moisture in the atmosphere. The recommendation relative to drying rooms was presented, with others, to Colonel Goethals and is receiving consideration.

Another serious difficulty is the existence of bedbugs to such a degree as to cause serious discomfort. A man can not endure such discomfort at night and be in a contented frame of mind during the day while at work. Cockroaches and fleas are also very numerous in the quarters, and flies are exceedingly troublesome in the mess halls. One wonders if the subject of eradicating vermin in the tropics might not receive such scientific consideration as has been directed to pests which have annoyed farmers. The ordinary methods of fumigation are pursued. The men claim that much of the trouble is due to poor janitor service; that if individuals clean their own rooms bugs go from other quarters in the same building, and that it is only by paying the janitors extra that they secure good service.

During the rainy season mud is accumulated upon the boots to such a great extent as to make housekeeping exceedingly diffi-

cult. This necessitates much scrubbing. The difficulty of securing servants among Jamaicans willing to undertake general housework necessitates very hard work on the part of the housewife. If one will wash she will not iron. One who will iron will not cook, etc. By keeping two servants, the housework will be lightened, but, as almost all have gone there to save money, or, as they put it, "to make their stake" and "be able to take it a little easier when they return to the States," few care to meet the expense of two servants.

It is complained that janitor service is far from satisfactory in the bachelors' quarters. In addition to illustrations given, perfectly reputable men claimed *that a mop had never been used in their rooms. It was stated that there never had been so much cleaning done as during this investigation, and that everybody had been kept "hustling."* Such activity was probably due to the introduction of a more rigid system of inspection of camps, i. e., the military system.

Shortage of Furniture.

There was much dissatisfaction among American bachelors who were sleeping upon cots. All were promised beds, but many had not yet received them. In some instances when beds have been vacated by men leaving the service those with cots have simply taken such beds, and this custom of "robbing vacated quarters" has also obtained among the married residents. This should not be necessary with proper supervision of quarters. Promises are made which are as quickly forgotten, it is claimed. *Some who have been there for a year have not their full quota of furniture yet.*

An estimate of the amount of furniture which will be required to care for the greatest number of employes, which is now about determined as a permanent force, should be made and furniture for that number secured. In making this estimate additional married quarters to a liberal extent and more bachelors' quarters to obviate having more than two in a room should be taken into consideration.

There must be a poor system of inspection of materials, for types ordered are not received. For instance, copper screen is required in that climate, where everything rusts, and yet iron screen has been received largely. It was observed on new quar-

ters and hospitals to have split in a few weeks. It has been accepted in a spirit of desperation as better than nothing.

Glued furniture can not be used there because of the moisture, and yet it has been substituted by the best firms for the "knock-down" type ordered, which can be pegged. *Even a great drug company has sent adulterated medicines for our sick.*

Now, bad screens and furniture are put into temporary use, but contractors are being informed that such goods must be replaced at their expense, with the hope that they will be taught an effective lesson.

Common Laborers' Quarters.

European laborers are segregated, and so are the West Indians. The quarters are identical in construction, each house being one large room, containing from 60 to 72 and 84 cots. According to modern tenement house laws the air space should be not less than 400 cubic feet for each adult. In only one type of houses has that number been allowed, according to the following estimate:

"At Cristobal, 84 bunks per house, allowing 353 cubic feet per man; at Tabernilla, 72 bunks per house, allowing 412 cubic feet per man; the French Barracks at Rio Grande contain 60 bunks per house, allowing 330 cubic feet per man. It is claimed, and perhaps properly, that it is unfair to make a comparison between city tenements and these buildings having wide openings at roofs, which are supported by posts, leaving a space between the walls and roofs, but this is submitted as worthy of expert advice, especially as those laborers fall such a ready prey to the pulmonary malady of pneumonia.

The bunks or cots are arranged one over the other in tiers of three. The majority of the cots are canvas, but many are made of metal lattice work, the ends of the flat pieces of metal being joined to side rods and front and head rods with springs. *The men lie on this metal lattice work with nothing underneath them,* and it is about as cruel a system as could be devised. It was officially stated that 1,000 metal cots were secured as an experiment, that they have now been adopted as the standard type, and that more metal cots had been ordered. They should be abolished. All the cots are too narrow, and when new ones are purchased they should be wider.

For the purpose of cleanliness the common laborers *are obliged to keep their clothes on a wide shelf* around the top of the rooms. Sometimes they have them in bags on their cots. It is very desirable that the floors should be kept free to be scrubbed, and they were quite clean invariably, but the clothing should be more accessible. The shelves above are supposed to be reached by ladders, which do not always exist. One of the supervisors, when asked how the men were expected to get their clothes, stated: "Well, that is up to them. They climb over the bunks."

It would be very desirable to have ventilated metal lockers surrounding these dormitories, in which the men might keep their clothes, or to have additions built to the dormitories for that purpose. *One of the greatest causes of illness is the wearing of wet garments. The Sanitary Department is urging the men to wear dry clothes. How it can be accomplished under the present conditions it is difficult to understand.* By providing a system of lockers, as suggested, steam pipes could be put underneath for drying the clothes frequently, or this could be done in the rooms added for the keeping of the garments. Men who are out in the rainy season and get wet daily, as they do eight months in the year, should be provided with drying rooms for the clothes. The placing of damp clothes in the morning upon the warm body chills it and causes illness. When it was asked if steam could be provided for such drying rooms it was said that it would be impossible. Colonel Goethals, however, took up the matter and found that it would be feasible and had a plan drawn, adding a splendid feature of his own conception for the common laborers. It is to place laundry tubs in one end, where they may wash their clothes. Now they may be observed washing outside their quarters. He agreed that the drying rooms should be supplied. It is to be hoped that there may not be experienced, either due to scarcity of materials or shortage of labor in the building department, the delays of the past, for this is of urgent importance.

There is no furniture whatever, not even benches, on which to sit, in the common laborers' dormitories when changing clothes, or when it rains daytimes. It would be well to have wooden benches. Evenings the Europeans are allowed to sit in the mess halls, where they are provided with paper,

pen, and ink for letter writing, but the negroes have no place to sit.

The common laborers are required to buy blankets, and consequently, comparatively few have them. In the interest of maintaining health for all the government should supply such blankets—at least for this class, which must be taught how to live. They should be provided with two blankets—one for underneath the body, which now has no protection from cold, and one for a covering. This is a matter of the utmost urgency. It is hard to understand why a matter of such importance should not have received earlier attention. Aside from its consideration from a humanitarian standpoint, it will be economy in the end. It will save in hospital expenses and in the cost of securing fresh supplies of labor. It is possible that the common laborers are better off than they were in their own countries, but that does not excuse us for neglecting to provide essentials for health.

It is the intention to send the married Spaniards out into the country and give them materials to put up their own quarters. This is an unfortunate move, due, it is said, to an inadequate building force. It is very important that quarters should be constructed by the government for all, and especially for the ignorant.

There are baths in only a few of the married quarters for the common laborers. In an early type of bachelors' dormitories for this class baths and toilets were placed in the end of each, as in the dormitories of hospital attendants. Now there are separate buildings for bath houses and separate closets. This was done to make sure that sleeping quarters would be sanitary, for they can not now be affected when plumbing is out of order, but it does not seem a wise arrangement. The laborers would be more likely to bathe if the places were more accessible; at least there should be wash basins in a space as an addition to barracks. It is probable that the cold-water shower baths can not safely be used by all negroes and Europeans, just as is the case with Americans, and yet there is no other provision for cleanliness. As a safeguard to health toilets should be more accessible for night use.

With the exception of one camp, where they have two rooms, *the families of common laborers live in one room and cook in braziers. There are special buildings for*

such married employes, each containing as many as eight rooms, surrounded by verandas. Each family should have two rooms.

Location of New Camps.

In the location of camps the recommendations of the sanitary department have not always been adopted, and *they have sometimes been placed on low ground, which would make them unhealthy, because proper drainage was not feasible.* A board has just been established, consisting of the chief sanitary officer, a representative of the department of labor, quarters, and subsistence and of the municipal engineering department (which has charge of sewers and the water supply), to act upon the location of new camps. There is unnecessary illness of employes at one camp now because floors were not placed in tents upon the request of the division engineer; but after several months of urging they have been secured. It does not seem possible to screen tents which have to be used in pioneer work.

Street Paving, Sewerage, and Water System.

A sewerage system has been installed from one end of the Isthmus to the other, all the main work being completed. It will take a year, according to estimates, both in the water and sewerage systems to finish making all connections and the extending of pipes to new camps, but there will be no serious inconvenience on that account.

Water, for all purposes, bathing and drinking, for the majority of the camps, is furnished by four reservoirs, the last one just being completed. At one it is believed that the supply, directly received from the river, will be ample. There are parts of camps where there is no water because of delay in receiving pipe. While it is true that purchasers even in the United States have found it difficult to secure materials, delays seem more vexatious on the Isthmus where nothing can be bought for temporary expedients. As one official said, "It does not matter whether you have \$100 or \$1,000, you simply can't get articles needed."

The water supply grew very scarce toward the end of the dry season, but the increase in the capacity of the reservoirs will, it is expected, obviate that inconvenience next year. At the present time there is an

adequate supply, although *at the new reservoir at Gorgona, the water has been very offensive, due to rank vegetation.*

It is not pleasant to drink the water without boiling or distillation any place. In fact, it is quite offensive. It is claimed, however, by the sanitary department that it is not unhealthful, and that there is less disease from impure water there than in the states. Typhoid fever at present is confined to the district between the camps of Empire and Gorgona, attributed to negroes drinking from streams into which sewage flows, instead of securing water from the hydrants.

Distillation and sterilizing plants have been placed in some camps to supply pure and palatable drinking water. At the time of this investigation it was the intention to install one system or the other at all camps except where removed from danger of contamination from sewage. Distillation should be adopted in preference to sterilization, and the work of installing distillation plants should be pushed.

In the camps where there are plants for distillation of drinking water it is carried to the married quarters in jugs, each house being supplied by a man carrying a single jug at a time. This seems to be an absurd system, as he is required to walk a considerable distance. It would be well to have carts for this purpose.

Distilled water is supplied in but few instances to bachelors' quarters during the day for their use at night. Employees can not get drinking water after the evening meals at the hotels, but it would be of little advantage if they could, as the hotels are too remote from the majority of the quarters. Undoubtedly, palatable drinking water at bachelors' quarters would reduce the number of convenient liquor bottles said to be carried to them. It is not difficult to understand the statement that: "If a man can't get water, all he can do is to go and buy a bottle of beer and carry it to his quarters." The chairman of the commission stated that a water cooler would be placed upon each floor of the bachelors' quarters and supplied with drinking water, the men to furnish the ice. It is to be hoped that there will be no unnecessary delay in meeting this need.

Food.

The meals which were eaten during this investigation at the various camps were

good. It was voluntarily stated by many American employes who are eating at the mess houses that the food has greatly improved within the last two months at most of the camps, although not at all. *There is reason to believe that the meals were better at some of the places when visits of inspection were made than they are day after day, but it was gratifying to find that the food could be so well prepared. This indicates that there is small excuse for badly prepared meals at those places when plenty of good materials are furnished.*

The testimony was ample to prove that before Colonel Goethals began his trips of investigation the meals were exceedingly bad, except at one camp, which is generally conceded to have a first-class mess. Many employes left the government hotels (mess houses) and now patronize private messes. Their testimony indicates that they were obliged to take such action in order to maintain health. Statements with reference to conditions but two months ago were "rotten meat," food not well prepared, swimming in grease, insufficiently served, no variety (steak often tainted, potatoes and red beans daily), no relishes, flies in soup, dishes and table linen unclean, service bad, negroes wiping their faces with dish towels and then using them on dishes, absurdity of paying the government thirty cents for a poor meal when a good one could be secured at a private mess for 25 cents, et cetera.

The general impression that profits were made at the mess houses is correct. There is no advantage to the commission in having profits, for such funds can not be applied toward construction work, but for January, February, and March they were considerable.

The profits, beginning with January, for messes and kitchens were:

January.....	\$4 008.04
February.....	3,118.88
March.....	10,624.69

The present commission took charge March 10th.

On the first of April orders were given that the mess houses and kitchens would be run on a self-supporting basis.

In April the profits were reduced to \$1,193.15.

During May the profits were but \$261.09.

There was great dissatisfaction because the sum of \$37,000.00 was cleared on food last year, and good food was not supplied.

District physicians are now required to inspect food and kitchens at least three times a week, and this has brought improvement in food and greater cleanliness. There is a certain smokiness in the kitchens, however, which indicates that utensils are not cared for properly. To provide good food there is nothing more necessary than careful attention to kitchen ware. The water in the dish-washing machines at some places was found to be clean and it was very unclean at others. Conditions vary according to the efficiency of the hotel stewards. Linen and dishes are not universally clean and improvement should be made.

Monotonous, cold breakfasts and inability to be served form the burden of a complaint which is general: "Daily egg breakfasts, eggs—eggs—eggs every morning!"

Breakfasts are composed always of a cereal, eggs, bacon, coffee and cakes. There is no reason why they should not be varied. Plenty of foods appropriate for breakfast could be procured.

Those who tip waiters get quick service, and many who have tried to get along without tipping have found that they could scarcely get breakfast. Although there is a rule against tipping, and waiters have been discharged for accepting fees, it is not likely that that system can be changed upon the Isthmus since it has been impossible to enforce such regulations elsewhere. But it should be possible to require the managers of the mess halls to give personal supervision at breakfast time. It is especially complained that they do not appear and that the negro waiters do not care whether they render service or not. The fact is that they could not be expected to do so without guidance.

At one camp, where it was complained that conditions have not changed, the following statements were made:

"They do not even have ice on the table. You go all the forenoon without water, and then you come in at noon and can't get it cold." "It is a wonder to me that the men keep their health with the food they are getting." That can well be believed in view of the number of complaints offered by perfectly respectable employes, for

much of the testimony indicated conditions similar to those experienced at the Tivoli Hotel, which has been under the same management as the mess houses. The lack of nutritious food undoubtedly has been the cause of dysentery and other ailments. Plenty of wholesome food is more essential in the tropics than elsewhere. The body perspires so freely that a generous supply of good fuel is required to replenish waste material. Strength very soon wanes if meals are unsatisfactory. Unpalatable food seems more repulsive there and one soon finds it almost impossible to eat. It is hard to be cheerful under such conditions. The whole world seems wrong and one becomes resentful."

The following are some of the expressions with reference to breakfasts:

"I do not eat any breakfast at all simply because I can't. The pancakes are so tough I can not eat them and the coffee is not fit to drink."

"Eggs are cold, the cakes would make good sole leather and the coffee is awful."

"A man will not pay thirty cents for nothing to eat."

"I pay the waiter a dollar a week—God knows I had to get something to eat. The pancakes are hard."

"It is not one time in ten a man can get anything in time to go to work."

At the majority of the camps, with the exception of the general complaint about breakfast, such expressions as the following were heard: "The food has been improving for the past two months. Before the new administration took hold it was something fierce."

There is no doubt but that great improvement has taken place. It is equally true that there is still room for betterment.

The European laborers are fed in separate mess halls, which are splendidly arranged, the dining-rooms containing uncovered tables and benches for seats. They are carefully cleaned daily. Enamelled ware of the appearance of granite makes an excellent type of dishes. Italians, Greeks and Spaniards have their tastes consulted and their favorite foods are furnished. At every plate half a loaf of bread is placed,

and each is liberally supplied with a meat stew, macaroni or other vegetables, fruit or other dessert and coffee or tea. Meals are furnished at 40 cents a day gold, but Europeans may eat elsewhere if they so desire. They are allowed to take their little bottles of light wine, which they are accustomed to have with meals, to the mess halls.

Kitchens of Negro Laborers.

The West Indians, until the first of February, cooked their own food in any sort of fashion, in utensils on the ground at their barracks. Owing to malnutrition it was decided to erect cook houses and prepare their food, which is now made a part of their wages. Employes file in front of a counter, their rations of meat, vegetables—yams, sweet potatoes or rice—and sometimes fruit are handed to them from the kitchen behind.

This system was recommended by the sanitary department a year and a half ago. The delay in establishing it seems as unnecessarily great as do delays in other matters.

Under the old haphazard plan negroes would secure food from the commissaries at noon, usually canned. By the time individual purchases were made, fires built and food prepared the time allowed for lunch and siesta would be consumed. Therefore they were insufficiently nourished, and it was found that when ill in the hospital, after fever had disappeared, they would eat as ravenously as starved creatures.

The new scheme is a great step in advance, but there is still room for improvement. *There is no place for them to sit when eating except under their barracks, like animals, or upon floors in them.* Shelters, no matter how simple, should be built and provided with benches and tables.

There is no way to insure cleanliness of dishes, as they are allowed to wash their own crude utensils and leave them at any convenient place.

Food Supplies.

There should be a more rigid examination of food supplies before being shipped from the United States. It is inconceivable that any one should be asked to drink coffee which is now sometimes supplied on the Isthmus. Probably it is not coffee at all, and quite possible not even chicory.

Eggs can not always be of the best cold-

storage type and certainly sometimes there is something radically wrong with cold-storage chickens. Housewives who had delicious chickens, at meals personally enjoyed during the investigation, purchased them from native markets.

During one week of the visit there was no cold-storage meat upon the Isthmus. It was known by the commission that such would be the case, and it made arrangements, to avoid a repetition of the hardship, with a commercial line of steamers for the transportation of additional lots. Native beef is more expensive than cold-storage beef from the states, and is tough. At a government West Indian mess it was found to be sickening, but at a private mess of some engineers it was not found to be repulsive.

No one can know what it means to be deprived of fresh vegetables until obliged to subsist on canned foods altogether. Then an onion, a cucumber, or a radish is indeed a luxury. A recent effort to meet this need has been to make arrangements for taking fresh vegetables from Jamaica and New Orleans, but this is not an assured success.

Constantly Changing Force of Employes.

Successful construction work upon the Isthmus is hampered by the constantly changing force of employes, and there is no doubt but that this is largely due to discontent, resulting from unsatisfactory housing and feeding. Improvements needed will require time for accomplishment. Tactful, considerate attention on the part of the representatives of the Department of Labor, Quarters, and Subsistence would do much toward maintaining content under adverse circumstances. If effort were made to explain that everything possible is being done, with the base of supplies 2,000 miles away, it is more than likely that the majority would be reasonable and patient. There is no department against which complaint so likely would be aimed as this one, for it has to do with creature comforts. While there is reason to believe that its representatives are interested in the welfare of the employes, and in many respects have striven hard to serve them, *it is apparent that obnoxious and arbitrary methods too frequently have been pursued. This is public sentiment on the Canal Zone:* "It has not been the rule to explain inability to improve conditions as rapidly as

desirable, but to refuse the hearing of complaints and to suggest that the next boat be taken to the states if not satisfied."

If specific cases of complaint are taken to higher authorities, it is found that all the papers in such cases have been "lost."

Doubtless many complaints against the department have been unfair. For instance, where men were found sleeping on cots at one place, beds were stored in the same building awaiting delayed mattresses from the states. Monotonous food may be attributed partly to failure in arrival of supplies, and houses can't be assigned if they are not in existence. The department has labored under serious difficulties, but its policy of dealing with the human family has been erroneous and is the cause of general dissatisfaction.

Dry Goods Department.

The main commissary is located at Colon and there are local branches at the largest camps along the line of the Canal Zone. An inspection of the goods at the main commissary revealed a lack of such shoes, overalls, and other goods as would be desired by American workmen. At one of the local commissaries, a cheap and badly made shirt and two pairs of equally poor overalls were purchased. The materials are very coarse and they could not be more wretchedly manufactured. *Many of the articles of wearing apparel are purchased in England and do not come up to the standard of the best garments manufactured in the United States.* The men claim that the shirts have small sleeves, which readily split, are tight across the shoulders and the collar bands are marked with the wrong sizes. It is especially inconvenient for bachelors to have clothes which tear so easily, as they have no way of mending them. Somehow the chairman and a few other officials were able to purchase satisfactory shirts at the main commissary, but there were no such garments found at the local commissaries along the line. The general testimony was: "I can get nothing in the line of shirts which will come anywhere near fitting me," or "I would prefer to pay more and get a good quality of shirts." The stock is not kept up. For instance, white duck suits were found all to be size No. 42, required by few.

It is impossible for the Americans to get satisfactory shoes at the commissaries, and they are obliged either to patronize the Chinese merchants along the zone or go to the expense, as well as loss of time necessary for a trip to the city of Panama, where prices are somewhat higher than in the United States.

Ample stocks of standard makes of all ordinary garments should be kept at the commissaries. It would seem as though there might be introduced advantageously brilliantine, alpaca, or other coats of light materials. It seemed odd to find serge suits worn quite generally.

Good toilet articles are sold at the commissaries, but with that exception, it is very seldom that anything which is wanted by the men can be found.

Furthermore, there are no goods or garments, whatever, for women and children.

Tailoring Should Be Undertaken.

Linens and woolen goods to be made up there are purchased in better quality and at lower prices from England than the states, and this would be a benefit to the employes if there were tailoring establishments in connection with the commissaries at the large camps. There should be one, not only for the men, but also for the women, where ordinary dressmaking could be carried on. *There is no way of having garments made except by natives.* It is quite doubtful as to whether the negro tailors with their small shops along the line and Panama should be patronized by Americans as a matter of danger to health, even if they could render satisfactory service, which is not the case. There are at least 1,200 American women and children on the Isthmus, and it is decidedly a hardship to be unable to purchase or have garments made. While the need of tailor shops has not received consideration it is recognized by the chairman of the commission.

Shoemakers should be encouraged to open shops for repairing, perhaps by giving space at the commissaries.

The Grocery Department.

The local commissaries are not always as clean as they should be. The platform at the main commissary, where the cars are unloaded, was exceedingly dirty, smelling from an imbedded accumulation. Meats

are delivered along the line daily. For families they are placed in packages which are delivered to the homes by the local commissary wagons.

There is complaint that meats are not always received in good condition, and that they will be left in the sun after being taken from the refrigerator car. It is quite possible that families have been sold bad meat, as the testimony was offered by thoroughly reliable and worthy citizens, and, furthermore, the secretary herself was frequently served with it at the Tivoli, and once at a mess. Some offer no complaint about the meat now, while others say they have received it in such bad condition as to be obliged to bury it. Meats are not properly cut.

It has been suggested that there should be cold storage plants at the large camps and meats for both families and mess halls distributed as from butcher shops. Local commissaries are not equipped with refrigerators for keeping butter and eggs, and purchasers at present must include such articles in cold storage meat orders from the main commissary.

The Panamanians double the charges at their markets when Americans make purchases. Therefore, some housewives send negro servants to their markets, where better chickens may be had than can be secured from the commissary.

Profits.

In April the profits of the commissary department, including ice plant, bakery, and laundry, were \$52,000. As there is no desire to make anything more than a return on the investment of \$300,000 in order to reimburse the government at the end of fifteen years, the prices have just been lowered. There is now no complaint among employes with reference to charges for groceries and meat. It was common to hear: "Since these army officers have taken hold we are getting a square deal."

Improvements.

The management of the commissary has been placed recently under the Panama Railroad Company, and a new man has been put in charge. Attention now is being directed toward improvement in foods, and it was stated: "We shall take up the question of shoes and shirts later."

The objection to black managers of com-

missaries has been recognized, and whites are being placed in those positions. It is claimed that the wives of American workmen frequently were rudely treated by such colored managers.

The retail portion of the main commissary at Colon, used for both colored and white employes, is very small, and at the close of the workday is completely packed. This is to be enlarged, and there should be separate counters for negroes and whites. The retail grocery division, although much larger, is inadequate. Blacks and whites should not be required to mix in making purchases at any of the branch commissaries. But they are receiving a thorough overhauling, and this change may be under consideration.

In view of the good plumbing in all concentrated camps, it scarcely seems worthy of comment to mention the abominable toilet arrangements at the main commissary, both for women and for men.

The principal ailments are malaria, pneumonia, and typhoid fever.

The sanitary department is working to prevent the breeding of malaria mosquitoes, which carry the disease from one afflicted person to another. Pneumonia is caused largely by the wearing of damp clothes, which chill the body, and by the lack of proper bedding among the common laborers. Typhoid fever is due to drinking impure water. There are other minor maladies and all kinds of cases of operations.

The highest mortality is among the negroes. During the month of April the total number of black employes of the Canal Commission and Panama Railway was 27,995. There were 114 deaths for that month. The total number of white employes was 10,170, and there were nine deaths. During the month the total number constantly sick in hospitals and sick camps was 822. Quite a number of white employes of long residence who never have been ill there were met.

Some of the Labor Conditions.

There are two sets of employes, those of the Isthmian Canal Commission and those of the Panama Railroad Company. The term "laborer" on the Isthmus indicates the type of employe performing the work of a "common laborer." It is not applied to the American mechanic or any other kind

of employe. The number of employes is given in the following tabulation:

Isthmian Canal Commission.

American clerks, foremen, employes in Sanitary De- partment and all others not mechanics.....	1,000	
American mechanics.....	4,000	
West Indian Negroes (la- borers).....	25,000	
Europeans, including Span- iards, Italians, and Greeks	4,500	34,500

Panama Railway.

Clerks (black and white).....	1,244	
Laborers (black and white).....	4,384	5,628

Total.....	40,128
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Working Hours and Inequalities in Vacation and Sick Leave Privileges.

A long workday is undesirable in that climate since greater fatigue is felt at the termination of a given number of hours there than in the United States, and yet the majority of the employes work more than eight hours and do not come under the operation of the eight hour law. It applies to mechanics, and there is comparatively little overtime now for such employes as molders and machinists, except as the shortage of equipment necessitates the repair, after working hours, of steam shovels and locomotives used in excavating. Common laborers are now, according to official statement on the Isthmus, engaged for a nine hour day, but frequently work 10, 12, and 14 hours. This is a hardship on foremen who must work as long. Construction locomotive engineers work nine and one-half hours at least, with certain compensations, in order to keep steam shovels going eight hours. Judicial decisions have excluded from the operation of the eight hour law all employes paid by the month. Many monthly employes have a long workday—telegraph operators on the railroad always work 12 hours, track men and yard masters, foremen, clerks in the disbursing and timekeeping offices, and others often work 10, 12, and longer hours. Mechanics in the shops of the Isthmian Canal Commission were working on an eight hour basis, whereas men in the same crafts in the shops of the Panama Railroad Company were working on a 10 hour basis. Both are under one master mechanic and

concerned in the construction of the canal. The President has issued an order requiring the workday in those shops to be made identical and it should be put into effect at an early time, for this inequality has long contributed toward discontent. There are other strange inequalities. For instance, men paid by the hour in the shops of the Panama Railroad Company have vacation with pay and unlimited sick leave. The same type of men among the Isthmian Canal Commission's employes have vacation without pay and sick leave for a definite period, which, however, has but recently been granted after persistent petitioning upon the part of such employes. American employes paid by the month are granted vacation with pay. Monthly men, who are not Americans, feel that it is unfair that they should not be given vacations with pay. They come under the local government of the Canal Zone just as do the natives of Porto Rico employed by that insular government who receive a vacation of 30 working days in addition to time for travel between that country and the United States, the same as American employes there. Another inconsistency is the fact that vacation with pay is granted employes of the Panama Railroad Company on the Isthmus and yet captains of the steamships owned by it are not allowed vacation with or without pay although they are on the monthly pay-roll. Since hourly men are paid when required to work overtime and the monthly men are not, it is considered by the commission as a fair arrangement to grant the latter vacation with pay while denying it to the former. However, as monthly employes are allowed six weeks' vacation* with pay because the physicians consider an annual change of climate essential for the average man not accustomed to work in a tropical climate, the hourly men consider that if vacations are necessary for the health of monthly men, they are likewise for them. Americans do not want to work overtime, for that is regarded as "blood money." Furthermore, since it is expected that overtime will be limited to emergencies and reduced to a

*This leave of six weeks is considered as an allowance of 12 days for travel to and from the United States and as 30 days' vacation. It may be noted that the usual leave allowance in the United States is 30 working days exclusive of Sundays and holidays. The Porto Rican Insular Government allows all employes 30 working days' leave, as in the states, and allows 12 days for travel when they visit the states. It would seem well to bring the canal regulations into better harmony with the rules of the United States by adopting the Porto Rican method.

minimum there is, of course, no guarantee that the income so earned would be a fair substitute for vacation. While monthly men work longer hours frequently than mechanics and sometimes endure greater hardships, working out of doors, than men protected from sun and storm in the shops and therefore may be entitled to special consideration, the reason given for granting vacations to one and not to the other type of employes is certainly open to criticism. Another argument is that all such employes of navy-yards and arsenals in the United States, where climate is not a consideration, receive fifteen working days' leave with pay. An additional claim made by the hourly men is that one would be more likely to return from a leave if there were a vacation with pay to look forward to and that it would be economy to offer this inducement to employes to return rather than to be obliged to train "green" men in their places.

It has not been the custom to pay mechanics and other hourly employes on the Isthmus for holidays, although that is the custom in the United States at arsenals and navy-yards. The following, one of the new rules, and an exceedingly liberal proposition, caused satisfaction:

All employes whose compensation is fixed on an hourly basis, and who work on the days prior and subsequent thereto, will be allowed pay for the following holidays: January 1, February 22, May 30, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25.

All hourly employes above the grade of laborer, who render actual service on these holidays will be allowed time and one-half in addition to pay for such holidays.

It was found that common laborers from other countries did not care for our holidays and were dissatisfied at the attendant loss of pay; therefore, the following is a part of the new regulations making for content:

If actual service is rendered on the days prior and subsequent thereto, pay will be allowed for the following holidays: January 1, February 22, May 30, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25. If actual service is rendered on these dates double pay will be allowed.

The Wholesale Dismissal of Employes.

There are also improvements in regulations relative to the assignment of "married quarters" specifically stated but the "straw which has broken the camel's back" in the new regulations effective July 1 is the provision for the wholesale discharge of em-

ployes at the end of their next leave period in order to bring all under the same rules and regulations. This is regarded as a breaking of contracts by the government. The provision reads as follows:

All provisional appointments will, at the end of each leave period, be so modified as to make such appointments correspond to the then existing rules and regulations of the commission.

All appointments made prior to this resolution are hereby terminated, to take effect at the end of the next leave period accruing under such appointment. Conditions of service thereafter will be in accord with the rules and regulations of the commission.

It is true that the commission was entirely within its legal right in making this ruling in so far as employes who have had increases are concerned, because under a decision of the comptroller, made many months ago, all original contracts are rendered null and void by the acceptance of promotions. It does not seem fair to the men that, because they are raised in pay and accept such increase, all privileges conferred by their first contracts should be lost. All appointments are made "provisionally." If that means that a man is appointed to serve, provided he gives satisfaction, it should be so stated, but if it means that the appointment is made provisionally in order that the government may make changes at any time it deems fit, employes feel that it is unjust. Nothing tends to create discontent as much as uncertainty about conditions of employment.

The labor problem is serious with such a changing policy as has been pursued. The men feel that there is no stability and that "they never know when an order is going to be issued with some new provisions affecting their employment." Furthermore, there are those who threaten to take up such conditions with their congressmen and this will still further complicate matters by bringing into general discussion grievances which could be readily adjusted.

There is intense feeling among certain hourly men that they have greater skill than some classes which have recently been awarded an increase in wages. This will doubtless be eliminated by the introduction of a system, now under consideration, by the chairman of the commission, under which a certain percentage will be added to the price paid for different types of labor in the United States to make up for discomforts suffered through employment on the zone.

It is felt that one of the most unfortunate conditions is due to the fact that men are not selected by the employment department in the United States with reference to the positions which they are expected to fill and consequently great injustice has been done both the work and the men employed. For instance, if a man, who is a skilled machinist on civil engineers' gauges is sent down and placed on the repairing of locomotives, he is very likely to be dismissed for incompetency. Men in different lines undoubtedly have been sent away under a cloud when perfectly competent to fill positions for which they applied. Others have, in a few cases, been transferred to positions which they have filled satisfactorily. Many have returned from the States under assumed names or resorted to that means of securing employment at other points on the zone.

Another cause of discontent is the fact that in the stress of getting men of different types to go to the Isthmus promises have been made prospective employes, which could not be kept. For instance, one might be promised that he would be able to get married quarters in 60 days. Upon complaining that the promise was not kept, it would not appease a man to call his attention to the written contract that such quarters would be given "when available." As one said: "It takes the heart out of a man to be told in the states that he can get married quarters and then he gets here and finds he must have his application in many months before they are assigned."

In the printed matter distributed among Europeans there are misrepresentations; there is a picture of a hotel for American whites which would lead common laborers to infer that they would eat in such buildings; there are mentioned in a misleading way pretty and hygienic houses for workers, and the opportunity of taking families and of purchasing clothes at the commissary made in the best factories of the United States as well as alluring statements with reference to recreation and other matters.

Misrepresentations to prospective employes only react against the government.

There have been complaints at one point that members of the union were discriminated against and this has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction. There seems to be no doubt that some good men have been dismissed who were members of the union,

but it is claimed by the master mechanic that non-union men have also been discharged. In other trades in the same shops the men are entirely organized and there is, of course, no question of discriminating against unionists. *Certain it is that the official complained against has tried honestly to live up to his convictions that there be no recognition of unions on a government job.*

It seems to be begging the question of recognition when a committee of boilermakers will be listened to, although not as representatives of the union, as all of the boilermakers belong to the union, and especially when Secretary Taft meets the national officials of these same organizations and confers with them relative to matters concerning their men upon the Isthmus.

There is no general discrimination against unionists on the Isthmus, but there is a strong anti-union sentiment among officials and an unwillingness to deal with union committees. There is need of a clear and well defined policy in reference to dealing with committees or representatives of unions.

Opportunity Now for Grievances to be Heard.

Great credit is undoubtedly due to the preceding administration for organization work, but there was a policy of refusing to hear complaints of any kind which has brought to this administration an accumulation of grievances and serious problems with which to deal.

The chairman of the present commission has spent Sundays and the major portion of week days listening to complaints and making personal investigations. Confidence has thus been inspired and there is a general feeling of hopefulness.

A Conciliation Board and Labor Commissioner Needed.

Discontent due to bad food, favoritism in awarding "married quarters," uncomfortable bachelor quarters, and such matters as dismissals, inequalities in wages, hours, or vacations, and relative to sick leave provisions, will be reduced greatly without doubt by the forming of a board to consider all labor grievances. Such a board is now contemplated by the chairman, whose intention it is to have upon it a representative of the commission, a representative of the trade involved, and a representative of the foreman under whom the complainant works.

However, the situation is so complicated that it would be impossible to equalize conditions unless a careful study were made by an expert labor commissioner whose sole duty would be the consideration of labor matters.

In the operation of the conciliation board to be established, the principle should be adopted that where a majority of the men belong to a union, that organization shall have the right to be heard by its committee. That principle was established by the Anthracite Coal Commission appointed by President Roosevelt, and the same rule has been adopted by many employers' organizations making contracts with unions. Nearly every railroad in the United States has a contract with its engineers, firemen, trainmen, conductors, machinists, molders, blacksmiths, et cetera, notwithstanding the fact that there are non-unionists in every class.

If, in establishing the policy of having grievances heard by a conciliation board an experienced labor commissioner should be employed, many grievancess would be adjusted by him in the same manner as they are in the bituminous coal fields, in the building trades in New York, the Newspaper Publishers' Association, and many other organizations. If unable to personally adjust grievances, final appeal could be made to a joint board. The policy and practical operation of such a board could be determined readily by an experienced labor commissioner, after looking over the field. The board contemplated by the chairman of the commission could well be made such a body for the final disposition of matters which could not be settled by the labor commissioner.

That the plan of having a permanent conciliation board to which grievances may be taken will allay discontent and resentment has already been proved by the result of hearings granted personally by the chairman of the commission. This board also would enable him to give more time to construction problems.

Such a conciliation board would prevent interruption of work if it is thoroughly understood that grievances should be presented before and not after "striking" for nine times out of ten they would be adjusted.

Appeal to such a board of conciliation should be final and remove the necessity of

distressing the President and the Secretary of War with such details. Furthermore, it is impossible, owing to the length of time which it takes to send communications from the Isthmus and secure replies, to satisfactorily adjust grievances if decisions must be so awaited.

The establishment of a conciliation board with the resultant assurance that justice may be had would serve to attract a good class of laborers, for friends bring friends from the states if conditions are such that they write favorably of them.

Employers' Liability.

There were nine men blown to pieces during the investigation. They were employed in blasting where there is excavating. While in this particular case, the best powder foreman was in charge (and was killed), there is feeling that in general such foremen are not proficient. In any event, it brought to mind the query as to whether the government should provide for dependent families of the injured and killed. Now collections are made among the employes for such funds. Damages are not recoverable from the government in such cases as they are from private contractors in the United States. As recently as April, one suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis *contracted in the service* was denied the amount of compensation for leave of absence, when obliged to depart from the Isthmus permanently."

The report as quoted above is so clear and graphic in all its details that very little comment is necessary. It would be interesting to have the prices of food and clothing to complete the description of the dissatisfaction in those respects.

The eight hour day and a more or less complete recognition of the union applies only to the 4,000 mechanics; then there are 33,884 laborers who work from 10 to 14 hours a day—at wages not mentioned—and these laborers seem to have few privileges in regard to vacations, sick leave, and other things which tend to make conditions more endurable.

It is noted that all the worst features in regard to food, housing, and conditions surrounding employment apply to this 33,000 laborers.

As the writer says in commenting on

better food served during the investigation, it is well to know that better things are possible, and that they are, makes the bad conditions more reprehensible.

There seems to be no doubt but that skilled mechanics do fairly well as to material comforts. Indeed, letters on file at American Federation of Labor headquarters from skilled mechanics employed on the Canal Zone bear out what this report says in regard to this class.

It is the treatment of these many thousands of unskilled laborers—they who actually dig the ditch—which gives food for thought and makes one wonder if this government, spending unlimited millions, can not do better for these, its employees. That they are comparatively unable to help themselves is all the more reason they should not be neglected.

This report mentions the disposition among officials on the canal to refuse recognition to unions. A conciliation board and a labor commissioner to adjust grievances are suggested. Doubtless these would prove as valuable as they have in the States. The employees would probably not agree to have only one member of the board representing them as against a representative of the commission and a representative of the foreman. Instead of the foreman being represented, the third member should be

impartial and as far as possible removed in interest from the two parties to the grievance. The general suggestion for the adjustment of grievances is good, and one wishes the report spoke with more confidence of the probability of its adoption.

The report speaks favorably of the hospital system. Copies are given of circulars handed to employes instructing them how to guard against malaria.

Miss Beeks writes at considerable length on the lack of recreation for all classes of employes. She suggests the institution of popular amusements similar to Coney Island; also cafes, theatricals and club houses. The report very sensibly points out that suitable recreation and amusement are quite as necessary as the more material things of life. The suggestion is made that an amusement director be appointed and that the government extend its good offices in the direction of providing some diversions, which would brighten what must now be the intolerable dullness of life on the Isthmus.

The report brings to the reader the conviction that the construction of the canal is no passing event but a task which will require so much time in its accomplishment that the government will do well to handle it practically as a permanent enterprise.

CANADIAN ANTI-ASIATIC DEMONSTRATION.

By M. GRANT HAMILTON.

VANCOUVER last night bubbled and boiled with anti-Asiatic sentiment, culminating in a riot which threatened to leave Chinatown and the Japanese quarters a wreck. Fortunately, the trouble got no further than a very considerable and destructive window smashing, which, however, was damaging enough. To the credit of the men who organized last night's parade and addressed the meeting in the city hall, it must be said that the lawlessness was no fault of theirs, as they strongly counseled moderation and constitutional methods, but a gang of hoodlums took advantage of the occasion

and, while the meeting at the city hall was in progress, marched down to Chinatown and through the Japanese quarters, waving banners they had captured by force, and breaking every window in sight. The glass breaking does not appear to have been accompanied by any stealing, nor is it recorded that any personal violence was done to the Asiatics, though naturally they were not a little terrified by the wholesale destruction going on around. One regrettable feature of the demonstration, in the eyes of loyal and right-thinking persons, was the burning in effigy of the lieutenant-governor, presumably for his refusal to

assent to the Natal act passed at the last session of the legislature."

Such was the introductory paragraph to an article in the Vancouver (B. C.) *News-Advertiser* on the morning of September 8, describing the scenes enacted the previous evening, during the progress of the now celebrated demonstration conducted by the Asiatic Exclusion League of that city. Much comment has been indulged in by the press of this country regarding the affair, and in numerous instances the so-called "agitator" has received "serious consideration" at the hands of our leading journalists. It so happens that it was my privilege to be present on that occasion, together with C. O. Young, Frank Cotterill, George Listman and J. W. Blaine, all residents of Seattle, and J. E. Campbell, of Everett, Wash. This visit across the international boundary line was inspired for the reason that provincial newspapers had given general publicity that a demonstration was to be held on the evening of September 7, and from the further fact that the trade unionists of this country are vitally concerned in the wholesale importation of coolie labor to our shores. There was not a single individual in Vancouver who knew of our coming, neither had any member of our party received an invitation to be present. This observation is made for the reason that it has been intimated that American influence was responsible for the intensity of feeling exhibited against the Orientals and also instigated the destruction of the buildings occupied by them. Nothing, however, could be more remote from the truth.

Upon our arrival in Vancouver, Saturday noon, we commenced a tour of inspection, and on every hand we were met with Chinamen and Japanese employed in numerous capacities. At the intersections of the prominent business thoroughfares there were large banners stretched over wooden frames and placed against electric-car poles for support, bearing various inscriptions, announcing the meeting to be held that evening in the city hall. The dominant note running through the announcements was crystallized in the following words: "We stand for a white Canada." In conversation with individual residents stolid reticence was the chief characteristic noted, indicating that there was a strong undercurrent of feeling running. Not a single

inflammatory utterance was heard upon the street or in private conference.

At 7 o'clock in the evening, the time announced for the assembling of the procession to march to the city hall, we repaired to the Cambie-street grounds, where some 700 people had gathered to participate in the parade. It was approximately twenty blocks from the Cambie-street grounds to the city hall, and, with the nucleus of 700 above mentioned, the procession contained 10,000 people ere it reached its destination.

The streets traversed by this large body of marchers, on either side, was flanked by interested spectators. One of the most notable features of this vast throng of moving men was the absence of shouting, the only thing to be heard, aside from the tread of the marchers, being the strains of "Rule Britannia" and "The Maple Leaf Forever," with the drum corps, as an interlude, beating an inspiring tattoo.

Large banners, 12 feet in length by three feet wide, extending across the four-abreast column, were attached to two uprights and carried at intervals, the inscriptions typifying the motives that actuated the demonstration, some of them containing the following:

"Stand for a White Canada."

"Steamer Monteagle will arrive here September 11th with 900 Hindus, 1,100 Chinamen, and a bunch of Japs."

The most interesting banner carried, however, was that borne by those who marched just behind the drum corps, being a delegation of old soldiers who had served with distinction, and on many of whose breasts hung the Victorian cross. The wording of this banner was suggestive:

"We Have Fought for the Empire and Are Ready to Fight Again."

Closing the procession was presented the following in extraordinary sized letters: "What Shall We Do to Be Saved?" Aside from these there were thousands of badges worn by the paraders and others, having printed thereon: "Asiatic Exclusion League—White Canada." There were also pennant shaped banners attached to canes bearing the following motto: "White Canada for us."

One other distinctive feature was the effigy of Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir, which was carried in an elevated position, and labeled with the declaration that it was

to be burned at the city hall, which was done.

The vast concourse of people finally arrived at the city hall, but that building was totally inadequate to accommodate approximately 30,000 people, the number estimated to be gathered within four blocks square. Overflow meetings were consequently held in the open air. Our party was invited to occupy seats upon the platform in the hall, and the invitation was accepted.

A gentleman named A. W. Von Rhein presided, and introduced as the first speaker Rev. Dr. Fraser, a prominent divine of that city. He expressed himself in a most forceful manner, and stated that he was body and spirit with the movement, as he almost felt that unless some steps were taken to stop the influx his own pulpit would soon be in the hands of a Jap or Chinaman. There was no such thing as this cheap or common labor that was talked about. It was pure Anglo-Saxon blood that had made the empire, and it would never have been made with a mixture of Asiatic blood.

Rev. G. H. Wilson, another prominent clergyman, also expressed his sympathy with total exclusion.

J. E. Wilson, a New Zealander, made the speech of the evening, he being familiar with the conditions existing in the various dependencies of Great Britain. He drew vivid illustrations of the horrors of the Rand and the lives of the Orientals in the Australian cities. He said:

The Chinaman lives on the smell of an oil rag the whole year round. In Natal they had driven out the whole people till there was no one to read the newspapers and no white pupils for the schools. In the Chinese quarters in Melbourne they slept on straw in their warrens and dragged others down in their degradation. In New Zealand they had excluded them till there were only about twenty-eight hundred left, and now they were proposing to deport these and compensate them for their belongings. Let Canada say to England as Australia had said: 'How can you expect us to help you fight the whites if you will not help us fight the blacks?'

Only one member of our delegation was invited to address the meeting, C. O. Young, and he exercised judgment in counseling moderation in dealing with the vexed question confronting the British Columbians. Not an inflammatory word was uttered by a single speaker, but there was evidence at hand which signified that the inhabitants of Vancouver were determined to so impress

the Dominion government by their earnestness that action would be taken to relieve the metropolis of the western province from the Asiatic hordes.

Coincident with the enactment of these history-making scenes was the arrival of Mr. Ishii, special envoy of the Japanese government, who has been commissioned to visit this continent to investigate the question of Japanese immigration, he having come direct from Seattle. Although it was generally known that he would arrive in Vancouver at a late hour no demonstration attended his advent into the city.

At the last session of the provincial legislature of British Columbia there was passed, by a large majority, a bill known as the Natal Act. This act derives its name from the colony in Africa, where a similar act was passed and "allowed." The act provided that all aliens shall be compelled to make out and sign "entrance" papers in the English language before being permitted to land in the province. Notwithstanding that the people of the province were practically a unit in favor of this legislation, Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir "disallowed" the measure, and it became inoperative. The intricacies of Dominion legislative methods are somewhat difficult of comprehension. It appears that this same act or a similar one has been passed at previous sessions of the British Columbia legislature and "disallowed" by the government at Ottawa, and it was forcefully stated by a number of speakers upon the platform, as well as the opposition press, that the lieutenant-governor was acting under instructions from Ottawa in "disallowing" the Natal Act passed at the last session of the legislature.

On the Pacific coast the Oriental immigration question is becoming an exceedingly interesting one, vast numbers of Japanese, Chinese and Hindus encroaching upon the positions formerly held by white men and women at a greatly reduced wage scale. In nearly every instance these Asiatics are farmed out by Oriental companies, and the men who perform the work have no dealings with their employers whatsoever—a system of peonage that is entirely out of harmony with American institutions. It has been a matter of common knowledge that Orientals have been pouring into Vancouver at a terrific rate.

the steamship *Indiana* having been chartered to land a mixed cargo of 5,000 within fifty days. The steamship *Monteagle* was due on September 11 with 2,000 more, and every steamer from the Orient was adding a liberal supply. Vancouver claims a population of 70,000, and of this it is conservatively estimated that fully 20,000 are natives of the far east. With the vast number in transit, added to the present Asiatic population, it is not difficult to discern that the standards maintained by the white man must be leveled to that of the Oriental. The Japanese quarter boasts of a bank and a daily newspaper, together with many mercantile houses. The Japanese are organized into an association. This association, however, is the creation of the Oriental Trading Company, with offices in the larger coast cities. Its members are completely subservient to the Oriental Trading Company, which furnishes each band of Japs farmed out with food and raiment from the headquarters of the company, and officiates in the collection of wages due.

On reliable authority it was shown that the Japanese are receiving but \$15 to \$20 per month in many instances, this pittance serving to compensate for the standard of living employed by them. This, in brief, is the condition confronting the people just across the boundary line, and the community is beginning to feel the onerous burden placed upon it by being compelled to accept a condition where cheap labor saps the vitality from the white wage-earner in decreasing his ability to consume in ever-increasing quantities, while his place is filled by Orientals whose consuming power is reduced to a minimum, and their needs supplied entirely by those of their own race. But American interest does not end here, for these Asiatics are filtering across the line into our territory, and in the city of Seattle and adjoining towns great numbers are appearing. In one large jewelry manufacturing establishment in Seattle Japanese are placed alongside white girls in the workshop. This business enterprise is what is termed by the "talent" an "open shop." But when it is stated (and it is coming to be a matter of common knowledge) that the Jap is a moral derelict, it certainly becomes an inspiring spectacle to behold the young white girl, compelled by force of circumstances to labor, thrown in compul-

sory companionship with yellow skins who have no regard for that which beautifies the home life of our working people—virtue. And this is done that this jewelry manufacturing company may run the so-called "open shop" and add a trifle more to its profits. Innumerable instances of like character have come under my observation. This is but the shadow cast of what will be the general custom among unscrupulous employers when opportunity presents itself.

The vast outpouring of people participating in the Vancouver demonstration represented 12 times the numerical strength of organized labor in the Dominion city. This in itself indicates the widespread antipathy of the general public to the invasion of their country by the human products of a dwarfed civilization. If it were possible at this time to obtain the full details of this bold scheme to submerge the working people by a flood of Asiatics, it would be found, without question, that corporate influence is exerting its utmost endeavor to promote these wholesale importations. In defense of this assertion it is only necessary to add that in order to land upon British Columbia soil the Asiatics are required to produce a certain sum of money, but on disembarking, after exposing the required amount of funds to the view of the proper customs officer, they are immediately marched to a convenient near-by place and compelled to "deposit" these funds with the "chaperone" that they may be conserved to "comply with the law" in landing a similar cargo in the future. Upon every hand cumulative evidence is seen which indicates that great interests are aiding in the carrying out of this nefarious scheme, but with the same application of those observing methods it is apparent that there is a smoldering sentiment in the breasts of the citizens of the Pacific Coast, the only outward expression of which is manifest by the protests occasionally made to our national lawmakers to afford relief. Too high an estimate can not be placed upon the law-abiding and patriotic propensity of the people of the western slope. They have used every efforts to arouse our statesmen from their lethargy; they have pleaded that barriers be erected for the protection of the honest and industrious workman.

EDITORIAL.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS.

The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor now takes its place as one of the notable events of the year. The deliberations of these few hundred representatives of millions of wage-workers touch so many phases of civic and industrial life, deal with so many vital problems pertaining to the general welfare that public attention is sharply focussed on the action of the American Federation of Labor Convention.

This year the twenty-seventh annual convention will be held at Norfolk, Va., beginning November 11th and holding daily sessions until the vast mass of business before it shall be disposed of.

The historical associations recalled by the Jamestown Exposition are dear to the wage-workers, who find themselves in this day and age carrying on the good work of the forefathers and marching in the vanguard of those who fervently desire that the free institutions of our country shall be preserved in their original spirit and wisely adapted to the changing conditions of civilization in order that our people may constantly share more greatly in those things which make life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness not merely empty sounding phrases but the glowing trinity of existence.

Each annual convention of the American Federation of Labor is truly more important than its predecessors. Our Federation yearly grows in numbers, influence, and scope of activity. As a corollary it can be inferred that the opposition of those who would exploit humanity for private gain grows more desperate as an enlightened public opinion and the strength of the organized workers compel a greater degree of justice for the workers.

In the constantly growing spirit of harmony and solidarity among our members is found reason for congratulation. The work of organization goes on steadfastly and persistently. Even those yet unorganized look to the American Federation of Labor for protection and help—and not in vain.

The trade union movement as voiced by the American Federation of Labor is a basic and logically necessary accompaniment of present industrial conditions. These conditions are kaleidoscopic in their constant change, but the fundamental economic principles remain, and doubtless we apprehend them more clearly, as they evolve in new combinations. The trade union, while adhering to certain policies which experience has shown to be wise, daily grows and learns and readily adapts itself to every new requirement of the time in which it flourishes. It is at once the inspiration, the teacher, and the defender of its members—aye, of the masses as a whole.

Experience has proved the utility of a comparatively small body of delegates in a convention to represent the vast

The system of representation which has been found most feasible and workable is that which gives one delegate to an international union until it reached a membership of 4,000; two delegates for 8,000; three for 16,000; four for 32,000, and so on. The state federations, city central bodies, and federal unions are represented by one delegate each. We are sometimes asked why we do not increase the number of delegates. We answer that we find that the comparatively few representatives from each organization reflect the ideas of their constituents quite as accurately as a greater number, and the international unions themselves feel that the money which would be spent in sending a large number of delegates can be better used in extending organization and doing educational work. That the system of small representation is satisfactory to the international unions concerned is shown by the fact that there is practically never a complaint that their delegates fail to represent the views of the membership.

From the standpoint of a successful convention it is found that the 300 or 400 delegates form quite a large enough body for intelligent and careful and rapid deliberation.

Probably at no convention preceding this about to be held at Norfolk has there been so many questions of public importance to be discussed and acted upon. The delegates will bring all their energies to the consideration of the economic and governmental problems which have arisen recently or which loom upon the horizon.

The deliberations of our convention are always public and the attendance of both friends and enemies is welcomed, to the capacity of the hall where the sessions are held. The utmost freedom and latitude of debate is encouraged. Because of this freedom of expression it is impossible to forecast the action of the convention on the many important questions which will come before it.

The review of events since the last convention, the consideration of progress made, and a survey of the present situation in the industrial work, are a part of the important work, because upon this accurate and detailed knowledge must be predicated much of the work mapped out for the coming year.

One of the greatest benefits of annual conventions is that they render easy a general interchange of thought among the representatives of all our affiliated bodies, which would be possible in no other way. Delegates come there seriously determined to achieve what is best for organized labor as a whole. Many of them are men of wide experience holding important and responsible positions in their own unions. Though the pre-conceived opinions of the individual are often much modified in the progress of debate, yet who can doubt that the work of the convention expresses the best judgment and highest wisdom of the associated delegates and the vast army of workers whom they represent.

The recent fierce attacks upon organized labor from such sources as the National Manufacturers' Association and the insidious efforts on the part of corporate power to divert the courts from their proper functions and thus deny Labor its rights and its proper protection, and, also, approaching political events, serve to bring together our representatives in a spirit of

earnestness and enthusiasm which promises well for the results of their deliberations. The great responsibility of reflecting aright the desires and aspirations of so large a body of intelligent wage-workers is recognized by those whom they have honored with their confidence, but with an appreciation of the duty involved comes the ability to serve faithfully and efficiently those who wait only the word to carry into every part of this nation—aye, even to its dependencies—the good work which the convention recommends.

The delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention this year will be found fully alive to the historic role of the trade union in defending the rights and liberties of the common people. They will be active in pointing out dangers and suggesting adequate safeguards, no matter how arduous, dangerous or unpopular may be this task from the average point of view. Even more, the trade unions through the good work of the convention will inspire their members with the high spirit which will keep them now, as always, struggling to secure for the workers their true share in an advancing and complex civilization. The convention this year has indeed before it a noble work and one which every delegate will aid in performing creditably.

Mr. Taft is continuing his speech-making tour in the Orient. As an avowed aspirant for the presidential nomination, the expression of his views on public questions assumes importance in public estimation, because such utterance are indicative of his future policy should Mr. Taft's aspirations find fulfillment in the highest office within the power of the people to bestow.

TAFT, THE INJUNCTION CANDIDATE. Our discussion in the last issue of the *AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST* of Secretary Taft's position on the injunction as wrongfully applied to Labor, was widely quoted and commented upon by the daily press of the country. The editorial was reproduced with approving comment in many of the weekly labor papers and official journals of national unions.

Expressions of approval from various gatherings of labor indicate how strong is the feeling that the injunction abuse must be remedied—not perpetuated as is the avowed intention of Mr. Taft.

Our protest against Mr. Taft's expressed desire to continue and extend the application of the injunction to Labor, has been received with a variety of comment by the daily press. At this time it is unnecessary to recount in detail its attitude. We consider their comment, whether favorable or otherwise, an indication of how greatly the public is concerned and interested in the abuse of the injunction power against which Labor, as the victim, has every reason to vigorously protest.

On account of lack of space we were unable to deal with all phases of Secretary Taft's recent injunction utterances in the last issue of the *AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST*. They will receive consideration now.

Mr. Taft was tendered a banquet by the business men of Seattle on the evening before he was to sail for the Orient. It was there that he let himself loose, and as his press agent declared, "sailed right into" labor on the injunction question.

He assailed the men active in the movement to secure justice for the toilers, who in these efforts would not for their lives do an injustice to their fellow-men. But this is of minor consideration.

The fact is that Mr. Taft charged labor with an offense which he could not help knowing was untrue. He charged that it was labor's purpose to create "a privileged class of wrongdoers."

What did Mr. Taft have in mind to accomplish by that utterance? What had he in mind to charge? The first question we have already answered. To placate the money power for any umbrage which it may have taken at his other remarks.

The second question requires some further consideration. There was no necessity for his reference to injunctions in labor disputes. It was not on the tapis for consideration. It was not apropos of any matter under discussion, or of his "mission" as a candidate for the presidency. It was as unprovoked and uncalled for as it was unnecessary.

But what did Mr. Taft have in mind to charge labor with doing?

Are the working people of our country wrongdoers? They produce the wealth of our country; they work and work, and for their work receive the pittance of a miserable reward; they make our country blossom like a rose, yet many live in tenements, slums, and sweatshops; they make our country beautiful, strong and powerful, and yet are denied by him and his, the justice which the Constitution of our country guarantees them of equality, with all other citizens, before the law.

If the workingmen of our country will not bestir themselves and avail themselves of their power to once for all abolish the injustice done them and to secure the rights which are theirs, there may be some reason in Mr. Taft's charge that they are wrongdoers, not a privileged class, but a demoralized, enslaved class of wrongdoers to themselves, to their fellows, and to posterity.

But in its essence and results, would Labor's efforts to secure relief from the admitted abuse of the injunction writ make the workingmen "a privileged class of wrongdoers" in the sense that they would be privileged to commit crimes or unlawful acts without punishment? Let us see. What does labor ask at the hands of the lawmakers?

Labor asks and demands that the courts shall treat every citizen alike.

That inasmuch as an injunction is never issued to enjoin other citizens from the exercise of their personal rights, their personal freedom, it should never be issued to enjoin or deny the personal liberty, the personal freedom of workingmen.

Labor asks no immunity or special privilege for any one, whether laborer or other, for any unlawful act; but it does insist upon equality before the law for every citizen and will never cease its efforts until it achieves justice.

Mr. Taft and all else whom it may concern should understand that there is a universality in the law of right and of justice, and conversely a universality of retribution in the course of wrong and injustice. To concede liberty and justice and right is to enjoy it oneself; to impose cruelty,

tyranny, and injustice, to deny liberty, is to court its reaction on one's own head; in its wake must come the decadence of free institutions.

In many ways Mr. Taft is a most amiable gentleman and a diplomat. Upon the question of the abuse of the injunction power by which he would deprive Labor of the constitutional right of equality before the law, with all other citizens, he is consciously and wilfully hostile and unfair.

It is Mr. Taft's injunction and his opinion rendered as a federal judge which judges in federal and state courts have used as a basis upon which to constantly further encroach upon and invade the personal rights and liberty of our citizens when those citizens are workmen.

It is not the law but the injunction and opinion of Judge Taft and the injunctions and opinions of the judges who have since followed his lead, which are quoted against Labor's effort to secure legislative relief and justice at the hands of Congress and the state legislatures.

When during the anti-Littlefield campaign Mr. Taft entered the district and made one address in which he dealt with the injunction subject, it was generally thought that he did so under the pressure of alleged "party duty." Little attention was paid by labor to the views he then expressed. It was taken that he spoke for the sake of "consistency and regularity." His latest expressions have dispelled that view.

It was known for weeks in advance that Mr. Taft would make a number of addresses in several cities on his way to the Pacific coast where he was to embark for the Orient; and that in these addresses he would announce the policies upon which he sought the highest office in the gift of the people of our republic. He began in his home state, Ohio. He there addressed himself to the public questions of a general character. Upon reaching Oklahoma he used all his eloquence and prestige of office to attack the state constitution which an intelligent, representative convention had deliberately and faithfully prepared for submission to the people for ratification or rejection. He urged its rejection; why? Because in the proposed constitution there were provisions which aimed to protect the rights and liberties of the people of the new state, and particularly because it contained one provision which would protect the rights of labor against the species of injunctions which Taft made famous, or otherwise.

The people of the proposed state of Oklahoma ratified the constitution by an overwhelming vote. But that was not due to Mr. Taft's aid. And, on second thought, perhaps it was. Who knows? The people may have taken his "advice" at its "true value."

That Mr. Taft in his various speeches assured corporate power of his desire to offer the enslavement of labor as the *quid pro quo*, for its support, there can be no doubt in the minds of any thinking observer.

We are not pessimistic. On the contrary the future of our people and our republic appears to us brighter, better, and greater than anything we have known. But it behooves every man, and particularly one of great opportunities, and still more particularly one who aspires to the greatest office within the gift of our republic, to stand as a bulwark against the reactionary policy of the denial of justice to its people. President Roosevelt

velt in his recent addresses recounted the rise, decadence, and fall of the Roman republic. Among the chief causes for its destruction was the bestowal of special privileges upon the few and the denial of right and liberty to the many—the workers.

The masses of the people of the republic of the United States of America have been taught the lesson. They are of the web and woof of our nation. They are determined that the light and life of our own republic shall not be extinguished, but made to shine brighter, better, and stronger for all time. Mr. Taft, the injunction standard-bearer, to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Van Cleave anti-boycott suit against the officers of the American Federation of Labor and others has naturally been the subject of much editorial remark by the press. In some notable instances the comment has been intelligent, just, and fair. The principles of freedom of speech and the freedom of the press being valiantly upheld. But we regret to say that for the most part the criticism has been lacking in intelligence as well as unfair. Few editors seem to understand the issues and principles involved, and still fewer have the moral courage and the honesty, the independence and the consistency, to tell the truth about them. Some either deliberately misstate the facts, or give the public half-truths and partial statements that prevent the people from seeing the truth.

The cheap and shallow commentators are of course delighted with the Van Cleave suit. The "un-American" boycott, say they, should have been forbidden long since. These gentry can not understand why the fight on it has been so slow in coming. They assume there is not the slightest doubt that it will be done away with now, root and branch, forever and a day.

But pray how and from whence do these scribes and screechers get their authority for the howl, that the boycott is un-American and ergo unpatriotic? Of course observers will understand that if the ignorant, vicious, or sordid minded can impose upon the public (often too busy to apprehend the real truth involving a great question of liberty and right) the idea that the doing of a certain act is un-American and unpatriotic, then of course prejudice and opposition will be aroused against the doers of that act. Dr. Samuel Johnson said, "patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel." The pretence of patriotism on the part of the scribblers and the insinuation of unpatriotic, un-American conduct on the part of labor, instills the suspicion that Dr. Johnson's cynicism aptly fits our critics.

But whether or not the boycott is really un-American and repugnant to American thought and action is a matter worthy of investigation and elucidation.

Of course it is well known that the term boycott originated in Ireland about twenty-five years ago during the land agitation of the people under the leadership of Parnell, Davitt, and others. An absentee landlord's agent, Captain Boycott, more cruel than the average, incurred the special

resentment of the tenantry. They declared that they would "hold no intercourse with him nor deal with him." The incident created world-wide interest, and since then nearly all forms of social ostracism, political opposition (except by regular parties), or commercial discrimination, whether by business men or by Labor, have been termed "boycotts." A new phrase

A LIST of the Names of those	
who AUDACIOUSLY continue to counteract the UNITED SENTIMENTS of the BODY of Merchants thro'out NORTH-AMERICA, by importing British Goods contrary to the Agreement.	
<i>John Bernard,</i>	
(In King-Street, almost opposite Vernon's Head.	
<i>James-McMasters,</i>	
(On Treat's Wharf.	
<i>Patrick McMasters,</i>	
(Opposite the Sign of the Lamb.	
<i>John Mein,</i>	
(Opposite the White-Horse, and in King-Street.	
<i>Nathaniel Rogers,</i>	
(Opposite Mr. Henderson's Store lower End King-Street.	
<i>William Jackson,</i>	
At the Brazen Head, Cornhill, near the Town-House.	
<i>Theophilus Lillie,</i>	
(Near Mr. Pemberton's Meeting-House, North-End.	
<i>John Taylor,</i>	
(Nearly opposite the Heart and Crown in Cornhill.	
<i>Ame & Elizabeth Cummings,</i>	
(Opposite the Old Brick Meeting House, all of Boston.	
<i>Israel Williams, Esq; & Son,</i>	
(Traders in the Town of Hatfield.	
And, <i>Henry Barnes,</i>	
(Trader in the Town of Marlboro'.	
The following Names should have been inserted in the List of Traders.	
County of Middlesex.	County of Lincoln.
Samuel Hendley	John Kingsbury
John Boulden	
Henry Barnes	
Richard Carv	County of Berkshire.
County of Bristol.	Mark Hopkins
George Brightman	Elijah Dwight
County of Worcester.	Israel Stoddard
Daniel Bliss	

was coined for a time-honored method of expressing in practical and effective form the displeasure of one or more persons against unfair opponents.

The coining of the new phrase, however, created no new weapon, no new right, no new wrong.

But to the point, is the boycott in all that the term implies un-American?

All students of American history know that the Boston "tea party" was an American boycott against British merchants and British government.

It is also well known that in various parts of the American colonies there was formed an organization composed of zealous American patriots

for the securing of fairer treatment from Great Britain: A large group aimed to achieve American independence.

That organization was known as the "Sons and Daughters of Liberty."

The hopes that they cherished, the aspirations for American inde-

WILLIAM JACKSON,

an IMPORTER; at the

BRAZEN HEAD,

North Side of the TOWN-HOUSE,

and Opposite the Town-Pump, in

Corn-hill, B O S T O N.

It is desired that the SONS and
DAUGHTERS of ***LIBERTY,***
would not buy any one thing of
him, for in so doing they will bring
Disgrace upon *themselves*, and their
Posterity, for *ever and ever*, **AMEN.**

BOYCOTTING POSTER

pendence to which they gave expression, and the acts done to achieve this, were they unpatriotic, un-American? Did they boycott? Let us see.

In the great work of Prof. Woodrow Wilson, president of the University of Princeton, entitled "History of the American People" there are published photographic reproductions of printed boycott posters and

circulars issued by the Sons and Daughters of Liberty a few years before the beginning of the Revolutionary War for American independence.

Because of the historic value of these documents and to help dissipate the shallow pretence that Labor is guilty of acts un-American in conception and purpose, we herewith reproduce photographic copies of these early American boycott posters and circulars just as they were issued about the year 1775, and just as they appear in President Wilson's history. There are three of them. Read them, names and all. Then ponder over them and let each ask himself whether labor's boycott of today is unpatriotic, un-American.

The true Sons of Liberty

And Supporters of the Non-Importation Agreement,

ARE determined to resent any the least
Insult or Menace offer'd to any one or
more of the several Committees ap-
pointed by the Body at Faneuil-Hall, and
chastise any one or more of them as they
deserve; and will also support the Printers
in any Thing the Committees shall desire
them to print.

AS a Warning to any one that shall
affront as aforesaid, upon sure Infor-
mation given, one of these Advertise-
ments will be posted up at the Door
or Dwelling-House of the Offender.

HAND-BILL OF TRUE SONS OF LIBERTY

This set of editor-educators—heaven save the mark—who invoke the eagle's scream in the effort to drown the voice of labor, who clutch at the heavens in the endeavor to becloud the fair name and ennobling purposes of the labor movement, do not know or perhaps remember that even the anthracite coal strike commission felt itself constrained to admit the legality and propriety of primary boycotts, and ventured to criticize only secondary ones. Its logic was dreadfully lame, as we showed at the time, for if we have the right to boycott A, who is unfair, we have the right to boycott B if he persists, in spite of our requests and suasion, in dealing with A. But, waiving this consideration for the present, the aforesaid wiseacres of the editorial sanctum have not even the sense to recognize that primary boycotts, no matter by whom, by how many, or for what reason called and carried on, are entirely legal.

The second set of editors, who are a little more intelligent, we would consider for a moment. This class tries to distinguish between individual boycotts, or boycotts by small groups of persons, and those by strong and powerful unions—locals, central, or national. The latter they profess to regard as illegal and immoral, at any rate, because—because—they hardly know why. Presumably because such boycotts are effective, whereas individual boycotts are negligible.

The same fallacious distinction used to be made about strikes. It was formerly held that many men may not strike in concert, because that was a "conspiracy to injure." Today even the lightning-quick injunction judges admit that strikes on any scale are lawful, because combinations of men for legal purposes are not conspiracies. Still, the courts have a tendency to thoughtlessly follow the unfair employers on the boycott question, and stick to the absurd notion that numbers can affect the moral quality of an act or method when each individual in a given number may rightfully do the thing done by the temporary or permanent group.

There is a third class of objectors. We are told by these that a really peaceable and inoffensive boycott is within the rights of all Americans; that no court would issue an omnibus injunction forbidding all boycotting, without reference to circumstances and methods. The right of all to trade where and with whom they please, to give or withhold their patronage, must be respected. The right to ask others, in a friendly, quiet manner, to trade with one and not to trade with another, must also be conceded. The right to publish "white lists" of considerate, humane manufacturers and merchants can hardly be disputed. The Consumers' League has a white list, which, by implication, suggests that those not appearing there are unfair, and no one has proposed to enjoin it from circulating and publishing this list. Suppose sweaters, exploiters, hard hearted and sordid employers should go into court and ask that the Consumers' League be prohibited from recommending to all fair and decent men and women to patronize their more humane competitors? Wouldn't they be laughed out of court?

But, it is said by those who make all these reservations and admissions, the American Federation of Labor and union labor generally have not limited themselves to peaceable, gentlemanly, moral-suasion boycotts. It is charged that not only have they circulated and published black "We Don't Patronize" lists instead of white "We Patronize" ones, but also that they have "coerced" men into joining boycotts that did not concern them, have resorted to bullying, threats, aggression, and tyranny for that purpose. We are, in other words, told that what the injunction suit really aims at is the suppression of brutal, immoral, and lawless methods of forcing boycotts on unwilling persons, the elimination of malice and abuse from the sphere of industry and commerce affected by the boycotts of organized labor.

The trouble with these good and conciliatory people is that they either have not read, or else choose not to remember, the allegations, prayer, and relief sought in the Van Cleave suit. While all sorts of vague charges are made, and the words, "intimidation and threats and malice" are liberally

used, the bill asks the court to enjoin *all* forms of boycotting. No distinctions are made; none were intended.

It is hypocrisy to pretend that it is violence and coercion that the enemies of labor wish to have enjoined. There has been no violence in connection with the Federation's lists or their circulation. There is not the least danger of violence, and the militant employers in the Van Cleave combine are well aware of that. There have been no improper threats, no bullying, no aggression. Warnings of intended action within legal limits are not threats in any objectionable sense, and there is no question of malice where only their rights are exercised by those who impose or join in boycotts for the promotion of their interests. The case is in the courts, but in commenting upon it we might wish that more of our editors would show some sense and fairness.

There is perhaps no issue before the people today in which greater general interest is felt than that of trusts, their development, their policy, their effect upon civic and individual life. Few issues are more completely befogged to the average mind, and this is not necessarily the fault of the average mind. Many forces are interested in befogging the issue. Then, too, the growth of trusts has been so marvelously rapid and their influence is felt in so many directions that it is only natural that the phenomenon of trust development should be viewed with amazement and a strong sense of protest by those whose chief knowledge of its existence is gained in the pains and penalties of an economic readjustment greater than civilization has ever known before.

**LABOR,
AND ITS
ATTITUDE
TOWARD
TRUSTS.***

To say that there are "good trusts and bad trusts" is to state a certain bromidic truism. But the statement needs a broad foundation and some explanation in order to take its place in the educational vocabulary of the new era.

Instead of discussing the various kinds of trusts, good and bad, let us understand clearly that the trust is the logical development of the present economic era. With the invention of good artificial light, of machinery and power, and their application to industry, came the modern industrial plants. With their advent and development the day of individual workman and individual employer passed, never to return.

The perception of what a trust really is becomes the more confused, because the great aggregations of capital, loosely called by that name, differ much in their characteristics. Some strive to monopolize certain valuable and necessary sources of natural wealth, in order to completely control production, and, in addition, undertake to monopolize every avenue of distribution so completely that the consumer may be delivered to them, bound hand and foot, helpless against their most exorbitant demands, and all

*Address by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, before the Chicago Conference on Trusts, October, 1907.

this for the enrichment of the few individuals who have contrived, in the shifting elements of a new era, to gain such control.

Yet this abuse of methods and functions does not at all invalidate the fact that this is absolutely the era of association as contrasted with individual effort, nor does the foregoing characterization apply to all trusts.

Serious problems, indeed, confront us, but they are not hopeless. For this consideration this conference is partly called. *In intelligent and associated use of the powers of the many* will be found the solution. Disorganized and violent denunciation is more harmful than helpful. Constructive and associated effort must check and correct the abuses which have grown so rapidly in this era of concentrated methods of production and distribution.

The wage-workers of the country are setting an example in this respect. Their efforts will be successful in proportion to the unity of their effort and the thoroughness with which the people at large realize that the masses are one in interest and have unlimited power to check aggression, if they but assert their rights and their powers and use them constructively, intelligently, and with unswerving persistence.

We can not, if we would, turn back to the primitive conditions of industry which marked the early part of the last century. It is therefore idle chatter to talk of annihilating trusts.

In the association of many persons in order to secure the large sums of money necessary to finance modern industry, lay the germ of the trust. We not only can not prevent the association of these vast organizations of capital in what we call trusts, but in some sense we should not wish to do so.

The trust is, economically speaking, the *logical and inevitable accompaniment and development* of our modern commercial and industrial system.

It lessens the waste in production which is bound to occur under individual initiative. In fact, the trust may be said to have successfully solved the problem of the greatest economy in production. It has, however, other important functions which as a rule it does not yet properly perform and the failure in these respects very justly arouses a wide-spread, and intense feeling of protest among the masses of our people.

Asserting that the trust is a logical and inevitable feature of our modern system of industry is merely stating that our modern plan of production, which for brevity and convenience we call the trust system, is the most perfect yet attained. We do not, however, mean to imply by this that the *individuals* who form trusts, who manipulate them, who profit by them, are logically and inevitably right in many of the methods they employ or the lengths to which they go. Neither do we concede the argument that these individuals who form and manage trusts are so superior a class of beings that they are entitled to the enormous largesse which many of them claim from the profits of economical production. Quite the contrary is the fact. Much of the protest against trust methods is justly and legitimately based on the fact that trust promoters, managers, and owners seize and keep for themselves a far greater share of the profits of modern production and distribution than that to which they are entitled.

Many of these gentlemen are merely fortunate accidents in the crystal-

lization of a new era. They too, often, forget that they are bound to give accounting, to do justice to that great force which makes industry possible—the people—in their two capacities, as *producers* and *consumers*.

Speaking for the American Federation of Labor, including as it does more than two millions of wage-workers, it is scarcely presumption when I say that I have the right and in part, at least, the honor to represent the masses in the two capacities of producers and consumers.

It must be borne in mind that the American Federation of Labor speaks for labor—that is, for the masses as a whole, whether organized or unorganized. The trade union is the only successful attempt to give voice to the "voiceless masses." In every trade, in every community where trade unions exist, they are recognized as the spokesmen of the workers and in fact of all except the employing and the idle rich classes. None concede this more promptly than the unorganized themselves, who from ignorance or adverse environment may not yet be able to join the ranks of the organized workers, but they look to that protector of their rights as wage-workers and are glad to be represented by their more advanced fellow-workers.

The public itself does not seriously question that the trade unions speak for all labor and hence for the masses. This is seen even more clearly in places of moderate size than in our largest cities where the constant and great influx of ignorant foreign immigration continually tends to disturb the normal industrial balance.

It must be remembered that the trade union *while not a trust* is just as inevitable and logical a development as the trust itself. The trade union finds its greatest development under the same economic conditions which produce the trust; that, is the introduction of machinery, the subdivision of industry, the adoption of vast and complicated systems of production which obliterate the individuality of the worker and thus force him into an association, but not a trust, with his fellows in order that collectively they may protect their rights as wage workers and as citizens and also guard the interests of all workers.

Let me reiterate most emphatically here and now that *the trade union is not, and from its very nature can not be, a trust*. It is sometimes derisively called a trust by those who expose their own ignorance of economic first principles in making such a statement.

The trade union is the *voluntary association of the many for the benefit of all* the community. The trust is the voluntary association of the few for their own benefit. The trade union puts no limit upon its membership, except that of skill and character, it welcomes every wage-worker. In fact, its strength and influence rest in its universal adoption by the wage-workers as the permanent and potent method of voicing their needs. Were every wage-worker in the country a member of organized labor, still would there be no labor trust.

Trusts consist of organizations for the control of the products of labor. Laborers have not a product for sale. They possess their labor power; that is, their power to produce. Certainly there can not be a trust in anything which has not been produced. Hence, for this if for no other reason

reason, it is economically unsound as well as it is untrue to designate organizations of labor as trusts.

The trade union, through association, makes production more effective, but unlike the trust it does not seek a monopoly of the benefits for the few. The trade union ever seeks to distribute the benefits of modern methods of production among the many. It sets an example that trust promoters may well follow.

As producers, as wage-workers, the organized men of the country are demonstrating their ability to cope with the situation. They are, as a result of their own efforts, securing fairer wages, more reasonable hours and conditions of employment.

It is only fair to say that the greatest and most enlightened combinations of capital in industry have not seriously questioned the right and, indeed, the advisability of organization among employees. There is economy of time and power and means of placing responsibility in "collective bargaining" with employes which bring the best results for the benefit of all.

Organized labor has less difficulty in dealing with large firms and corporations today than with many individual employers or small firms.

We have recently seen examples of the bitter antagonism to labor by certain small employers, whose ideas of industry seem to be medieval rather than modern. To some extent they have grasped the idea of organization or association among themselves, but they fail to concede the necessity of organization among wage-workers. In an opera bouffe fashion they emulate the robber barons of the middle ages, whose sole idea of profit was to plunder the individual whom they could find at a disadvantage.

The workers of the country have pretty thoroughly mastered the broad economic truth that organization is the watchword of modern industry. Labor concedes the right of organization among employers. It is perfectly willing to deal with such associations, provided its own rights are not denied or invaded. To put it more strongly, provided its rights are recognized and conceded.

Wage-workers, speaking for themselves and the masses, are certain that they in their capacity as producers will be able to protect their rights and interests. The progress they have made thus far justifies this confidence. As to the future the workers are alert to the dangers which beset them. Owing to the logical basis on which the trade union is grounded it can and will adapt its course to every changing condition which affects its existence and progress. Intelligent organized labor constantly urges its rightful demands on modern society.

The work of organization will go on with increasing vigor each year until every worker, skilled and unskilled, is a member of his organization and educated to an understanding of his rights, both civic and economic, and how to lawfully protect them.

When we take up the case of the worker as a consumer, still speaking for the masses, the situation is more complicated. The worker has not yet developed the same capacity to protect himself as a consumer that he has

as a producer, or rather, to put it more accurately, trust abuses are more pronounced in the realm of distribution.

Despite the lessened cost of production in many trust-controlled industries, it is a self-evident and painful fact that prices in the past decade have steadily increased to the consumer. The toll so unjustly exacted is the more exasperating because the trusts carry the same goods to foreign marts and sell them at a far lower figure than in this country, thus brazenly challenging the consumers of this country to unrest.

This control of vast distributing powers by certain trusts has been acquired through means which are only beginning to be understood by the people at large—the consumers.

In the past two years so much publicity has been given to trust association with railroads in order to fleece the people that it is hardly necessary to refer to that phase here, except to say that honest investigation and truthful exposure of wrong conditions are as invigorating and healthful to the growth of a correct public opinion as fresh air and sunlight let in upon the gloomy den of the sweater of human labor.

What I have just said as to railroad manipulation applies equally well to exposures of illegal transactions in stocks and to political grafting high and low.

Such information is the first step toward the building up of a healthy, powerful, and honest public opinion which will prove a Nemesis to those trust manipulators who have abused their true civic and economic functions.

The organized wage-workers are here, as ever, in the vanguard of public opinion, co-operating with their fellow-citizens in an earnest effort to find the equitable remedy for the abuses uncovered.

The courts of our country, too, must come in for their share of attention. The function of the judiciary is a most vital one to the perpetuation of our institutions and to the progress of our nation. It is to the courts that we must look in many instances for protection against assaults upon our rights as citizens.

Yet it must cause us all regret to be compelled to say that the courts in too many instances allow themselves to be bound by precedents which either have no application to present industrial conditions or else such precedents are twisted to apply most injuriously to cases to which they never were intended to apply.

Let me illustrate on one point—the abuse of injunctions. In this respect we find the courts creating new dicta which invariably oppress the wage-worker and encourage the abuse of corporate power.

The injunction has been changed from its original beneficent intent (to protect property rights) and made an instrument of oppression to deprive citizens (when they are wage-earners) of their personal rights and liberties. By its abuse men are restrained from doing perfectly lawful things and then found in contempt and sentenced to imprisonment without trial by jury. It is an alarming state of affairs when a judge may first lay down his *ex parte* conception (through injunction) of what a citizen may or may not do and then hale the alleged offender before him for judgment.

and sentence without trial by jury or opportunity for defense. The injunction process as now employed aims to deny liberty of the press and liberty of speech. In a case now pending, Mr. Van Cleave, of St. Louis, endeavors to enjoin the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, the official magazine of the American Federation of Labor, from stating the fact that his employes have found him unfair.

This may be considered far-fetched in one sense and having nothing to do with trusts, but the deterioration or invasion of the courts bears a marked coincidence to the comparative growth of corporate influence in recent years. I do not charge nor intimate that judges are bribed or anything of that sort, but there is no doubt in the mind of any careful observer that vast corporations wielding many sorts of influence do find themselves exempt from interference at the hands of the courts even when they break the laws and that, conversely, the wage-workers find their rights and liberties being curtailed by these same courts who are so complaisant and so dilatory about enforcing sentence even when a trust has been found guilty of violation of law.

Permit me another illustration—over and over again have wage-workers secured from legislatures laws absolutely needed for the protection of life and health under present industrial conditions only to have such measures declared unconstitutional by the courts.

We have found Congress and legislatures only too dilatory in the passage of laws necessary to protect the rights of the people and only too ready to let trust and corporate abuses go unchecked. I do not say these things in vindictiveness or malice. Had I the time at my disposal I could amply prove by specific example far more than I charge here. I speak of this dangerous tendency of the courts because it is most important that the people should awake to the danger of such a state of affairs.

The masses—the consumers—are somewhat to blame in that they have so far mostly contented themselves with restless protest instead of constructive effort.

For the consumer to shout "down with the trusts" because he finds his pocket-book affected is no more reasonable than the cry of "smash the machines" which was once heard from wage-workers whose means of livelihood were threatened during the period of adjustment in certain trades while machinery was replacing hand labor.

It is easy to comment on the short-sightedness of the poor misguided worker who had no organization and no philosophy to tide him over the period of adjustment and who had not yet learned to fit himself to the new conditions, but it does not seem so easy for many people to see that trust smashing is quite as impossible a remedy for the evils which now confront them.

It must be trust reform in order that our vaunted economy in production and distribution shall inure to all the people to whatever degree they are entitled. That reform, to be effective, must come from another source than that now generally accepted. There must be created a public opinion which will see to it that the will of the people and not the mandate of corporate influences shall be paramount. What we want is a more demo-

cratic spirit in the conduct of our affairs, industrial, commercial, executive, legislative, and judicial.

Our courts must, indeed, adapt themselves to changing conditions, but they must do this with the welfare of the people as their guiding star.

If our constitution must be construed liberally in order to meet new conditions, let it be construed to give the masses the greater liberty and freedom and happiness to which they are entitled under the most wonderful industrial development the world has ever known.

We need not be afraid to trust the people. On the contrary we must trust them more and more. Let the aggregations of wealth which seek to control our industries remember that in the last analysis they must depend upon the labor and the intelligence and the willingness of the masses. Without workers, who are law abiding and intelligent citizens, to produce their goods, and, in turn, consume them, the trusts might as well be in the desert of Sahara.

Let the trusts remember that they will be required to give an account of their stewardship to the people. An assumption of Divine right and trusteeship is not enough; the accounting must square with the assumption.

The greater the scope of trust enterprise the heavier its weight of responsibility to those who produce and consume its products.

This responsibility to the masses is a very real and vital thing. Upon a proper appreciation of it rests our hope of national progress.

These words are not uttered in a pessimistic spirit. On the contrary, I have full faith in our ability as a people to deal with all problems, and I believe that the trusts which now abuse their powers can be brought to see that it is better policy to deal justly rather than unjustly with those whom they serve.

The toilers of our country are the most intelligent workers and greatest producers of any of the workers in any country. They are law-abiding, faithful, and patriotic citizens. Their lives, hopes, and aspirations for the future are entwined in the progress and advancement of our republic for whose unity they have fought, for whose perpetuation they strive. They have organized, united, and federated to affirm and maintain the principles upon which the institutions of our republic are founded, to make them the watchword in the every-day course of life of all our people.

Labor aims to co-operate with all influential and powerful forces for the attainment of the greatest good to all our people. Asking liberty for ourselves, we protest against its denial to others. Any movement that will contribute to the common weal ought not and can not be regarded as unlawful or improper.

Labor and industry can not be halted or turned back to conform to old conceptions and old conditions. It deals with the present and for the future. There must be the largest liberty of action, the freest possible opportunities for the highest development and greatest expansion of labor, industry, and commerce to make for the common good, for the common progress and for civilization.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING.

FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC

In this department is presented a comprehensive review of industrial conditions throughout the country.

This includes:

A statement by American Federation of Labor general and local organizers of labor conditions in their vicinity.

Increases in wages, reduction of hours, or improved conditions gained without strikes.

Work done for union labels.

Unions organized during the last month.

City ordinances or state laws passed favorable to labor.

Strikes or lockouts; causes, results.

A report of this sort is rather a formidable task when it is remembered that nearly 1,000 of the organizers are volunteers, doing the organizing work and writing their reports after the day's toil is finished in factory, mill, or mine.

The matter herewith presented is valuable to all who take an intelligent interest in the industrial development of the country. It is accurate, varied, and comprehensive. The information comes from those familiar with the conditions of which they write.

These organizers are themselves wage-workers. They participate in the struggles of the people for better conditions, help to win the victories, aid in securing legislation—in short, do the thousand and one things that go to round out the practical labor movement.

Through an exchange of views in this department the wage-workers in various sections of the country and the manifold branches of trade are kept in close touch with each other.

Taken in connection with the reports from secretaries of international unions, this department gives a luminous vision of industrial advancement throughout the country.

FROM INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

J. J. McNamara.—Business fair and trade conditions steadily improving. We continue strong opposition to the open shop policy of the erectors' association. We expended \$1,100 in death benefits recently. Fifty-two of our members were killed in the collapse of the Quebec Bridge across the St. Lawrence River. A new union was recently chartered in San Jose, Cal.

Cutting Die and Cutter Makers.

Joseph J. Brady.—Trade conditions good. No recent changes to report in wages or hours. Employment steady.

Freight Handlers.

J. J. Flynn.—General improvement in wages for about seventy per cent of our members have been secured this year. Shorter workday has also been obtained. We are anxious to thoroughly organize railway clerks and freight handlers of the United States and Canada as we find that when both crafts are under the same international jurisdiction we are able to procure conditions for the members which under other conditions we could not do. No recent strikes to report. Have formed new unions in Milwaukee, Calgary, and Alberta, Can.; Halifax, N. S., and Boston.

Glass Workers.

Wm. Figolah.—Trade conditions steady. New unions have recently been formed in Salt Lake City, Utah, and Memphis, Tenn. We paid out \$150 in death benefit during the month.

Lathers.

Ralph Brandt.—Trade continues good. At the present writing we have strikes on in Washington, D. C., and Louisville, Ky., against open shop. About 100 members are affected. We have recently chartered new unions in Goldfield, Nev., and Wilkes Barre, Pa.

Lithographers.

Jas. J. McCafferty.—We contemplate the amalgamation of the various branches of the lithographic industry and thus hope to improve the general condition of our trade. Employment is not so plentiful as at some other seasons. We have quite a number of members idle.

Longshoremen.

John J. Joyce.—Nearly all our members are regularly employed under working agreements for the year. No changes to report in wages or hours. New locals have been formed in Duluth and Two Harbors, Minn., Wilmington, N. C., Jacksonville, Fla., Marquette, Mich., and New York, N. Y.

Papermakers.

J. J. O'Connor.—The paper business is in flourishing condition. We have four organizers on the road. The men employed at our trade are wide awake to the necessity of organizing, and we hope, with the assistance of A. F. of L. organizers to show visible results. Our men won complete victory in strike at Bellows Falls, Vt., gaining the eight hour day. We have strikes still on at Sturgeon Falls, Canada, for eight hour day.

Print Cutters.

Thos. I. Eastwood.—State of trade good and steadily increasing. We are trying to increase our membership.

Slate and Tile Roofers.

Wm. Clark.—We recently formed new unions in Mobile, Ala.; Rutland, Vt., and Poughkeepsie, N. Y. State of trade good. Employment has been steady for several months.

Steam Engineers.

R. A. McKee.—During the past three months we have organized new unions in Monaca, Pa.; Moberly, Mo.; Contra, Costa County, Cal.; Easton, Pa.; North Adams, Mass.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Omaha, Nebr.; Montreal, Canada; Fort Worth, Texas; Lancaster, Pa.; and Quartz, Cal. Our total membership is now about 17,500, and is steadily increasing.

Stove Mounters.

J. H. Kaefer.—Our organization has in several places secured the nine hour day and better wages and piece prices for its members. We are making determined efforts to shorten the workday from ten to nine hours for all our members and intend to win. Trade fair in our industry. New locals were recently organized in South Bend, Ind., and Fulton, Ill.

Tailors.

John B. Lennon.—Our members have increased wages fully 10 per cent in 50 cities and towns. A number of short strikes have taken place for new price bills. All of these were won. About six hundred members were affected. A new union has been chartered in Dotham, Ala.

Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers.

Ernest G. Pape.—Improved wages and better conditions of employment have been secured in several camps and mills. We are building up our organization. Two new unions have been organized at Swanton, Cal., and Everett, Wash.

Watch Case Engravers.

Geo. Weidman.—Trade fair and improving. We are building up our membership.

FROM DISTRICT, STATE, AND LOCAL ORGANIZERS.**ARKANSAS.**

Hot Springs.—P. I. Hensley:

Organized trades are working eight hour day. The few workers who yet remain outside the union ranks work nine hours for less than the pay secured by union men. The average scale for unionist is \$3.70 a day. Work has been plentiful. No strikes to report. Condition of organized labor as compared with the unorganized is fully 80 per cent better. The merchants of this city are helping to push union labeled goods and this greatly appreciated by all union men of this city. Teamsters are talking organization.

Little Rock.—L. H. Moore:

Labor Day was more generally celebrated in the state than ever before. Particularly noticeable was the participation of the farmers' union in the Labor Day exercises. Organized labor in good shape, receiving higher wages than the unorganized workers, who, in most cases also work longer hours than the union men. Employment has been steady. Good work is done for the union labels with encouraging results. National Farmers' Union convention, which was held in this city in September, endorsed the union labels of trade unions. Carpenters of Hartford, Ark., and federal union of Little Rock have organized recently.

Midland.—C. J. Acton:

Organized labor movement has gained a substantial foothold in this section and is making steady progress. Employment fairly steady. No strikes to report. The unorganized workers can not keep up with the organized advance as regards conditions and improvements in wages and hours.

CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles.—L. D. Biddle:

For some time past I have been organizing for the state federation. I find the unorganized have much worse conditions than the union men. They work longer hours for less pay. Work is plentiful. We urge all workers to organize and improve the conditions of the workers. Bartenders of Stockton, hodcarriers and team drivers of Santa Cruz have formed unions recently. Several trades are in line and some have formed temporary organizations. Much agitation is carried on in behalf of the union labels.

Pasadena.—G. C. Keyes:

Employment continues steady, but there is no great demand for labor. Organized workers are more independent than the unorganized. Slight advances have been received in wages this year. There seems to be a growing tendency to simplify machinery and concentrate effort among the unions. Shinglers are about to form unions.

San Diego.—R. B. Raymond:

Organized labor in good shape and enjoying steady employment. Laundry workers, waiters, cement workers, and car workers are likely to form unions shortly. We have an active label league doing good work for the union labels.

COLORADO.

Denver.—R. G. Moser:

All organized trades report conditions favorable and with 95 to 100 per cent of their membership employed. Wages and conditions of unorganized workers suffer greatly by importation of Japanese labor.

Employment has been especially steady in building trades line. Pressmen have signed new contract with about ten per cent increase in wages. This was secured without strike. Some of the striking telegraphers have secured their demands with companies outside the Western Union and Postal Companies. The union labels are boomed by the women's label league. Several new unions, among which are the hat and cap makers, teamsters, butchers, and bartenders, are organizing.

CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport.—John J. O'Neill:

Organized labor in very good shape. Employment has been plentiful. Motormen and conductors secured increased wages without strike. As a rule the wages for union men are higher and hours shorter than for non-unionists. Most of the retail stores closed at five p. m. during the summer months. A general agitation is carried on in the interest of the union labels. Spring and pocket knife makers have organized.

Hartford.—T. J. Sullivan:

Industrial conditions here are in favor of organized labor. Employment has been steady this season. Street railway employees secured increased wages through conference with their employers. The crafts affiliated with the A. F. of L. are well organized and in good shape. The erection of a large typewriter factory gives employment to skilled workers. Laws have been passed prohibiting women from working over 60 hours a week (and 58 during the summer months) and the appointment of a female factory inspector. Women garment workers and several other unions are under way. The union labels are pushed by all union men.

New Haven.—F. J. Horan:

Organized labor in healthy condition. All building trades on an eight hour basis, with steady employment and prospects good for the fall and winter. Fully 90 per cent of all trades are organized with the exception of painters and inside electrical workers. Recently 500 street railway employees received a substantial increase in wages and better working conditions. About five hundred public school teachers joined the teachers' league and obtained increased wages. Cloth hat and cap makers won the union shop agreement after being out three weeks. Ordinances recently passed provide for increase in pay of city laborers from \$1.75 to \$2 a day of nine hours. Fifty molders are on strike for minimum wage of \$2.75 for nine hour day.

FLORIDA.

Key West.—W. F. Maloney:

Employment steady in nearly every occupation. Masons and helpers and plasterers have gained improved conditions since their organization. Am holding mass meetings in the interest of organized labor and expect to organize cigarmakers and other trades.

Miami.—W. G. Coates:

All skilled labor in this city organized. Organized labor holds the field in the estimation of employers. Employment has been somewhat slack for the past month.

Tarpon Springs.—Victor Castaing:

Labor conditions in this section are first class. In many instances wages have been increased

without strike. We are closely watching the interests of labor. We ask the merchants for union labeled goods.

GEORGIA.

Augusta.—B. F. McIntyre:

All trades have enjoyed steady employment and good conditions all summer. Good demand for the union labels among union men and sympathizers. Expect to get some new organizations under way during the coming season.

Macon.—N. D. May:

Industrial conditions in this city are better than at any previous time. Employment is steady with a demand for first-class mechanics. All first-class stores handle union made goods. Paper hangers and carpenters have organized. Textile workers are about to form union.

Rome.—F. F. Short:

Organized labor in good shape. Employment in the iron foundries has been somewhat slack, but all shops are working full time now. Carpenters and bricklayers are enjoying steady employment. As result of strike one foundry is anxious for settlement. Organized labor generally well employed. Machinists are organizing. We are working among the merchants urging them to carry union label goods. Our Central Labor Union recently held a reunion and entertainment which was largely attended.

IDAHO.

Wallace.—Frank J. Glenn:

Organized labor in very good shape, and employment steady. Molders struck for raise of 25 cents and shorter hours, and after being out 24 hours secured their demands. All organized trades are working seven and one-half and eight hours a day, while the unorganized workers still have nine and 10 hour day. Cigarmakers and printers are doing effective work for the union labels. Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company secured injunction against the striking linemen, but it had very little effect. During the month the following trades have organized: Painters, plumbers, Wallace Trades and Labor Council, and Shoshone County federal union. Musicians, barbers, molders, butchers, pressmen, waiters and bartenders, machinists, laundry workers, electrical workers, clerks, and newswriters' unions are under way.

ILLINOIS.

Aurora.—E. R. Davis:

Building trades in splendid shape, with union shop, eight hour day, and good wages. A few factories are as yet unorganized and work open shop with poor conditions. Strikes are practically unknown here, in some cases the trouble lasts a day after which we reach a satisfactory settlement. The unorganized workers here have poor conditions. Truck drivers and barbers are talking of getting in line and organizing.

Belleville.—W. A. Eskridge and E. P. Baum:

There is a good demand for unskilled labor in this vicinity. Industrial conditions fair. Very little unorganized labor here. The stove trade and manufacturing conditions have improved and employment has become steadier. Coal mining is also improving. Quite a number of unions have secured increased wages this year. A building trades alliance has been organized, and it is ex-

pected that within a short time the card system will be adopted. All building trades unions are affiliated. The Labor Day celebration here was a great success and of much help to the cause of labor. Mr. Fred. J. Kern, the mayor of this city, addressed the workers on this occasion and denounced the \$1,500,000 war fund of the manufacturers' association.

Carrier Mills.—E. T. Davis:

Industrial conditions fairly satisfactory and employment steady for organized trades. No changes recently in wages or hours.

Chicago.—W. W. McGary:

Work is steady and conditions are good in all branches of labor. No changes in wages or hours since last report. There is general demand for the union labels. Have one new union under way.

Granite City.—John W. Grant:

Only a small per cent of the workers in this section are unorganized. Building trades have enjoyed steady employment, but the mills and factories have been a little slack. Industrial conditions for union men are excellent. Nearly all crafts have secured wages as the following will show: Stock packers who are members of tin, steel, and granite ware workers' union have increased wages about three per cent. Porters and truckers have increased wages six per cent. Plumbers have increased wages from \$5 to \$5.50 a day. Painters obtained increase from \$3.40 to \$3.80 a day. During the past few months the granitoid and cement workers, also the carpenters, have secured substantial increases without strike. Stationary firemen have organized and plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers are about to organize. Central body in this city has increased number of affiliated unions from 23 to 32. A great number of unions are affiliating with the state federation of labor. There is strong sentiment for electing to office only union men. Everything taken into consideration organized labor is in first-class condition, and while exceedingly strong is still growing stronger each day.

Joliet.—A. C. Martin:

Union men have steady employment and better conditions than the unorganized workers. Bakery workers and horseshoers have organized. A label league has been formed. Firemen and car workers are about to organize. We are promoting all union labels.

Kewanee.—E. A. Whitney and T. R. Davis:

Labor conditions in this city are fine. All trades are busy. Union men working shorter hours and receiving higher wages than the non-unionists. Hodcarriers have organized and affiliated with their international organization. The mayor of the city insists upon the employment of union men only on all street work. The Labor Day celebration and parade were the largest ever held in this city. Edwin R. Wright, president of the State Federation of Labor, accomplished some effective work in this city recently. An organizer for the patternmakers has been booming an organization of that craft. Several other unions are under way.

Monmouth.—E. K. Brasel:

Organized labor in the lead as regards conditions. We are doing good work in all trades. Carpenters are making special efforts to build up their

organization. Wages and hours about the same as last season.

O'Fallon.—F. M. Evans:

Practically the only unorganized workers in this city are the employees of a foundry company. Labor conditions here are very good, and employment has been steady. No strikes or other troubles to report. Painters have organized. We do all we can to create a demand for the union labels.

Rock Island.—J. T. Sheehan:

Work is fairly plentiful, and labor conditions satisfactory for union men. Unorganized machinists earn \$2.50 a day while the organized workers in the same trade get from \$3 to \$3.60 a day. The chief of police and the superintendent of water works are both union men and favorable to organized labor. Teamsters have organized and freight handlers are about to organize. Our labor paper is booming the union labels.

Stanton.—Joseph W. Rizzio:

Organized labor in fine shape. Industrial conditions are very satisfactory and this is the result of efforts of organized labor. Unorganized labor is very scarce in this vicinity as nearly every trade is well organized. Employment is steady and plentiful. No strikes or other troubles to report, the workers are securing fair compensation for their labor. The public in general is beginning to recognize organized labor in a more friendly spirit. Good work is done for the union labels. Printers have organized. Barbers and electrical workers are about to organize.

Savanna.—Geo. W. Ashford:

My work has been confined to railway employees, which also include freight handlers and roundhouse men at small shops. These workers have been unable to do anything for themselves for lack of organization, their general condition is bad, and wages low. Wherever the trade is organized, improved conditions have been secured, without strike. Great interest is now manifested by the unorganized workers and the need of organization is readily seen. City council of Savanna passed resolutions favoring the Central Trades Council and raised wages of city employees recently. Two federal unions of roundhouse workers have been organized in the State of Iowa, by our efforts. Freight handlers of this city are about to organize.

Sparta.—S. W. Skelly:

Employment continues steady and conditions fair. Very few unorganized laborers here. A knitting factory is being started and we will try to organize its employees as soon as possible. All union men demand the union labels.

Tamara.—W. H. Johnston:

Organized labor doing well, securing better conditions than the unorganized workers. We are ever on the alert to maintain the improvements we have secured through organization. Mines are running full time now. Recently we unionized one bakery and expect to get others in line. We advocate union made goods all the time.

Taylorville.—J. A. Holmes:

Organized workers, on account of their greater skill, find the preference with employers of this city. Conditions are fairly good. We have the demand of the union labels at all times.

INDIANA.

Logansport.—O. P. Smith and Mrs. Dora Smith: Unions are fast gaining numerical strength and added influence in this locality and condition of organized labor is better than it has been for years. New unions are constantly forming and the older ones are building up their membership. Employment is steady with plenty of good jobs for union men and women. A great contrast is shown in comparing organized conditions with the unorganized, as the unionists secure much better conditions and wages in every line. The unorganized workers, especially girls, employed in factories, receive very poor wages. Plumbers have organized recently. Teamsters, clerks, federal union, seamstresses, and waitresses are about to organize.

Madison.—Henry H. Humphrey:

Organized labor is steadily gaining ground, receiving from two and one-half to five cents an hour more than the non-unionists. We demand the union labels at all times. Employment rather unsteady as the season advances.

Mt. Vernon.—J. K. Kreutzinger:

Organized labor is generally well employed, although employment is not so plentiful at this time. We have a committee actively working for the union labels.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Ardmore.—D. N. Ferguson:

Organized labor in good condition and working eight hour day. Since the organization of various trades here we have had no strikes. Employment is steady. Every trade is working in harmony. Musicians have organized and telephone operators and stationary firemen are about to form unions.

Lehigh.—Pat O'Shea:

All trades are organizing into unions of their respective calling. Unorganized conditions poor. Steady improvements in conditions have been secured by organized crafts without strike. Two new unions were formed during the month and have three new unions under way.

Tulsa.—G. E. Warren:

All unions are steadily gaining in membership. Condition of organized labor better than at any time before in this city. Unorganized workers in poor shape, working all kinds of hours and receiving low wages. Organized mechanics secure from 50 cents to \$1 more per day than the non-unionists. We have started the publication of a labor journal and already see good results. Oil and gas well workers and butchers have organized. Electricians, tinnerns, tailors, and street-car men are likely to organize in the near future.

IOWA.

Cedar Rapids.—A. J. Cronkhite:

Condition of organized labor was never better than at this time. The eight hour day is general in all building trades and wages are good. Cigarmakers have secured the union shop in their trade. Teamsters are doing fine, having about sixty members, securing \$4 for nine hour day. Employment is steady and during the past four months there has been scarcity of men in the building trades line. We have secured improved conditions without strike. Women's label league is doing good work for the union labels. Street-car men and bartenders are getting ready to organize. The com-

mission plan of government of city affairs is up to a vote of the people. The labor unions are on for their share of representation.

Davenport.—Jas. N. Coleman:

Most organized crafts in pretty fair shape. We expect to do some good work in securing better conditions soon. Work is plentiful in all lines, with a shortage of help in unskilled occupations. Boilermakers and helpers at locomotive works secured increase of two and one half and two cents per hour, respectively, after one week's strike. Molders and plumbers still on strike for increased wages and limiting of apprentices. Women's label league is doing good work for the union labels. Several trades are talking organization.

Dubuque.—Simon Miller:

All trades are steadily employed with exception of inside carpenters who are out for a nine hour day at 25 cents an hour minimum wage and union shop. Boilermakers and machinists at Chicago, Great Western Railway shop, are out for nine hour day at 45 cents an hour. Union men have by far the best conditions. Labor proposes to elect men who will legislate for the good of the working people of this country. Women's label league is doing good work for the union labels.

Waterloo.—E. G. Pullen:

Conditions are good for all classes of labor, although organized workers have by far the advantage over the unorganized as regards wages. There is scarcity in street and sewer laborers. All trades are pretty well employed. A labor paper has been started by the unions of this city.

KANSAS.

Atchison.—B. A. Webb:

All organized crafts are steadily employed, and enjoying good conditions. Unorganized workers are in poor shape. Barbers have raised their price list. Clerks, carpenters and joiners, and laundry helpers are about to form unions.

Coffeyville.—G. Leslie Callard:

Organized labor receives minimum wages of from \$2 to \$2.40 a day of eight hours. Unorganized workers get from \$1.50 to \$1.65 for 10 hour day. All organized branches of labor are working eight hour day. No recent strikes or labor troubles to report. Printers and other trades are working for the interest of the union labels. Clerks expect to organize shortly.

Kansas City.—S. E. Peete:

The demand for laborers is greater than the supply. Organized labor steadily gaining ground. Pork and cattle butchers have organized since last report. Railway clerks and bakers are about to form unions.

Pittsburg.—G. W. Winkler:

Most trades steadily employed. Railroad employees secured increased wages. Condition of organized labor improving steadily.

West Mineral.—S. A. Bramlett:

Organized labor in good shape and enjoying steady employment. The shorter workday has been secured through organized effort and especially by the co-operation of all unions in this locality. Have organized one new union during the month. Good work is done for the union labels.

KENTUCKY.

Central City.—J. D. Wood:

All organized trades in good shape. Employment is steady. Federal union has been organized and central trades council for Muhlenburg County is being formed. The union labels are demanded by all union men.

Louisville.—John Young:

Organized labor booming. Industrial conditions good in this section. Wages have increased without strike. Street-car men had their troubles adjusted without strike. Barbers are likely to organize.

LOUISIANA.

Shreveport.—G. N. Mills:

The only unorganized workers here consist mostly of negroes who are paid about one-half the wages that union men receive. What few unorganized white men there are receive the same wages that the colored worker gets. Wages are increasing in all organized industries. Machinists will shortly get 38½ cents an hour, blacksmiths and boilermakers 40 cents an hour. There is demand for workers in building trades, leather workers, machinists and boilermakers. Laundry workers, bartenders, machinists, clerks and stationary firemen are about to organize. Ladies' label league is doing good work for the union labels.

MAINE.

Auburn.—Chas. O. Beals:

The textile workers are rapidly organizing in this section. Organized labor making steady gains in many directions. Loom fixers of Lewiston and vicinity and weavers of that city have organized during the month. We are promoting the union labels.

Rumford Falls.—Frank M. Taylor:

All organized trades in good shape and steadily employed. The Labor Day celebration was the largest one ever held in this city, one which will go down in history, with credit to the organized trades.

Vinalhaven.—Winslow Roberts:

Industrial conditions good. All trades organized and enjoying steady employment.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Holyoke.—E. S. Alden:

Organized labor making steady progress. All unions are making marked gains in membership. To some extent the unorganized workers have received slight increase in wages owing to the better condition of union men. Employment continues steady. The stores here have stocked with union made goods and a number of them have discontinued the sale of goods whose manufacturers are placed on the "We don't patronize list." The union labels are well advertised. Horseshoers have organized. Papermakers will probably get in line soon.

Pittsfield.—John B. Mickle:

Conditions especially good in the building trades, of which fully 95 per cent are organized. Stationary firemen have organized since last report. Butchers and others are likely to organize. Label committee has been appointed to look out for the interests of the union labels.

Taunton.—D. O. MacGlashing:

Industrial conditions good. Through the efforts of organized labor the unorganized workers are securing better wages than formerly. In all lines improvement is noticed, although the organized conditions are far superior to the unorganized. Employment is steady. There are no idlers. Hod-carriers are organizing. We have an active union label committee working for the union labels.

MICHIGAN.

Alpena.—George Carrier:

Work is plentiful and wages are satisfactory for organized skilled mechanics. Industrial conditions in this city are very favorable. The unorganized workers find plenty of work, but their wages are low. Grocery clerks have secured early closing the year around. Stationary firemen are likely to organize.

Ann Arbor.—J. V. Quirk:

Practically all trades here are organized, with the exception of wood carvers, patternmakers, and furniture workers. Wages are too low. Two dollars a day is the maximum wage for skilled mechanics in the furniture industry. They are not organized and do not seem to have the courage to unite in order to secure any improvement. Railway clerks organized recently. The marked respect shown to organized labor and the high regard in which trade unions are held by the officials of the government in this city was demonstrated on Labor Day when all city officials, fire department, turned out, and postal employees, with the postmaster, marched in line. All requests made to city and county government by organized labor pertaining to the welfare of the workers have been considered and granted.

Bay City.—Fred W. Young:

Labor conditions in this city were never better. The majority of trades are working under union agreements, eight and nine hour day being the accepted standard workday. Employment plentiful; there is no need for men to be out of work. Several trades have secured increased wages and shorter workday without trouble. Union men secure 10 per cent higher wages than the unorganized. Carpenters and machinists are the leading crafts in this city as regards improved working conditions. Miners and cigarmakers are working eight hour day. Blacksmiths and helpers have organized recently. Several wood working crafts and bartenders are about to organize. Trades council is doing good work in interest of the union labels.

Grands Rapids.—Eugene F. Gourdeau:

The organized trades are constantly doing everything to improve working conditions, both as to hours and wages. Building trades are making large gains in membership. Horseshoers have reduced their working day to nine without strike. Shirtwaist workers, railroad clerks, and building laborers have organized. We have another union under way.

Holland.—Olef J. Hansen:

Organized workmen hold the best jobs in this city. Every organized trade has better wages and hours than the unorganized. Employment was somewhat slack, but is picking up. We keep a committee to look out for the union labels.

Marine City.—C. F. Farman:

Employment is steady. There is no demand for unorganized workers in this city. Organized labor in good shape. Hours have been reduced from 10 to nine. A great deal of work has been done for the union labels.

Wyandotte.—Harry La Beau:

Organized workers receive from 25 cents to \$1 more per day than the unorganized workers. Employment continues steady. Have one new union under way.

MINNESOTA.

Mankato.—Henry C. Hartung:

With few exceptions the organized trades in this city are in good shape. The unions of this city, aided by a donation from state federation of labor, have raised a fund to be devoted to organizing and building up the various trades. Employment is plentiful. A street-car line and power house in course of construction gives plenty of work. Millers have advanced wages from \$2 to \$2.50 without strike. The child labor law which was passed by last legislature is rigidly enforced. Painters, plasterers, and team drivers are about to organize.

Minneapolis.—E. G. Hall:

Industrial conditions fair, especially among the organized crafts. Employment has been fairly steady. The telegraphers and machinists are holding their own in the strikes with good prospects of success. Label council is doing good work for the union labels. Truck drivers are about to organize.

Winona.—H. W. Libby:

Decidedly there is a better feeling existing between the employers and organized labor which will promote the business interests and build up a greater Winona and promote more prosperous citizenship. Condition of organized labor steadily improving. The churches are showing increased interest in the cause of labor, and able union men are invited from time to time to discuss labor problems. The union labels are agitated. A federal union was organized during the month and is making rapid progress.

MISSOURI.

Moberly.—C. B. Dysart:

Work is plentiful and continues steady. Unorganized workers can not command the wages that the union men receive. We persistently urge the patronage of the union labels. Teamsters are about to organize.

Poplar Bluff.—Sol Everhart:

All building trades are pretty well organized and enjoy satisfactory conditions. Bricklayers advanced wages to 60 cents an hour and plasterers obtained 50 cents an hour without strike. Unorganized workers receive from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day working at the same occupations for which organized workers get from \$2 to \$2.25 a day. We are constantly agitating and organizing. Good work is done for the union labels.

Springfield.—A. Dumaw:

Organized labor in this vicinity was never in better shape than at the present time. All trades, with but few exceptions, report business good, and in several branches the demand for labor is greater than the supply. All unions report increased membership, and a number of the weaker locals have

been materially strengthened, noticeably the carpenters. Have recently organized stage employees, sheet metal workers, painters, and laundry workers. Have mill employees' union under way, and will try to get the freight handlers in line. Nearly all unions have demanded and secured union shop conditions. The union labels find good demand, and we can show more labeled products on sale in our city than any city in the state. Our Labor Day celebration and parade was the largest ever seen here. John B. Lennon was the principal speaker of the day and paid a glowing tribute to the trade unions of this city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Nashua.—John J. Coyne:

Employment continues steady in most trades. Organized conditions fair, but it is hard to do anything with the unorganized workers.

NEW JERSEY.

Trenton.—Reuben Forker:

Through conferences of representatives of National Brotherhood of Operative Potters with representatives of the Employing Potters' Association the employees have secured improved conditions and increased wages. Retail clerks of Princeton and bakers of Trenton have organized recently.

NEW YORK.

Albany.—Wm. A. McCabe:

Employment has been steady during the year. The unions which have acted conservatively and appointed committees to confer with employers in regard to improved conditions, have obtained the best results and increased wages from 22 to 25 cents an hour without strike and also received back pay for all the time the arbitration was carried on. The union labels are boomed and the results are more encouraging than ever before.

Ballston Spa.—Geo. W. Miller:

Organized labor making steady gain in membership. A number of unions have good funds in treasury and talk of building a labor temple. Employment is steady, with bright outlook for the organized men in this city. We have had no strikes; all labor conditions satisfactory. Union men work eight hours while the non-unionists are working nine and ten hours. One can hardly blame the employers for getting all they can from them for at the best they are losing money on them. All union men demand the union labels.

Fulton.—Frank Petrie:

Organized industrial conditions far surpass the unorganized. Union men enjoy shorter hours and better wages. Employment is steady. Paper-makers have organized and ladies' label league is about to be formed.

Little Falls.—Thos. J. Crowley:

Conditions for organized workers have never been so good as at this time. Contractors are advertising for union masons and carpenters. Work is plentiful. Unorganized labor in poor shape. Tinnners are likely to organize. Good work is done for the union labels. Labor Day was observed in a very creditable manner with parade.

Norwich.—W. E. Miner:

Improved conditions as to hours and wages have been secured by the organized crafts. Employment is steady and there is plenty of work, but

the unorganized workers receive very low wages. The union labels are constantly promoted. Blacksmiths and stonecutters have organized. Plumbers' union under way.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Raleigh.—John T. Miller:

We have but few unorganized workers in this city. Organized labor in good shape with the exception of carpenters who are out for the nine hour day. Employment is steady. Good demand for linotype men. Wire workers and barbers are about to organize. The union labels are demanded.

OHIO.

Ashtabula.—Jas. P. Alicoate:

All union card men are steadily employed. The supply in some lines is not equal to the demand for workers. Telephone employes signed their yearly contract without trouble and with satisfaction to both sides. Ninety per cent of all crafts in this city are organized. The central labor union was instrumental in putting the primaries in vogue in this city. Am working hard to get the remaining unorganized workers in line.

Bellefontaine.—A. M. Armer:

Work is more plentiful than men. There is great demand for cement workers, carpenters, machinists, and boilermakers. Machinists expect to have their new agreement shortly. Printers and central body are about to organize.

Bucyrus.—W. A. Morrison:

Organized labor in good shape and enjoying steady employment. Strike in local foundry has been settled. We have a number of union members occupying positions in city government, and expect to elect a union mayor. Good work is done for the union labels.

Delaware.—H. Dauerheim:

Industrial conditions fair. Union men have the best of it. Employment is steady. Plumbers are about to organize. There is increasing demand for the union labels.

East Liverpool.—H. O. Allison:

Labor unions in this city are working toward securing the proper equalization of taxes. This city was well represented at the state convention, which was held during September. Organized labor in prosperous condition. Operative potters secured signing of two-year agreement with slight increase in wages and improved conditions after conference with manufacturers. We are using every effort to boom the union labels.

East Palestine.—Geo. H. Allcorn:

There is good demand for laborers as employment continues steady. Conditions have improved noticeably under the efforts of organized labor.

Fostoria.—Chas. E. Scharf:

Organized trades in good shape and steadily employed. We are doing all we can to push the union labels. Car inspectors and clerks are about to organize.

Hamilton.—John F. Mayer:

Organized labor in this locality in good shape. The unorganized workers share the improved conditions secured through organization. Steamfitters' helpers have organized. Have one new union under way. We urge all to demand the union labels.

Mt. Vernon.—C. A. Wells:

Organized labor in this city in fair shape. With more thorough organization we hope to show better conditions and higher wages. Employment has been steady. More interest is shown in the work for the union labels.

Painesville.—J. H. Sutton:

All organized trades are receiving good wages. Federal union of this city in flourishing condition. They have a business agent who is booming their interests, and bringing in new members at every meeting. They have increased wages to \$2.25 a day of nine hours and double time for overtime. This scale applies to unskilled labor. All trades working in harmony and co-operating with the central labor union. A large court house and jail are in course of construction and union labor is well represented on the work, as all the stone-masons, bricklayers, iron workers, and teamsters are union men. All union labels are patronized.

Steuensville.—A. C. Johnston:

Horseshoers and restaurant employes are about to organize. Condition of organized labor good, and employment is steady. Union men patronize the union labels.

Tiffin.—S. D. Burford:

Organized labor doing well. We expect to secure improved conditions and increased wages in the near future. There is unrest among the unorganized, who are beginning to realize the necessity of united effort. Employment continues steady. A strong agitation creates good demand for the union labels. Machinists have organized with prospects of becoming one of the largest unions in the city. Unskilled laborers are talking organization.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Berwick.—H. W. Cope:

Organized trades are fairly well employed. The condition of organized labor is steadily growing better. There is increasing demand for the union labels. Have three new unions under way.

Easton.—J. H. Wesley:

Organized labor making good progress. Employment continues plentiful. No strikes to report. Settlements of labor difficulties have been reached without strike. There are very few unorganized workers in this city. Good work is done to promote the union labels.

Harrisburg.—James F. Carr and David K. Young:

The workers are coming in line and new unions are constantly being formed. While there are as yet a number of trades without any organization, still, we are sure they will eventually be with us. Union men receive higher wages for shorter workday than the unorganized. Plasterers, bricklayers, work eight hour day, while painters, plumbers, carpenters, and sheet iron workers have the nine hour day. Painters secured nine hour day recently without strike. Trade unions are more generally recognized by employers and the public. Employers' Liability Bill was passed by the last legislature. Paperhangers and bartenders have organized recently. The Labor Day was celebrated by large demonstration and a parade, which was a credit to the unions of this city. The unionists have been encouraged by the success of

their efforts and will try to do more and better work than ever before.

Lebanon.—John Milton:

Organized labor is becoming a strong factor in the affairs of Lebanon. Painters making demands for increased wages and nine hour day. The union men get almost twice the wages paid to unorganized workers. There is good demand for the union labels. Plumbers are about to form union.

McSherrystown.—L. E. Topper:

Condition of organized labor fair. The eight hour law is observed in the union shop cigar factories, but where the open shop obtains we find the hours long, whether the workers are union men or not. Tobacco strippers are gaining in membership and show good progress. Federal labor union is active in good work. Tailors, carpenters, and others are co-operating with the central labor union in improving conditions and organizing the unorganized. Cigarmakers are particularly active in the work for the union labels. Am working on a new union and hope to report it in line next month.

New Brighton.—Harry S. Smith:

The workers in this vicinity have enjoyed a prosperous season, and condition of organized labor was never better than at this time. All unions in good shape and the members are alive to union interests. Wages are satisfactory in most trades. We are working to increase the patronage of the union labels.

Pittston.—J. N. Cathrall:

Organized labor making steady progress. Theatrical stage employes have secured recognition and advance in wages. Union mechanics receive from 10 to 50 per cent more compensation than the non-unionists, as well as the shorter workday. Work is plentiful. Silk workers of this city recently organized. A district council of painters has been formed embracing the unions from Carbondale, Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Plymouth, Nanticoke, and Hazelton. We have started the publication of a labor paper. Splendid work is done for the union labels.

Pottsville.—Jere Brennan:

All trades are steadily employed. Union men have far better conditions than the non-unionists, but the latter can not voice any demands which they are powerless to enforce. Central labor union is in good shape and meetings are well attended. Bartenders have organized and doing well.

Scranton.—H. O. Almy:

Practically all trades are organized and in good shape. Silk workers strike still on, but some of the mills are signing union agreements with prospects of having all mills in line. The girls are determined to win. Carriage workers have secured nine hour day without reduction in wages. Employment continues steady. Harness and leather workers on horse goods have formed a union. A hustling label committee keeps the work on the union labels up to date.

Williamsport.—S. Hermann Alter:

Nearly all lines of industry busy. Printers gained quite an increase by securing new scale the first of October. Organized men get almost 50 per cent in wages better than the unorganized. Several trades which have been on

strike this summer have prospects of gaining their demands. The union labels are pushed.

Wilkesbarre.—John B. Gallagher:

The outlook for organized trades is continually growing brighter. There is good demand for organized labor. Work is steady. Bartenders struck for 10 hour day and after seven hours' strike secured their demands. Hosiery workers, after one week's strike, secured eight hour day, union shop, and the adoption of the union label. The union labels are becoming more widely known and there is greater demand for them than ever before. Hosiery mill workers organized during the month and we have employes of a silk mill talking organization.

York.—Wm. Kelly:

There is greater activity among union members of this city than ever. The time is ripe for organization in this city and we expect to accomplish much. Boilermakers have organized with bright prospects for a strong union.

RHODE ISLAND.

Woonsocket.—Joseph U. Bombardier:

Seeing the benefits secured through organization the unorganized workers are coming in line. Carpenters have reduced hours and increased wages without strike. Nearly all trades have steady employment. We have introduced union label goods in stores which before never handled them. Barbers and retail clerks are likely to organize.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Columbia.—A. J. Royal:

Have organized the following unions recently: Loomfixers, with 120 members; weavers in cotton mills, with 250 members, and retail clerks, with 200 members. Street-car men, stationary engineers, and telephone operators have organized and are in good shape. Teamsters, soda water fountain employes, and cotton mill workers' unions are under way and expect to report them in line next month. Calls have come from different parts of the state with view to organization. Have under way the formation of a state federation of labor. We now have 29 white unions and four colored organizations, which represent fully 90 per cent of the workers. We are determined, if hard work can accomplish it, to organize this city and vicinity solidly. The Labor Day demonstration here was a great success, and conditions show that the workers have awakened and realize their needs. The increase in membership of the various unions is fully 800 members during the past six months. Inside electrical workers recently secured eight hour day without strike. Commercial telegraphers are standing firm for their demands. Not one deserter in the ranks.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Aberdeen.—J. W. Woodman:

Organized printers of this city recently signed two shops for the eight hour day without strike. Railroad men here are well organized. Employment is steady. Musicians and barbers are about to organize.

TENNESSEE.

Knoxville.—Geo. W. Ford:

Building trades enjoy steady employment. Nearly all skilled trades that are well organized are improving conditions, but the unorganized seem satisfied with what is offered them. Coal miners

secured increase of five per cent without strike. Shoe workers and tobacco workers are active in the work for the union labels. The eight hour law is now being enforced on contractor doing work for the government in this city, who for a time worked his men 10 hours a day. Laundry workers and stationary firemen are organizing.

Memphis.—C. W. Merker:

Our city is pretty well organized as far as all skilled labor is concerned. We hope soon to get the unorganized workers in line. Organized working conditions naturally are far ahead of the unorganized.

TEXAS.

Beaumont.—Oscar Ackerman:

Employment continues steady here the year around. No strikes to report with the exception of the telegraphers, who have been holding their own in fine shape, only one non-unionist working. Clerks, butchers, musicians, firemen, engineers, and teamsters are about to organize.

Bridgeport.—J. C. Phillips:

The building trades bid fair to be busy for some time owing to the construction of new cotton oil mill, warehouse, and compress, also a brick and tile plant. Miners are working under union contracts. Clerks have secured union scale of wages and carpenters have satisfactory conditions. The farmers' union is prospering throughout the county. Have one new union under way. A number of questions of vital interest to unionists such as abolition of child labor and convict labor are discussed at union meetings. The question of union labels and the observance of boycotts against unfair firms is also given proper attention.

Corpus Christi.—B. P. Moore:

All trades are well organized. There were about twenty-five non-union carpenters who are now joining the union as fast as possible. Employment continues steady. Wages have improved fully 25 per cent during the past year. Union label league is doing good work for the union labels.

Galveston.—W. F. Curtis:

Nearly every worker in this city belongs to some trade organization. In fact it is hard to get employment unless a man belongs to some union. Work is plentiful. Dock workers went on strike and after one week made a satisfactory compromise and went back to work. The result of organization is evident in the wages obtained by all the workers. Every store carries the union labels.

Houston.—J. H. Harmon:

We have now 32 local unions which represent a membership of 5,000 workers. The organized workers secure good conditions and the majority of union men have increased wages without strike. Clerks and laundry workers are likely to organize.

Port Arthur.—J. G. Noyes:

All unions are working in harmony and labor conditions are good. Employment is steady in all lines, with the exception of dock workers, who are slack on account of the slump in export lumber. Carpenters secured increased wages of 50 cents a day and eight hour day without strike. The union shop is general throughout the city. Blacksmiths and stationary firemen are about to form unions.

Saratoga.—A. Spencer:

Work is steady, and generally in this climate employment becomes more plentiful in the fall and winter. Oil and gas well drillers of this city are likely to organize. Several laws favorable to organized labor were enacted by the last legislature. Union men insist on all union labeled goods.

Sherman.—H. Mitchell:

Nearly all skilled labor in this city is organized, but the unskilled still remain outside the fold. Employment is steady with most trades. Textile workers reduced their workday one hour and obtained advance in wages. We are promoting the union labels. Clerks have organized. Have one new union under way.

Thurber.—C. L. Lightfoot:

Organized labor in good condition. Very few non-union men employed in this city. Organized labor has every advantage over the unorganized.

UTAH.

Ogden.—W. M. Piggott:

There are few union men unemployed in this vicinity. Organized labor in pretty good shape, but the unorganized workers are not well paid. Union men have gained some improvement all along the line, without strike. Electrical linemen who are on strike have good chance to win their demands. Cement workers have organized and are increasing in membership.

VERMONT.

Newport.—H. P. Sweet:

Organized labor doing fine, working eight and nine hour day at good pay. We have had no strikes in this section for over a year. Wages have increased and the shorter workday has been obtained. Employment has been steady. The weekly pay law which is being enforced seems to be equally satisfactory to employer as well as employees. Have organized a new union at Bartons Landing and have several other crafts in line.

VIRGINIA.

Clifton Forge.—J. E. Welch:

Organized labor in prosperous condition and union men are making steady progress. The unorganized workers, however, are not faring so well. Employment has been steady. Barbers will probably organize. We do all we can to push the union labels.

Portsmouth.—Harry E. Phelps:

Union men are steadily employed at good wages, while the unorganized have uncertain employment, and their wages do not compare with the union scales. Work has been plentiful all summer. Boilermakers secured 25 cents a day after a three days' strike. We have a union man in the field as candidate for public office and his outlook for election is bright. Stationary firemen and steam engineers are about to organize.

Richmond.—James Brown:

Organized labor making good progress in regard to working conditions, while the unorganized have to contend with long hours and starvation wages. Telegraph operators and printers are holding out in their strike for their just demands.

EXTRACTS FROM CONSTITUTION OF OKLAHOMA.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. All political power is inherent in the people; and government is instituted for their protection, security, and benefit, and to promote their general welfare; and they have the right to alter or reform the same whenever the public good may require it. Provided such change be not repugnant to the constitution of the United States.

SEC. 2. All persons have the inherent right to life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness, and the enjoyment of the gains of their own industry.

SEC. 3. The people have the right peaceably to assemble for their own good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances by petition, address, or remonstrance.

SEC. 4. No power, civil or military, shall ever interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage by those entitled to such right.

SEC. 5. No public money or property shall ever be appropriated, applied, donated, or used, directly or indirectly, for the use, benefit, or support of any sect, church, denomination, or system of religion, or for the use, benefit, or support of any priest, preacher, minister, or other religious teacher or dignitary, or sectarian institution as such.

SEC. 6. The courts of justice of the state shall be open to every person, and speedy and certain remedy afforded for every wrong and for every injury to person, property, or reputation; and right and justice shall be administered without sale, denial, delay, or prejudice.

SEC. 7. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

SEC. 8. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof of guilt is evident, or the presumption thereof is great.

SEC. 9. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

SEC. 10. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall never be suspended by the authorities of this state.

SEC. 11. Every person elected or appointed to any office or employment of trust or profit under the laws of the state or under any ordinance of any municipality thereof, shall give personal attention to the duties of the office to which he is elected or appointed.

SEC. 12. No member of Congress from this state, or person holding any office of trust or profit under the laws of any other state, or of the United States, shall hold any office of trust or profit under the laws of this state.

SEC. 13. Imprisonment for debt is prohibited, except for the nonpayment of fines and penalties imposed for the violation of law.

SEC. 14. The military shall be held in strict subordination to the civil authorities. No soldier

shall be quartered in any house in time of peace without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except in a manner to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 15. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed. No conviction shall work a corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate; provided, that this provision shall not prohibit the imposition of pecuniary penalties.

SEC. 16. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

SEC. 17. No person shall be prosecuted criminally in courts of record for felony or misdemeanor otherwise than by presentment or indictment or by information. No person shall be prosecuted for a felony by information without having had a preliminary examination before an examining magistrate, or having waived such preliminary examination. Prosecutions may be instituted in courts not of record upon a duly verified complaint.

SEC. 18. A grand jury shall be composed of twelve men, any nine of whom concurring may find an indictment or true bill. A grand jury shall be convened upon the order of a judge of a court having the power to try and determine felonies, upon his own motion; or such grand jury shall be ordered by such judge upon the filing of a petition therefor, signed by one hundred resident taxpayers of the county; when so assembled such grand jury shall have power to investigate and return indictments for all character and grades of crime, and such other powers as the legislature may prescribe: Provided, That the legislature may make the calling of a grand jury compulsory.

SEC. 19. The right of trial by jury shall be and remain inviolate, and a jury for the trial of civil and criminal cases in courts of record, other than county courts, shall consist of twelve men; but, in county courts and courts not of record, a jury shall consist of six men. This section shall not be so construed as to prevent limitations being fixed by law upon the right of appeal from judgments of courts not of record in civil cases concerning causes of action involving less than twenty dollars. In civil cases, and in criminal cases less than felonies, three-fourths of the whole number of jurors concurring shall have power to render a verdict. In all other cases the entire number of jurors must concur to render a verdict. In case a verdict is rendered by less than the whole number of jurors, the verdict shall be in writing and signed by each juror concurring therein.

SEC. 20. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the county in which the crime shall have been committed: Provided, that the venue may be changed to some other county of the state, on the application of the accused, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. He

shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation against him and have a copy thereof, and be confronted with the witnesses against him, and have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his behalf. He shall have the right to be heard by himself and counsel; and in capital cases, at least two days before the case is called for trial, he shall be furnished with a list of the witnesses that will be called in chief, to prove the allegations of the indictment or information, together with their post office addresses.

SEC. 21. No person shall be compelled to give evidence which will tend to incriminate him, except as in this constitution specifically provided; nor shall any person, after having been once acquitted by a jury, be again put in jeopardy of life or liberty for that of which he has been acquitted. Nor shall any person be twice put in jeopardy of life or liberty for the same offense.

SEC. 22. Every person may freely speak, write or publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions for libel, the truth of the matter alleged to be libelous may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous be true, and was written or published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

SEC. 23. No private property shall be taken or damaged for private use, with or without compensation, unless by consent of the owner, except for private ways of necessity, or for drains and ditches across lands of others for agricultural, mining, or sanitary purposes, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 24. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation. Such compensation, irrespective of any benefit from any improvements proposed, shall be ascertained by a board of commissioners of not less than three freeholders, in such manner as may be

prescribed by law. The commissioners shall not be appointed by any judge or court without reasonable notice having been served upon all parties in interest. The commissioners shall be selected from the regular jury list of names prepared and made as the legislature shall provide. Any party aggrieved shall have the right of appeal, without bond, and trial by jury in a court of record. Until the compensation shall be paid to the owner, or into court for the owner, the property shall not be disturbed, or the proprietary rights of the owner divested. When possession is taken of property condemned for any public use, the owner shall be entitled to the immediate receipt of the compensation awarded, without prejudice to the right of either party to prosecute further proceedings for the judicial determination of the sufficiency or insufficiency of such compensation. The fee of land taken by common carriers for right of way, without the consent of the owner, shall remain in such owner subject only to the use for which it is taken. In all cases of condemnation of private property for public or private use, the determination of the character of the use shall be a judicial question.

Sec. 25 The legislature shall pass laws defining contempts and regulating the proceedings and punishment in matters of contempt. Provided that any person accused of violating or disobeying, when not in the presence or hearing of the court, or judge sitting as such, any order of injunction, or restraint, made or entered by any court or judge of the state shall, before penalty or punishment is imposed, be entitled to a trial by jury as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. In no case shall a penalty or punishment be imposed for contempt until an opportunity to be heard is given.

[To be Continued.]

DISTRICT AND GENERAL ORGANIZERS.

Number Commissioned Organizers, American Federation of Labor, 1,175.

District No. I.—Eastern.

Comprising the states of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and the Province of New Brunswick, Canada.

Organizers, Stuart Reid, Thomas F. Tracy.

District No. II.—Middle.

Comprising the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and the Province of Quebec, Canada.

Organizers, Herman Robinson, Hugh Frayne, Cal Wyatt, W. C. Hahn, Thomas H. Flynn, Arthur E. Holder, John A. Flett, H. L. Eichelberger, Jacob Tazelaar, Jas. E. Roach.

District No. III.—Southern.

Comprising the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Organizers, James Leonard, R. L. Harper, J. J. O'Donnell.

District No. IV.—Central.

Comprising the states of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

Organizers, J. J. Fitzpatrick, J. D. Pierce, Emmet T. Flood, William E. Terry, Edwin R. Wright.

District No. V.—Northwestern.

Comprising the states of Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Manitoba.

Organizers, M. Grant Hamilton, Geo. B. Howley.

District No. VI.—Southwestern.

Comprising the states of Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

Organizers, Henry M. Walker, Peter Hauraty, Slim A. Bramlette.

District No. VII.—Inter-Mountain.

Comprising the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Idaho.

District No. VIII.—Pacific Coast.

Comprising the states of Nevada, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, and the Province of British Columbia.

Organizers, C. O. Young, George Snyder.

Porto Rico.—Santiago Iglesias.



OFFICIAL



American Federationist.

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JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer.
FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.



HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 12, 1907.

To All Organized Labor:

All thinking men inclined to fairness and justice realize the abuse of the injunction process as administered by judges in courts, and this, too, of the municipal, state, as well as the federal courts. All labor has been compelled to give this subject its deepest consideration and concern.

The conventions of the American Federation of Labor have frequently dealt with this subject and sought relief. The last convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Minneapolis, Minn., unanimously adopted the following:

"There is no tendency so dangerous to personal liberty, so destructive of free institutions and of a republican form of government, as the present misuse and extension of the equity power through usurpation by the judiciary; and we therefore urge the speedy enactment of the Pearre (anti-injunction) bill into law, and we further recommend that candidates, for legislative or judicial positions, be carefully investigated as to their past acts, and interrogated as to their position on this matter before they be given any support, and that those who,

from their actions or their expressions, are deemed unsound, be, regardless of any other question, repudiated."

In view of elections being held in several parts of our country for both legislative and judicial offices, it is submitted that it is the duty of our fellow-workers to take the initiative and necessary action as will carry the purpose of this unanimous expression of organized labor into effect.

Inclosed you will find copy of the Pearre bill upon which candidates for judicial or legislative office should be pledged, repudiated, or opposed.

Sincerely hoping that prompt and effective action in the interest of labor and justice to all may be taken, we are,

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President, American Federation of Labor.

Attest:

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary.

JAMES DUNCAN, First Vice-President.
JOHN MITCHELL, Second Vice-President.
JAMES O'CONNELL, Third Vice-President.
MAX MORRIS, Fourth Vice-President.
DENIS A. HAYES, Fifth Vice-President.
DANIEL J. KEEFE, Sixth Vice-President.
WM. D. HUBER, Seventh Vice-President.
JOSEPH F. VALENTINE, Eighth Vice-President.
JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer

Executive Council, American
Federation of Labor.

By order of the Minneapolis convention of the American Federation of Labor.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL.

To regulate the issuance of restraining orders and injunctions and procedure thereon and to limit the meaning of "conspiracy" in certain cases.

Be it enacted, etc. That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the State of ———, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and an employee, or between employers and employees, or between employee, or between persons employed to labor and persons seeking employment as laborers, or between persons seeking employment as laborers or involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property or to a property right of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be particularly described in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his, her, or its agent or attorney. And for the purposes of this Act no right to continue the relation of employer and employee, or to assume or create such relation with any particular person or persons, or at all, or to carry on business of any particular kind, or at any particular place, or at all, shall be construed, held, considered, or treated as property or as constituting a property right.

Sec. 2. That in cases arising in the courts of the state of ———, or coming before said courts, or before any judge or the judges thereof, no agreement between two or more persons concerning the terms or conditions of employment of labor, or the assumption or creation or termination of any relation between employer and employee, or concerning any act or thing to be done or not to be done with reference to or involving or growing out of a labor dispute shall constitute a conspiracy or other criminal offense or be punished or prosecuted as such unless the act or thing agreed to be done or not to be done would be unlawful if done by a single individual, nor shall the entering into or the carrying out of any such agreement be restrained or enjoined unless such act or thing agreed to be done would be subject to be restrained or enjoined under the provisions, limitations, and definition contained in the first section of this act.

Sec. 3. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

We Don't Patronize.

When application is made by an international union to the American Federation of Labor to place any business firm upon the "We Don't Patronize" list the international is required to make a full statement of its grievance against such company, and also what efforts have been made to adjust the same.

The American Federation of Labor either through correspondence or by duly authorized representatives seeks an interview with such firm for the purpose of ascertaining the company's version of the matter in controversy.

After having exhausted in this way every effort to amicably adjust the matter, the application, together with a full history of the entire matter, is submitted to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for such action as it may deem advisable. If approved, the firm's name appears on the "We Don't Patronize" list in the following issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

An international union is not allowed to have published the names of more than three firms at any one time.

Similar course is followed when application is made by a local union directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Directly affiliated local unions are allowed the publication of but one firm at one time.

Union workmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms—Labor papers please note changes from month to month and copy:

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

Bread.—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.
Cigars.—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City, manufacturers of the Henry George and Tom Moore Cigars; Rosenthal Company, New York City, manufacturers of the Bill Dugan, King Alfred, Peiper Heldelick, Joe Walcott, Big Bear, Diamond D, El Tilado, Jack Dare, Little Alfred, Club House, O, El Bob, 1105 Royal Arcanum cigars.

Flour.—Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Groceries.—James Butler, New York City.

Meat.—Jones Lamb Company, Baltimore, Md.

Tobacco.—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

Whiskey.—Finch Distilling Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

CLOTHING.

Clothing.—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Saks & Co., Washington, D. C., New York City, and Indianapolis, Ind.

Corsets.—Chicago Corset Company, manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite corsets.

Gloves.—J. H. Cowrie Glove Co., Des Moines, Iowa; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.

Hats.—J. B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry H. Roelof & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Shirts and Collars.—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.

PRINTING AND PUBLICATIONS.

Bookbinders.—Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Printing.—Hudson, Kimberley & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey & Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia Bulletin.

POTTERY, GLASS, STONE, AND CEMENT.

Pottery and Brick.—Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; Corning, Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Company, Corning, N. Y.

Cement.—Portland Peninsular Cement Company, Jackson, Mich.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

MACHINERY AND BUILDING.

General Hardware.—Landers, Frary & Clark, Etna Company, New Britain, Conn.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company, Turner's Falls, Mass.; Henry Disston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Knife Company, Walden, N. Y.

Iron and Steel.—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company of Carpentersville, Ill.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; American Hoist and Derrick Co., St.

Paul, Minn.; Standard Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Manitowoc Dry Dock Company, Manitowoc, Wis.

Stoves.—Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.; United States Heater Company, Detroit, Mich.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Home Stove Works, Indianapolis, Ind.; Buck's Stove and Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WOOD AND FURNITURE.

Bags.—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.

Brooms and Dusters.—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.

Fibre Ware.—Indurated Fibre Ware Company, Lockport, N. Y.

Furniture.—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.

Gold Beaters.—Hastings and Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. J. Keeley, New York City; F. W. Rauskoib, Boston, Mass.

Lumber.—Reinie Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.; Gray's Harbor Commercial Co., Cosmopolis, Wash.

Leather.—Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

Rubber.—Lambertville Rubber Company, Lambertville, N. J.

Wall Paper.—William Bailey & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio.

Wagons.—The Hickman-Ebbert Company, Owensboro, Ky.; Owensboro Wagon Company, Owensboro, Ky.; F. A. Ames Company, Owensboro, Ky.

Watches.—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor; T. Zurbrugg Watch Case Company, Riverside, N. J.

Wire Cloth.—Thos. E. Gleeson, East Newark, N. J.; Lindsay Wire Weaving Co., Collingwood, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bill Posters.—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Van Buren Co. and New York Bill Posting Co., New York City.

Hotels.—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Railways.—Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

Telegraphy.—Western Union Telegraph Company and its Messenger Service.

D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.

Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.

C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT, SEPTEMBER, 1907.

Compiled by the Editor of the American Federationist.

Of the 880 unions making returns for September, 1907, with an aggregate membership of 26,680, there were 2.2 per cent without employment. In the preceding month 1,895 unions, with a membership of 131,050, reported 5.5 per cent unemployed.

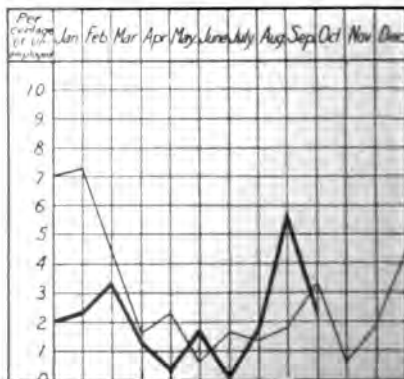


Chart showing the reported percentage of unemployed members of trade unions at the close of each month, commencing January, 1906.

The heavy line indicates the per cent for 1907; the light line for 1906.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenses for the month of September, 1907. (The months are abbreviated thus: J, J, M, A, M, etc.)

1. Balance on hand September 1, 1907.....	\$115,580 82	
2. Brushmakers Intl union, tax, July.....	2 24	
Intl spinners union, tax, J, A, S.....	83 00	
National bro of operative potters, tax, J, J, A, S.....	118 04	
Trades and labor council, Hammond, Ind, tax, M, J, J.....	2 50	
Central labor union, Raleigh, N C, tax, A, M, J.....	2 50	
Trades and labor assem, Shawnee, I T, tax, M, J, J.....	2 50	
Federated trades council, Madison, Wis, tax, May, '07, to and incl April, '08.....	10 00	
Drain layers and helpers 12534, tax, sept, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00	
Machinists helpers 12564, tax, aug, \$3.00; d f, \$3.60.....	7 20	
Laborers prot 11649, tax, M, J, J, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.....	3 60	
Federal labor 11434, tax, J, J, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90.....	3 80	
Federal labor 9079, tax, M, J, J, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65.....	3 30	
Federal labor 11779, tax, J, A, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	
Federal labor 12417, tax, J, J, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00	
Federal labor 8788, tax, July, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00	
Federal labor 11343, tax, July, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	7 00	
Federal labor 7112, tax, J, A, S, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00	
Flat janitors 12512, tax, sept, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	
Egg inspectors 8705, tax, J, A, S, \$24.75; d f, \$24.75.....	49 50	
Bridge tenders 12333, tax, aug, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00	
Mail bag pouch makers and repairers 10623, tax, J, A, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00	
Meter makers and repairers 12234, tax, J, A, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40.....	4 80	
Interlocking switch and signmen 11867, tax, aug, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	9 00	
Agricultural workers prot 12006, tax, May, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40	
Agricultural workers 11693, tax, A, O, N, '06, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75.....	7 50	
Labor council, Houston, Tex, tax, M, A, M, J, J, A.....	5 00	
Federal labor 12569, sup.....	11 00	
Railroad helpers and laborers 12568, sup.....	5 00	
Central trades council, DeLand, Fla, sup.....	10 00	
Trades and labor assem, Ogden, Utah, sup.....	5 00	
Comb and novelty rubber workers 12074, tax, J, J, A, \$9; d f, \$9; sup, 50c.....	18 50	
Machinists helpers 12550, sup.....	6 00	
Suspender workers 12533, sup.....	5 00	
Federal labor 12426, tax, May, \$4.25; d f, \$4.25.....	8 50	
Federal labor 12567, sup.....	10 00	
4. Intl union of elevator constructors, tax, aug, Carriage and wagon workers Intl of N A, tax, J, J, M.....	12 14	
Bootblacks prot 12290, tax, J, J, \$4.05; d f, \$4.05.....	46 50	
Egg inspectors 11254, tax, aug, \$15; d f, \$15.....	8 10	
Federal labor 12565, tax, aug, \$1.15; d f, \$1.15.....	30 00	
Central labor union, Holyoke, Mass, tax, M, J, J.....	2 80	
Machinists helpers and laborers 12506, tax, J, A, \$6.90; d f, \$6.90.....	2 80	
Machinists helpers 12564, tax, aug, and acct sept, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85.....	13 80	
Federal labor 7591, tax, J, A, \$5; d f, \$5; sup, \$1.....	8 70	
Federal labor 12514, tax, aug, \$3.65; d f, \$3.65; sup, 50c.....	11 00	
5. Emmett asso rock drillers and tool sharpeners 11803, tax, July, \$21.50; d f, \$21.50.....	7 80	
Chas F Bailey, refund of organizing expenses.....	43 00	
Lead burners 12389, tax, June, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	16 28	
Federal labor 11624, tax, July, \$10; d f, \$10.....	5 00	
Sugar workers 10619, tax, \$12.50; d f, \$12.50.....	20 00	
Window cleaners 12020, tax, A, S, \$5c; d f, \$5c.....	25 00	
Federal labor 8306, tax, sept, \$2; d f, \$2.....	1 70	
Federal labor 10807, tax, J, A, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00	
Suspender workers 10098, sup.....	4 00	
Federal labor 12526, tax, sept, \$5; d f, \$5; sup, \$3.25.....	16 00	
6. Trades assem Charleston, W Va, tax, M, A, M.....	13 25	
Intl asso of glass house employees, tax, J, J, A.....	2 50	
Metropolitan asso double drum hoister runners 11276, tax, J, J, A, \$7.85; d f, \$7.85.....	1 28	
Central labor union, Scranton, Pa, tax, M, J, J, A, O.....	14 70	
Federal labor 12012, tax, aug, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	5 00	
Federal labor 12900, tax, aug, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35.....	2 50	
Federal labor 9985, tax, J, A, S, \$5.70; d f, \$5.70.....	2 70	
6. United pearl workers 12472, tax, aug, \$9.85; d f, \$9.85; sup, \$1.....	11 40	
Rubber workers 12480, tax, A, S, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10.....	\$30 70	
Stable employees 12332, tax, aug, 50c; d f, 50c.....	2 20	
Stenographers asso 12380, tax, sept, 35c, d f, 35c.....	1 00	
Cloth and stock workers 10184, tax, July, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40.....	70	
Federal labor 12417, sup.....	4 80	
Federal labor 12541, tax, A, S, 70c; d f, 70c; sup, 45c.....	5 00	
Highway department employees 12540, tax, sept, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50; sup, 50c.....	1 85	
Federal labor 8247, sup.....	7 50	
Federal labor 12449, tax, aug, 75c; d f, 75c; sup, 50c.....	1 00	
Central labor union, Kane, Pa, sup.....	2 09	
Machinists helpers 12564, tax, sept, \$2.85; d f, \$2.85; sup, 50c.....	10 00	
7. Monongahela Valley central trades council, Charleroi, Pa, tax, A, S, M, J, J, A, S.....	5 75	
Central labor council, Carbondale and vicinity, Pa, tax, A, M, J.....	5 00	
Central labor union, Camden, N J, tax, M, J, J.....	2 50	
Railroad helpers and laborers 12263, tax, aug, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 50	
Intl ladies garment workers, tax, J, A.....	2 00	
United bro of carpenters and joiners of A, tax, July.....	43 81	
Machinists helpers 12583, tax, aug, 50c; d f, 50c.....	984 00	
Federal labor 7204, tax, aug, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 00	
Federal labor 12448, tax, sept, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	1 20	
Tunnel miners 8295, tax, J, A, S, \$3.80; d f, \$3.80.....	2 10	
Suspender workers 11294, tax, sept, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70.....	6 80	
Granite polishers and quarrymen and laborers 10806, tax, aug, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85.....	3 40	
Newspaper and mail deliverers 9463, tax, June, \$45; d f, \$45.....	8 70	
Railroad helpers and laborers 12534, sup.....	90 00	
Coffee, spice, and baking powder workers 9805, sup.....	50	
9. Horse nail makers 9856, tax, sept, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	16 00	
Newspaper and mail deliverers 9463, tax, July, \$45; d f, \$45.....	5 00	
Oil and gas well workers 11998, tax, J, A, \$9.10; d f, \$9.10.....	90 00	
Spring and pocket knife makers 12272, tax, J, A, \$4.25; d f, \$4.25.....	18 20	
Telephone operators 11498, tax, sept, 60c; d f, 60c.....	8 50	
Icemen prot 9254, tax, J, A, S, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	1 20	
Firemens asso 12270, tax, aug, \$5; d f, \$5.....	15 00	
Utica state hospital employees 11972, tax, aug, 75c; d f, 75c.....	10 00	
Laborers prot 8336, tax, sept, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 60	
Federal labor 7231, tax, July, \$2; d f, \$2.....	1 50	
Federal labor 8369, tax, sept, \$4; d f, \$4.....	4 00	
Federal labor 8243, tax, June, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	8 00	
Federal labor 8720, tax, aug, 90c; d f, 90c.....	3 00	
Federal labor 9485, tax, sept, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	1 00	
Central labor union, Rockford, Ill, tax, M, J, J, A, S, O.....	2 40	
Porcelain workers 12483, tax, June, 40c; d f, 40c.....	5 00	
Labor council, San Francisco, Cal, tax, M, J, J, A, S, O.....	80	
Union co trades council, Elizabeth, N J, tax, M, J, J, A, S, O.....	5 00	
Labor council, Galveston, Tex, tax, May, '07, to and incl apr, '08.....	5 00	
Central fed of labor, Albany, N Y, tax, M, J, J.....	10 00	
Tin plate workers Intl prot asso of A, tax, A, M.....	2 50	
Intl asso of car workers, tax, July, aug.....	14 00	
The granite cutters Intl asso of A, tax, J, A, S.....	50 00	
Intl asso of fur workers U S and Canada, tax, J, A.....	195 00	
Lamplighters, 12464, sup.....	4 51	
Intl alliance of theatrical stage employees, sup.....	3 50	
Arkansas state fed of labor, sup.....	2 25	
Railway machinists helpers 12548, tax, bal aug, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75; sup, \$1.....	2 80	
Intl bro of blacksmiths, sup.....	8 50	
Machine warp dressers 324, sup.....	3 08	
Harold A Westall, Boston, Mass, sup.....	1 00	
Federal labor 11265, sup.....	50	
Bottle cap, cork and stopper workers 1075, tax, aug, \$12.50; d f, \$12.50; sup, \$15.....	40 00	
Railroad helpers and laborers 12375, sup.....	8 50	

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9. Scale workers prot 7592, tax, aug, \$9.55; d f, \$9.55; sup, \$8	\$25 10
Central labor union, Wyandotte, Mich, sup	50
Spring and pocket knife makers 12570, sup	10 00
10. Intl asso of steam and hot water filters and helpers of A, tax, j, a, s	84 00
Trades and labor council, Hoquiam, Wash, tax, a, m, j	2 50
Central labor union, Brooklyn, N Y, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s	5 00
Machinists helpers 12307, tax, sept, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Federal labor 12475, tax, aug, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85	3 70
Agricultural workers 11897, tax, j, j, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
Federal labor 12047, tax, aug, \$6; d f, \$6	1 20
Federal labor 12145, tax, aug, \$6; d f, \$6	1 20
Federal labor 12115, tax, aug, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65	3 30
Natl mill employes 9987, tax, sept, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85	2 70
Rock drillers and tool sharpeners 12366, tax, aug, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50	7 00
Milkers 8461, tax, aug, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50	15 00
Central labor union, San Juan, Puerto Rico, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o, \$5; sup, \$1.35	6 35
Trades and labor council, Peekskill, N Y, sup	2 50
(Union de Despailladoras) tobacco strippers 12571, sup	5 00
11. Laborers prot 12224, tax, aug, \$5; d f, \$5	1 70
Central labor union, Mobile, Ala, tax, a, m, j	2 50
Central labor union, Wausau, Wis, tax, m, j, j	2 50
Trades and labor assem, Peoria, Ill, tax, o, n, d, '06, j, f, m, a, m, j	7 50
Central labor union, Sapulpa, Ind T, sup	10 00
Central labor union, Boonville, Ind, tax, s, o, n	2 50
Central labor union, Elkhart, Ind, tax, a, m, j	2 50
Trades and labor assem, Covington, Ky, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o	5 00
Federal labor 10555, tax, j, j, a, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25	4 50
Federal labor 10816, tax, july, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
Plumber, diggers, and sewer builders 10226, tax, j, a, \$2.75; d f, \$2.75	5 50

11. Cigar factory and tobacco strippers 10227, tax, aug, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75	\$7 50
Horse nail makers 7180, tax, sept, \$4; d f, \$4	8 00
Cloth examiners and spongers 11680, tax, aug, \$3.70; d f, \$3.70	11 00
Natl print cutters asso of A, tax, sept	2 10
Patternmakers league of N A, tax, j, a, s	57 00
Wood, wire, and metal lathers intl, tax, sept	20 00
Intl union of steam engineers, tax, j, j, a	222 50
Pearl workers 12487, tax, aug, \$5; d f, \$5; sup, \$1.50	14 50
Railroad helpers and laborers 12524, sup	1 00
Telephone operators 12572, sup	5 00
Machinists helpers 12573, sup	10 00
Federal labor 12675, sup	10 00
Oil and gas well workers 1274, sup	10 00
12. Trade and labor council, Poughkeepsie, N Y, tax, july, and acct aug	1 50
United bro of leather workers on horse goods, tax, j, a	40 00
Intl shingle weavers union of A, tax, j, a	15 00
Ceramic, mosaic, and encaustic tile layers and helpers intl, tax, a, s	21 50
Am fed of musicians, tax, sept	185 50
Intl bro of tip printers, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j	2 00
Natl Am wire weavers prot asso, tax, j, a, s	5 50
Trades and labor assem, Cortland, N Y, tax, a, m, j	2 50
Central labor union, Omaha, Nebr, tax, m, j, j	2 50
Central trade and labor council, Richmond, Va, tax, m, j, j	2 50
Federal labor 10185, tax, aug, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70	5 40
Federal labor 10279, tax, aug, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40	4 80
Federal labor 12274, tax, aug, \$1.95; d f, \$1.95	3 90
Federal labor 11687, tax, a, s, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50	7 00
Federal labor 8116, tax, a, s, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Federal labor 12505, tax, a, s, \$3; d f, \$3	6 00
Federal labor 11098, tax, aug, \$3; d f, \$3	7 00
Federal labor 8398, tax, aug, \$5; d f, \$5	1 70
Federal labor 9366, tax, m, j, j, a, \$3; d f, \$3	6 00
Federal labor 11686, tax, a, m, \$4; d f, \$4	8 00
Federal labor 12367, tax, aug, \$1; d f, \$1	2 10
Wire drawers 12493, tax, j, a, \$5; d f, \$5	10 00
Awningmakers 12288, tax, j, j, a, \$9; d f, \$9	12 00
Lastmakers 9299, tax, j, a, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20	2 40
Music engravers 11809, tax, aug, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75	3 50
State and heading workers 12599, tax, a, s, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20	2 40
Hair spinners prot 12147, tax, aug, \$3.05; d f, \$3.05	6 10
Well workers 12462, tax, sept, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Granite polishers, quarrymen, and laborers 10306, tax, sept, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85	3 70
Porters prot 12029, tax, j, j, \$3; d f, \$3	6 00
Federal labor 8323, sup	3 10
Laborers prot 12442, tax, sept, \$2; d f, \$2; sup, \$3	7 00
Laborers prot 8249, tax, j, a, s, \$5.25; d f, \$5.25; sup, \$1	11 50
Federal labor 12412, tax, oct, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25; sup, \$1	3 70
13. Wax and plaster model makers 11438, tax, sept, \$8; d f, \$8	1 00
Federal labor 12265, tax, july, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80	3 60
Federal labor 11651, tax, j, j, \$5.00; d f, \$5.00	11 20
Federal labor 12562, tax, aug, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25	6 50
Federal labor 11862, tax, sept, \$2.11; d f, \$2.11	4 20
City firemen prot 11974, tax, aug, \$8; d f, \$8	12 00
Sewer diggers 8662, tax, aug, \$3; d f, \$3	6 00
Artisan well drillers and evermen 10344, tax, sept, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Elevator conductors and starters 11959, tax, aug, \$5; d f, \$5	10 00
Lastmakers 9771, tax, j, j, a, s, \$7.40; d f, \$7.40	14 80
Horse nail workers 10582, tax, sept, \$1; d f, \$1	2 10
Navy yard clerks and draftsmen 12327, tax, aug, \$6.85; d f, \$6.85	13 70
Central labor union, Honesdale, Pa, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s	5 10
Central labor union, South Omaha, Neb, tax, m, j, j	2 50
Trades and labor assem, Davenport, Iowa, tax, j, a, s	2 50
Hat dyers and helpers 12245, tax, july, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90	3 80
Railroad helpers and laborers 12299, tax, aug, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85	3 70
Rolling mill helpers and laborers 12367, tax, j, j, a, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05	2 10
Journeyman stonecutters asso of A, tax, sept	42 00
Actors natl prot union of A, tax, sept	18 30

SAMUEL SWAN, Prest. W. D. LENT, Vice-Prest.
CHAS. F. TOWNER, Sec'y and Treas.

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WE are the original and only makers in the world of Genuine Spar Composition, and Nos. 1 and 2 Preservative. These goods we have manufactured almost thirty years, by a process exclusively our own, and after a formula which is an absolute secret known only to this company. As a result we have the best materials ever used as Varnishes. We warrant and will defend them against all comers.



OF LATE YEARS, HOWEVER, others have taken advantage of the popularity of our goods to bring out numerous imitations which are offered under the same or similar names.

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Whiskey

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Reg. Dist'y No. 266

LOUISVILLE, KY.

13. United hatters of N A, tax, j, a, s.....	\$127 50	14. Federation of trades, Atlanta, Ga, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o, n, d, '07, j, '08.....	\$7 50
Paving cutters union of U S and Can, tax, aug.....	9 66	N Y transfer cos employ's prot 11824, tax, sept, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50
Intl union of flour and cereal mill employes, tax, a, s.....	8 80	Federal labor 12509, tax, aug, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00
Intl typographical union, tax, j, a.....	425 58	Central labor union, Auburn, N Y, tax, m, j, j.....	2 50
United mine workers of A, tax, j, a.....	2,268 58	Central labor union, Beatrice, Neb, tax, Jan, to and incl dec, '07.....	10 00
Tobacco workers intl union, tax, m, j, j, a, s.....	116 86	Federal labor 12576, sup.....	10 00
Cemetery employes 10634, tax, sept, \$6.50; d f, \$6.50; sup, \$2.25.....	15 25	Central trades council, Bay City, Mich, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Dairy workers 12529, tax, aug, 95c; d f, 95c; sup, 50c.....	2 40	Stave pilers and helpers 12301, tax, aug, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Oil and gas well workers 12107, tax, aug, \$8; d f, \$8; sup, \$1.....	13 00	Lobster fishermen's natl prot asso, tax, j, j, a	9 00
Federal labor 12563, sup.....	2 00	Amal society of carpenters and joiners, tax, j, a, s.....	97 50
Stoneware workers 6888, tax, sept, \$5.50; d f, \$5.50; sup, 75c.....	11 75	United cloth hat and cap makers of N A, tax, June.....	12 10
Spring and pocket knife makers 12308, tax, aug, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35; sup, 50c.....	3 20	Intl union of slate workers, tax, aug.....	15 00
Mineral water bottlers 11317, sup.....	16 00	Amal lace curtain operatives of A, tax, j, a	7 80
14. Planersmen prot 10803, tax, sept, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Federal labor 11990, tax, aug, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, \$1.50.....	8 50
Stone derrick men prot 6721, tax, July, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00	Typographical union 41, Augusta, Ga, sup	40
Tin, steel, iron, and granite ware workers, 1-913, sup.....	50	Intl bro of foundry employes, tax, j, a, s, \$16.50; sup, \$3.10.....	19 60
Newsboys prot union 10414, tax, aug, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Federal labor 11624, sup.....	2 00
Sail and tent workers 12289, tax, aug, \$1.06; d f, \$1.06.....	2 10	Central labor union, Iola, Kans, sup.....	50
Millmens prot 10297, tax, sept, \$8; d f, \$8.....	12 00	Water workers employes 12308, tax, sept, \$4.05; d f, \$4.05; sup, \$1.....	9 10
Horse nail makers p and b union 6170, tax, aug, \$6; d f, \$6.....	12 00	16. Soda and mineral water bottlers and workers 814, tax, July, \$4.65; d f, \$4.65.....	9 80
Machine chain assemblers 12577, tax, sept, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00	Union de albaniles (bricklayers) 12577, sup.....	10 00
Steel and copper plate engravers league 12511, tax, aug, \$4.45; d f, \$4.45.....	8 80	Central labor union, Ft Scott, Kans, sup.....	5 00
Newsboys prot 9077, tax, j, j, a, s.....	14 50	Sewer workers 9588, tax, j, j, a, \$5.25; d f, \$5.25.....	10 50
Federal labor 12444, tax, aug, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00	Pole raisers and elec assistants 12491, tax, sept, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Federal labor 12396, tax, oct, \$1.15; d f, \$1.15.....	2 80	Sewer inspectors 12381, tax, sept, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90.....	8 80
Federal labor 12418, tax, aug, 80c; d f, 80c.....	1 60	Stable workers 10018, tax, a, s, \$6; d f, \$6.....	12 00
Federal labor 12316, tax, aug, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85.....	3 70	Horse nail makers 10650, tax, j, j, a, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.....	3 60
Federal labor 9993, tax, sept, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00	Railroad helpers and laborers 11988, tax, sept, \$2.15; d f, \$2.15.....	4 30
Railroad helpers and laborers 12535, tax, sept, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	4 50	Hat trimmers 11594, tax, aug, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65.....	3 30
Drain layers and helpers 12584, tax, oct, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	9 00	Saw filers 12519, tax, aug, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	3 50

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16. Sewer and tunnel workers 7819, tax, aug, \$8; d f, \$8.....	\$16 00	16. Central labor union, Somerset, Ky, sup.....	\$8 30
Park employes prot 12044, tax, j, j, a, \$3; d f, \$8.....	6 00	Fur hat feeders and weighers 12380, tax, aug, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75; sup, 25c.....	3 75
Machinists helpers 12330, tax, sept, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	7 00	Hat and cap leather sweat band cutters 11807, tax, sept, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25; sup, \$1.....	3 50
Clay workers 12481, tax, aug, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00	Porters prot 12244, tax, aug, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50; sup, \$2.....	9 00
Printers roller makers 10638, tax, sept, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50	Waste handlers 8894, sup.....	1 00
Fibre pressmen 9381, tax, sept, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75 Street, sewer, and general excavators 11603, tax, j, a, s, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	8 50	Moccasin workers 12484, tax, j, j, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, 50c.....	5 10
Machinists helpers 12523, tax, aug, 50c; d f, 50c.....	15 00	Ropemen helpers and surfacemen and fed- eral 12392, tax, aug, \$5; d f, \$5; sup, \$1.....	11 00
Trades and labor council, Livingston, Mont, tax, m, j, j.....	1 00	Federal labor 12569, sup.....	1 50
United neckwear cutters 9689, tax, July, \$3.75; d f, \$3 75.....	2 50	Intl printing pressmen and assistants union of N A, literature.....	1 25
Laborers prot 12356, tax, aug, \$3; d f, \$3.....	7 50	17. Federal labor 12568, tax, sept, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, \$1.50.....	6 55
Lastmakers 11929, tax, j, j, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	6 00	Federal labor 12517, tax, j, a, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80; sup, 50c.....	3 75
Federal labor 12490, tax, aug, 75c; d f, 75c.....	7 00	Suspender workers 11086, tax, j, a, s, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40
Federal labor 8806, tax, aug, \$4.75; d f, \$4.75.....	1 50	Emmett asso of rock drillers and tool sharp- eners 11806, sup.....	5 00
Federal labor 12232, tax, sept, \$18; d f, \$18.....	9 50	Oil and gas well workers 13010, tax, aug, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50; sup, 50c.....	7 50
Federal labor 12386, tax, sept, \$2; d f, \$2.....	86 00	Telephone operators 10796, tax, sept, 70c; d f, 70c; sup, 25c.....	1 65
Federal labor 8620, tax, sept, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30.....	4 00	Federal labor 9644, tax, sept, 55c; d f, 55c.....	1 10
Federal labor 11891, tax, aug, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	2 50	Well drivers 12523, tax, aug, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60.....	3 20
Federal labor 10621, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s, \$3; d f, \$3.....	7 00	Railroad helpers and laborers 12399, tax, aug, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00
Federal labor 12522, tax, aug, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70.....	6 00	Machinists helpers 12394, tax, aug, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	3 50
Federal labor 12375, tax, aug, \$5; d f, \$5.....	8 40	Municipal water pipe layers 12357, tax, aug, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Federal labor 11723, tax, aug, \$4.20; d f, \$4.20.....	10 00	City firemen's prot asso 11481, tax, sept, \$12.70; d f, \$12.70.....	27 40
Federal labor 9926, tax, aug, 75c; d f, 75c.....	8 40	Hair spinners 12393, tax, aug, 40c; d f, 40c.....	80
Federal labor 12321, tax, aug, 80c; d f, 80c.....	1 50	Railroad transfer messengers and clerks 11639, tax, sept, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40
Federal labor 12398, tax, sept, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60.....	1 60	Jewelry and silverware case makers 10448, tax, aug, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	15 00
Central labor union, Montpelier, Vt, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.....	8 20	Machinists helpers 12403, tax, a, s, \$4.80; d f, \$4.80.....	9 80
Central labor union, Owensboro, Ky, tax, j, a, s.....	5 00	Grain workers 11407, tax, sept, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Trades and labor assem, Sioux City, Iowa, tax, j, j, a.....	2 50	Locomotive hostlers and helpers 11894, tax, aug, \$3.70; d f, \$3.70.....	7 40
Central labor union, Pittston, Pa, tax, m, j, j.....	2 50	Telephone operators 12402, tax, aug, 95c; d f, 95c.....	1 90
Central labor union, Madison, Mo, tax, m, j, j.....	2 50	Bridge tenders 12393, tax, sept, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Federated trades council, Milwaukee, Wis, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o.....	5 00	Federal labor 8755, tax, j, a, s, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Central labor union, Springfield, Mass, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50	Federal labor 12002, tax, aug, 90c; d f, 90c.....	1 20
New Hampshire fed of labor, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.....	5 00	Trades assem, Schenectady, N Y, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Coopers intl union, tax, aug.....	28 80		
Intl alliance of theatrical stage employees, tax, j, a, s, o.....	120 00		
Tobacco strippers 10422, tax, sept, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50; sup, 50c.....	7 50		

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18. Federated trades and labor council, San Diego, Cal, tax, a, m, j.....	\$2 50	20. Central labor union, Portland, Me, tax, m, j, j.....	\$2 50
Federated trades and labor council, Montreal, Can, tax, m, j, j.....	2 50	Trades and labor council, Pocatello, Idaho, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50
Central labor union, Knoxville, Tenn, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50	Federal labor 12018, tax, sept, \$2.75; d f, \$2.75	5 50
Federal labor 8818, tax, sept, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40	Federal labor 1300, tax, aug, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Federal labor 12332, tax, aug, 35c; d f, 35c.....	70	Federal labor 12389, tax, aug, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Federal labor 8281, tax, sept, \$1.55; d f, \$1.55.....	3 00	Federal labor 7010, tax, j, j, a, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	3 00
Federal labor 8769, tax, aug, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	2 10	Interlocking switch and signalmens 11786, tax, aug, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Federal labor 7426, tax, sept, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00	Trades and labor assem, Beckemeyer, Ill, sup.....	10 00
Federal labor 7293, tax, j, a, \$1.00; d f, \$1.50	3 00	Bed spring makers prot 12103, tax, sept, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75.....	7 50
Riggers prot 14298, tax, aug, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00	Laborers prot 9612, tax, j, a, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.....	3 80
Laborers prot 12508, tax, aug, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50	Stablemen and grooms 12015, tax, July, \$10; d f, \$10.....	20 00
Hat block makers and helpers 12049, tax, aug, 65c; d f, 65c.....	1 80	Laborers prot 12485, tax, aug, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35	2 70
Iceemens prot 12288, tax, aug, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00	Laborers prot 11002, tax, j, a, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Spring and pocket knife makers 12229, tax, aug, \$5.50; d f, \$5.50.....	11 00	Metal polishers, buffers, etc, of N A, tax, j, a	100 00
Car, wheel, molders and helpers 11569, tax, a, s, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00	Bro of painters, decorators and paperhang-ers of A, tax, aug.....	312 74
Gas workers 12369, tax, j, a, s, \$3; d f, \$3.....	12 00	United powder and high explosive workers of A, tax, j, a, s.....	7 53
Paper bag workers 11757, tax, sept, 65c; d f, 65c.....	1 80	Telephone operators 12562, sup.....	1 25
Mosaic workers 8145, tax, j, a, s, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00	Photographic employes 12028 sup.....	50
Oil and gas well workers 12009, tax, o, n, d, \$15; d f, \$15.....	80 00	Stoneware potters 8802, tax, j, a, s, \$5.10; d f, \$5.10; sup, 25c.....	10 45
Cigarmakers Intl of A, tax, j, a.....	401 96	Machinists helpers 12353, tax, sept, 60c; d f, 60c; sup, 67c.....	1 87
Intl printing, pressmen and assistants of N A, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.....	499 65	Railroad helpers and laborers 12568, sup.....	5 00
Intl glove workers union of A, tax, sept.....	4 40	21. Central labor union, Terra Haute, Ind, tax, j, j, a.....	2 50
Gasmakers 12579, sup.....	10 00	Central labor union, Wichita, Kans, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o.....	5 00
Federal labor 12578, sup.....	10 00	Central labor union, Milford, Mass, tax, j, j, a, s, o, n.....	5 00
Tobacco strippers 9608, sup.....	10 00	Federal labor 12878, tax, a, s, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40	2 80
Intl asso bridge and structural iron work-ers, sup.....	23 40	Federal labor 12480, tax, aug, \$1 10; d f, \$1.10	2 20
Federal labor 12278, tax, a, s, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, 40c.....	3 40	Federal labor 11311, tax, aug, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65	8 80
Federal labor 12317, tax, aug, \$2; d f, \$2; sup, \$1.....	5 00	Federal labor 7241, tax, sept, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50
Aluminum workers 8261, tax, sept, \$14; d f, \$14; sup, \$1.....	29 00	Federal labor 9623, tax, sept, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50	7 00
Intl bro paper makers literature.....	20	Hair spinners 10399, tax, sept, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75	8 50
19. Intl bro of woodmen and sawmill work-ers, tax, j, j, a.....	18 25	Flat janitors 12512, tax, oct, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Federal labor 11478, tax, sept, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00	Tin, steel, iron and granite ware workers 10943, tax, sept, \$6.50; d f, \$6.50.....	13 00
Federal labor 12428, tax, j, j, a, \$3.40; d f, \$3.40.....	16 80	Street cleaning employes 12774, tax, sept, \$5.50; d f, \$5.50.....	11 00
Machinists helpers and laborers 12283, tax, aug, \$2.95; d f, \$2.95; sup, 25c.....	6 15	Assorters and packers 8316, tax, sept, \$5.50; d f, \$5.50.....	11 00
Intl journeymen horseshoers union, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.....	148 25	Park employes prot asso 11820, tax, aug, \$1 45; d f, \$1.45.....	2 90
Journemen tailors union of A, tax, a, s.....	155 50	Amal wood workers Intl union of A, tax, j, a, s.....	75 00
Trades and labor council, Lowell, Mass, tax, m, j, j.....	2 50	Interior freight handlers and warehouse-mens Intl union, tax, j, a, s.....	119 00
Federal labor 10639, tax, aug, \$2.45; d f, \$2.45	4 90	Amal meat cutters and butcher workmen of N A, tax, j, a.....	60 00
Federal labor 10190, tax, sept, \$5.50; d f, \$5.50	11 00	Intl bro of maintenance of way employes, tax, j, j, a.....	237 50
Federal labor 11006, tax, sept, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50	Intl longshoremen asso, tax, j, a, s.....	450 00
Federal labor 7479, tax, aug, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	4 50	Machinists helpers 12345, tax, sept, \$2; d f, \$2; sup, 25c.....	4 25
Federal labor 11424, tax, a, s, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00	Suspendermakers 10342, sup.....	1 00
Federal labor 11648, tax, sept, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20	2 40	Federal labor 6925, tax, j, a, s, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70; sup 50c.....	5 90
Federal labor 12358, tax, j, j, a, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00	Federal labor 10307, sup.....	25
Bottle sorters and handlers 11759, tax, sept, 90c; d f, 90c.....	1 80	Newsboys prot 12580, sup.....	5 00
Linemen helpers 12075, tax, j, j, a, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	2 40	22. Laborers prot 12254, tax, j, a, s, \$11.50; d f, \$11.50.....	23 00
Newspaper carriers 12062, tax, aug, \$2 70; d f, \$2 70.....	5 40	Pipe caulkers and repairers prot 11461, tax, sept, \$3 80; d f, \$3 80.....	7 60
Granite workers 9289, tax, sept, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	8 00	Badge and lodge paraphernalia makers 9136, tax, sept, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00
Gas workers 10678, tax, a, s, \$10; d f, \$10.....	20 00	Telephone operators 12409, tax, aug, 50c; d f, 50c.....	1 00
Gas workers 10036, sup.....	85	Gas workers 11633, tax, aug, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10.....	2 20
Scalemens prot 11408, sup.....	50	Bootblacks prot 11623, tax, aug, 95c; d f, 95c.....	1 90
Iceemens prot 12463, tax, sept, 80c; d f, 80c; sup, \$2.75.....	4 35	Soda and mineral water bottlers 10333, tax, sept, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	8 50
Highway dept employes 12540, sup.....	50		
Federal labor 7087, sup.....	5 00		
20. Central labor union, Wilmington, Del, tax, a, m, j.....	2 50		
Federal labor 11414, tax, sept, 85c; d f, 95c.....	1 90		

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Made perfect by over forty years' experience in its manufacture. Guaranteed under Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. Number 2141 appears on each package. Try it and be convinced of its superiority over other brands in baking qualities and healthfulness. You can always have the best if you insist upon it.

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23. Horse nail makers 8658, tax, j, a, s, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70.....	\$5 40
Dock builders 12429, tax, aug, \$15; d f, \$15.....	30 00
Sail and tent makers 12289, tax, sept, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	2 10
Federal labor 9650, tax, aug, \$4; d f, \$4.....	8 00
Federal labor 12226, tax, sept, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Federal labor 8217, tax, sept, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Federal labor 11331, tax, sept, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Federal labor 9701, tax, j, a, s, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Federal labor 8584, tax, aug, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	8 00
Federal labor 8584, tax, sept, \$1 80; d f, \$1.80.....	8 80
Federal labor 8152, tax, j, a, s, \$8; d f, \$8.....	12 00
Highway laborers prot 12324, tax, sept, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Machinists helpers and laborers 12298, tax, sept, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40.....	4 80
Central trades and labor council, Jacksonville, Fla, tax, july, '08, to and incl june, '07	10 00
Central labor union, Skowhegan, Me, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j.....	5 00
Trades and labor assem, Charleston, S C, tax, m, j, j.....	2 50
Intl brick, tile, and terra cotta workers, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.....	184 10
Badge, banner, regalia makers 12249, tax, oct, 66; d f, 55c; sup, \$5.....	6 10
Suspendermakers 9680, sup.....	16 00
Federal labor 11624, tax, aug, \$10.15; d f, \$10.15; sup, 50c.....	20 80
Bootblack prot 10175, tax, aug, \$2.90; d f, \$2.90; sup, 50c.....	6 80
Central trades council, De Land, Fla, sup.....	1 25
Rubber workers 1248, sup.....	50
Central trades council, Muhlenberg co, Ky, sup.....	10 00
24. Horse nail workers 7180, sup.....	10 00
King co labor council, Hanford, Cal, tax, j, a, s.....	2 50
Exhibition at A F of L exhibit, Jamestown exposition, on account pro rata of expenses.....	1,200 00
Intl asso of fur workers of U S and Can, tax, sept.....	2 40
Central labor council, Astoria, Oreg, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d.....	5 00
Central labor union, Mahanoy City Pa, tax, m, j, j.....	2 50
Central labor union, Ponce, P R, tax, m, a, m, j, j, a.....	5 00
Federal labor 8227, tax, sept, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75.. (Union Obrera federada) federal labor 11938, tax, aug, \$11.50; d f, \$11.50.....	7 50
Federal labor 6998, tax, j, a, s, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	28 00
Federal labor 12609, tax, sept, \$10; d f, \$10.....	2 10
Tobacco strippers 12439, tax, aug, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65.....	20 00
Steel and copper plate cleaners 8810, tax, sept, 40c; d f, 40c.....	3 80
Cooks and waiters 10998, tax, sept, \$3.70; d f, \$3.70.....	80
Gas workers 9840, tax, sept, \$14.75; d f, \$14.75.....	17 40
Machine moving picture operators 12370, tax, a, s, \$2.35; d f, \$2.35.....	29 50
Porters 11852, tax, j, a, s, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	4 70
Tuck pointers 10384, tax, sept, \$3.15; d f, \$3.15.....	9 00
Mineral water bottlers 11817, tax, sept, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 80
Central labor union, in, tax, a, m, j.....	6 00
Federal labor.....	2 50
Federal labor.....	2 00

Liberal Offer to Kidney Sufferers.

If you suffer from unpleasant desire to urinate frequently, especially at night; pain in the small of the back; pain in making water; a sediment at the bottom of urine which has stood twenty-four hours; urine that stains linen; or constipation of the bowels, send your name and address to Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y., and a sample bottle of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, the great Kidney and Liver Medicine, will be mailed free, together with full directions for its use and a complete medical treatise on the causes, symptoms and treatment of all Kidney and Liver ailments.

24. Suspender workers 11006, sup.....	\$5 00
Federal labor 10128, sup.....	10 00
Central labor union, Derby, Conn, sup.....	50
Womens prot 12551, tax, aug, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, \$2.....	4 80
Federal labor 11879, tax, sept, 50c; d f, 50c; sup, 40c.....	1 40
Aluminum workers 8261, sup.....	1 00
Bricklayers 10962, tax, aug, \$5; d f, \$5; sup, 50c.....	10 50
Intl union of steam engineers 20, sup.....	75
25. The Intl bro of composition roofers, damp and waterproof workers of U S and Can, tax, j, a, s.....	15 00
United garment workers of A, tax, j, j.....	\$55 51
Amalgam workers Intl asso, tax, j, a, s.....	24 00
Laborers prot 8079, tax, july, \$5.50; d f, \$5.50.....	11 00
Central trades and labor assem, the Belmont co, Ohio, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d.....	5 00
Federated trades council, Reading, Pa, tax, j, j, a, s, o, n, d, '06, j, f, m, a, m, j, j, a, '07.....	12 50
Central trades and labor union, St Augustine, Fla, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j.....	5 00
Central labor council, Salamanca, N Y, tax, bal m, a, m, j, j, a, s.....	5 34
Central labor council, Hornell, N Y, tax, dec, '06, to and incl nov, '07.....	10 00
The central labor council, Los Angeles, Cal, tax, m, j, j.....	2 50
Federal labor 9465, tax, a, s, \$4.50; d f, \$4 50.....	9 00
Federal labor 10746, tax, a, s, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Federal labor 10486, tax, sept, 6c; d f, 60c.....	1 20
Federal labor 6854, tax, aug, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40
Amer society of plate engravers 9008, tax, sept, 95c; d f, 95c.....	1 90
Button workers prot 12404, tax, aug, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00
Cigar factory tobacco strippers 8156, tax, a, s, \$90.70; d f, \$90.70.....	121 40
Water pipe caulkers 10870, tax, o, n, d, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00
Rockmen and excavators 12138, tax, aug, \$10; d f, \$10.....	20 00
Hospital nurses and employes 10607, tax, j, f, m, a, m, \$7.45; d f, \$7.45.....	14 90
Gas workers 12515, tax, a, s, \$12; d f, \$12.....	24 00

PATENTS

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25. Railway machinists helpers 12548, tax, sept, \$17.50; d f, \$17.50; sup, \$1.....	\$35 00	28. The commercial telegraphers union of A, tax, j, a, s.....	\$60 00
Federal labor 12264, sup.....	2 25	Federal labor 11990, tax, sept, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Wm A Richardson, New Brighton, Pa, sup.....	80	Bootblacks prot 11834, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d.....	84
Central labor council, Los Angeles, Cal., sup	50	Bro of boilermakers and iron ship builders of A, tax, j, a, s.....	283 61
Furniture packers prot 10669, tax, sept, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80; sup, 50c.....	\$ 10	Intl bro of teamsters, tax, j, a, s.....	402 00
Frank W. Snyder, Charleston, W Va, sup.....	1 00	J B Lennon, treas, Bloomington, Ill, interest.....	2,674 42
Laborers prot 12256, sup.....	5 00	Railroad helpers and laborers 12508, tax, j, a, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Federal labor 12515, tax, aug, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75..	\$ 50	Trades and labor assem, Savanna, Ill, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j.....	5 00
Federal labor 12578, sup.....	2 00	Federal labor 11238, sup.....	2 00
26. United house shorers, movers, and sheath pliers 7417, tax, a, s, \$26.25; d f, \$26.25; 3 weeks textile, 60c; 4 weeks i t u, 60c.....	53 90	Federation of labor, Detroit, Mich, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o.....	5 00
Journeyman barbers Intl union of A, tax, j, a, s.....	\$71 52	Central labor union, Norwalk, Ohio, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o, n, d, \$7, j, 708.....	7 50
Pocket knife blade grinders and finishers nati union, tax, j, a, s.....	5 10	Federal labor 12660, tax, aug, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50
Telephone operators 12252, tax, j, a, s, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85.....	3 90	Federal labor 11818, tax, a, s, o, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	15 00
Federal labor 12365, tax, sept, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70	3 40	Federal labor 12584.....	10 00
Federal labor 12525, tax, sept, 90c; d f, 90c.....	1 80	Federal labor 11868, tax, sept, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	8 00
Laborers prot 10295, tax, a, s, \$6; d f, \$6.....	12 00	Soft beer bottlers and pcdlers 8984, tax, sept, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50
Central trades and labor assem, Watertown, N Y, tax, m, a, m.....	2 50	Quarry workers, Intl union 74, sup.....	6 85
Trades and labor union, La Cross, Wis, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.....	5 00	Machinists helpers 9718, tax, sept, \$5; d f, \$5, sup, \$2.50.....	12 50
Central labor union, Quincy, Mass, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o.....	5 00	Suspender workers 11294, sup.....	48
Moccasin and moccasin slipper workers 12283, tax, sept, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90.....	3 80	Central labor union, Barre, Vt, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o.....	5 00
Utica state hospital employees asso 11972, tax, sept, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50	Railroad machinists helpers 12585, sup.....	10 00
Newsboys prot 10141, tax, aug, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40	30. Federal labor 10128, tax, j, a, s, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50
Hospital employees asso 10725, tax, sept, \$2.85; d f, \$2.85.....	5 90	Federal labor 8083, tax, a, s, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Riggers prot 11561, tax, aug, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00	Federal labor 8012, tax, a, s, \$6; d f, \$6.....	12 00
Shipkeepers prot 8970, tax, a, o, n, \$2.85; d f, \$2.85.....	5 70	Federal labor 6977, tax, oct, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25.....	6 50
Sugar workers 10619, tax, sept, \$12.50; d f, \$12.50.....	25 00	Federal labor 8883, tax, j, a, s, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	15 00
Slave and heading workers 12569, sup.....	1 00	Federal labor 11045, tax, j, a, s, \$4.45; d f, \$4.45	8 90
Federal labor 12262, tax, sept, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, 75c.....	3 75	Federal labor 11845, tax, aug, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	7 00
Federal labor 11155, tax, sept, \$3.65; d f, \$3.65; sup, 50c.....	7 80	Laborers prot 9558, tax, sept, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	9 00
Federal labor 11164, tax, sept, \$1; d f, \$1, sup, 50c.....	2 50	Ropemakers and helpers 12319, tax, sept, \$2.85; d f, \$2.85.....	5 70
Federal labor 11587, sup.....	5 95	Machinists helpers and laborers 12508, tax, sept, \$4; d f, \$4.....	8 00
Federal labor 11587, sup.....	2 50	Boot and shoe workers union, tax, j, j, a, s.....	669 56
Laborers prot 12558, sup.....	10 00	Intl hodcarriers, building laborers union, tax, j, j, a, s.....	224 48
Telephone operators 12672, sup.....	5 00	Intl bro of stationary firemen, tax, july, \$12.....	72 50
27. Central labor union, Alpena, Mich, tax, j, a, s.....	2 50	Sailmakers 11775, tax, m, j, j, a, s, \$12; d f, \$12.....	24 00
Central labor union, Worcester, Mass, tax, a, s, o, n, d.....	4 20	Laborers prot 11649, tax, aug, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20
Tin plate workers Intl prot asso of A, tax, j, j Natl asso of heat, frost, general insulators, and asbestos workers of A, tax, j, a, s.....	14 00	Laborers prot 12280, tax, a, s, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00
Hotel and restaurant employees Intl alliance and bartenders Intl league of A, tax, aug.....	198 08	Central trades and labor council, McComb, Miss, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o.....	5 00
Intl bro of electrical workers, tax, a, s.....	\$10 00	Federation of labor, Louisville, Ky, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o.....	5 00
Trades and labor assem, Jacksonville, Ill, tax, m, j, j.....	2 50	Scalemens prot 11408, tax, aug, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50
Cut nail makers prot 7029, tax, sept, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	2 10		
Emmett asso rock drillers and tool sharp-eners 11808, tax, aug, \$25; d f, \$25.....	50 00		
Federal labor 12104, tax, sept, \$11.50; d f, \$11.50	28 00		
Federal labor 9785, tax, j, a, s, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05	2 10		
Federal labor 8805, tax, sept, 40c; d f, 40c.....	90		
Federal labor 13011, tax, j, j, a, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	8 00		
Federal labor 12514, tax, sept, \$2.80; d f, \$2.80	5 80		
Federal labor 11969, tax, aug, \$2.65; d f, \$2.65..	5 80		
Federal labor 12453, tax, aug, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00		
Federal labor 9067, tax, j, a, s, \$3; d f, \$3.....	18 00		
Federal labor 12579, tax, j, j, a, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20	2 40		
Federal labor 10829, tax, sept, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25	12 50		
Suspendermakers 10842, sup.....	16 00		
Chair platters prot 12542, tax, aug, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75; sup, 60c.....	8 00		
28. Iron molders union of N A, tax, j, a, s.....	750 00		

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30. Central labor union, Westerly, R I, tax, J, J, a, s, o, n	\$5 00
Central labor union, Bridgeport, Conn, tax, m, j, j	2 50
Guernsey valley trades and labor assem, Cambridge, Ohio, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s	5 00
Hair spinners prot 12653, tax, sept, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40	4 80
Cloth casket workers 12818, tax, s, o, n, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10	4 20
Spring and pocket knife makers 12272, tax, sept, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85	3 70
Water dept workers 6356, tax, j, a, s, \$3; d f, \$3	6 00
Gas workers 10036, tax, j, a, \$5; d f, \$5	10 00
Stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers and assts 12455, tax, a, s, \$0c; d f, \$0c	1 80
Mail bag, pouch makers and repairers 10623, tax, sept, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Canvassing agents and solicitors 8618, tax, j, a, \$3; d f, \$3	6 00
Sewer cleaners and repairers 10886, tax, a, s, \$10; d f, \$10	20 00
Federal labor 12367, tax, sept, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Coffee, spice, and baking powder workers 9606, sup	16 00
Intl union of journeymen horseshoers of U S and Can, sup	60 30
W R Trotter, gen org trades and labor con- gress, Winnipeg, Man, Can, sup	1 50
Federal labor 9963, sup	3 00
Marble, mosaic and terrazzo workers 10263, tax, s, o, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70; sup, \$1	6 40
Federal labor 12385, tax, aug, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85	3 70
Federal labor 10313, tax, s, o, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, 50c	2 50
Central fed council, Milwaukee, Wis, sup	50
Union de trabajadores agricolas 11827, sup	5 00
Union obrera federada 12566, sup	10 00
Union de trabajadores agricolas 11827, tax, oct, \$1.15; d f, \$1.15; sup, 50c	2 80
Tobacco strippers prot 12587, sup	10 00
Central labor union, Madison, Ind, sup	10 00
Union obrera central de humacao, Porto Rico, sup	10 00
Central labor union, Lewiston, Me, tax, dec, '06, to and incl nov, '07	10 00

30. Intl asso of machinists, tax, sept	\$300 00
Amal asso of street and electric railway employees of A, tax, j, a, s	450 00
Exhibitors at A F of L exhibit, Jamestown exposition, pro rata of expenses	313 41
Ball stitchers 12-71, tax, aug, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50
Suspender workers 12832, tax, j, a, 70c; d f, 70c	1 40
Bottle, cap, cork, and stopper workers 10675, tax, sept, \$10; d f, \$10	20 00
Central labor, So Framingham, Mass, sup	2 50
Central trades and labor council, Jackson, Miss, sup	5 10
Frank Morrison, secy (special), balance in San Francisco fund transferred to the general account fund	129 00
Small sup	1 05
Advertisements AM FED	5,066 01
Subscriptions AM FED	21 40
Premiums on bonds	127 74

\$142,320 22

EXPENSES.

3. One month's rent in advance, Geo G Seibold, secy	\$182 00
Organizing expenses, Wm Moe, \$5; Frank H McCarthy, \$39.40	94 40
Clippings, Natl Press Intl co	19 00
1 photograph, G W Toad & co	20 00
Expenses as delegate to the Canadian trades and labor congr ss, Robert S Maloney	200 00
4. Seals, J Baumgarten & Sons	35 55
5. Railroad fare and expenses for aug, Saml Gompers	185 55
1,000 1-c stamps, \$10; 1,000 2-c stamps, \$20; 200 4-c stamps, \$3; 200 5-c stamps, \$10; 300 10-c stamps, \$30; 100 specials, \$10; P O dept	88 00
Organizing expenses, John A Flett, \$50; E T Flood, \$50; T H Flynn, \$50; Hugh Frayne, \$50; M Grant Hamilton, \$50; Jas Leonard, \$50; J D Pierce, \$50; Herman Robinson, \$50; Henry M Walker, \$150; C O Young, \$100; A E Holder, \$100; W C Hahn, \$50; J A Torrillo, \$38.05; T E Zant, \$30.80; E R Wright, \$100	1,018 55
Translating, A R Dyer	2 25
6. Freight, Geo W Know Express co	2 25
Organizing expenses, J C Malampy, \$5; T H Flynn, \$50	55 00
7. Organizing expenses, J D Pierce, \$50; John Fitzpatrick, \$92; Oler J Hansen, \$14	166 00
Contribution to AM Fed, H Fehlinger	2 00
Organizing expenses, Jos A Torrillo, \$23.50; J D Pierce \$25	48 50
9. 1,100 2-c stamps, 1,100 1-c stamps, P O dept	33 00
Expenses Jamestown exposition, James- town Official Photograph corp	19 50
Expenses Jamestown exposition, F E Grau	2 00
Expenses Jamestown exposition, Smith Premier T W co	6 00



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9. Expenses Jamestown exposition, Minnie Bronson	\$10 00	20. Premiums on bonds for aug, Natl Surety co	\$87 80
26,000 1-c stamps, P O dept.	250 00	6 cuts \$30.41; 24 proofs, \$2; The Maurice Eng	
10. Gummed labels, N Y Bond and Ticket co.	876 00	co.	32 41
Premium on bonds, July, Natl Surety co.	110 20	21. Towel service, Fowler Mfg co.	7 00
Rent of typewriter at E C meeting at Norfolk, Va, Remington Typewriter co.	1 50	Folding circulars, addressing, stamping, filling, and mailing envelopes (2½ weeks salary) M A Jones, \$22.50; (2½ weeks) L E Roberts, \$21; (2½ weeks) M L Lowe, \$19.58; (2½ weeks) D H Sprague, \$21, (1½ weeks) G C Kane, \$12.75; (2 5-6 weeks) H M Sprague, \$25.50; (2½ weeks) Sidney Duffe, \$20.25; (2 weeks) A B Grace, \$18, (1½ weeks) B M Slifer, \$10.50; (¾ week) M D Edmunds, \$7.50	178 58
17 bottles water, Great Bear Spring co.	6 80	23. 2,000 2-c stamps, P O dept.	40 00
Ice for aug, Columbia Ice co.	8 10	24. Organizing expenses, Frank L Rist, \$92; T H Flynn, \$75.	137 00
Telephone service, The C & P Telephone co	44 68	Cleaning windows and doors, L L Cahoon, W C Co.	7 00
Printing 500 bulletins for aug, Law Reporter co.	5 00	25. 300 2-c stamps, 100 1-c stamps, P O dept.	7 00
Printing aug AM Fed, Law Reporter co.	500 74	1,000 2-c stamps, P O dept.	20 00
Telegrams, Postal Telegraph-Cable co.	49 18	Express, U S Express co.	58 91
9 boxes of carbon, Typewriter and Office Supply co.	13 50	Organizing expenses, Cal Wyatt.	100 00
1 stool \$3.45; 1 ice chest, \$9.89; Mayer & co.	13 14	26. 250 2-c stamps, 200 1-c stamps, P O dept.	7 00
Organizing expenses, A J Mashien, \$5; N A Stumpe, \$10; J J O'Donnell, \$38.60.	58 60	Protest fees, Riggs Natl Bank.	2 85
11. Organizing expenses, Pete Hanratty, \$56; Santiago Iglesias, \$145.50.	201 50	Organizing expenses, W H Terrill.	10 00
Attorney fees, H Winship Wheatley.	5 00	27. 500 1-c stamps, P O dept.	5 00
Strike benefits for week ending July 19, '07, pile drivers \$901, John Fanny, treas.	104 00	Organizing expenses, C W Farrington, \$5; J T Manee, \$19.50.	24 50
Strike benefits for week ending July 20, 1907, jewelry and silverware casemakers 10445, Chas E Kuser, treas.	328 00	28. 1,000 strike report blanks, local, \$10; 150 strike report blanks, natl, \$4; 2,000 special notices, \$7; correcting list of organizers, \$11.20; 5,000 report and order blanks, \$12.50; 20,000 appeals, telegraphers, \$50; 50 voting blanks, \$1.50; 2,000 constitutions, \$50; 1,000 special report blanks, \$3.25; 50,000 price lists, \$39; 10,000 applications (membership), \$18; correcting list of organizers, \$5.60; 250 strike report blanks, natl, \$6; correcting list of organizers, \$11.20; Trades Unionist.	244 25
12. Organizing expenses, Frank H McCarthy.	33 69	Contribution to AM Fed, Victor Yarros.	25 00
Expenses Jamestown exhibit, Wm A Davis	60 00	Organizing expenses, M Quinn.	20 00
13. Organizing expenses, Fred A Kline.	6 00	Telegrams, the Telegraph co.	3 65
Commission for July	422 81	1 punch, The Elliott co.	4 00
Expenses Jamestown exhibit, C P Connolly	100 00	250 proofs Sweet-Orr & Co, Law Reporter co	60
14. Translating Italian, R A Pincel.	5 50	Record books, Globe Printing co	190 00
Organizing expenses, T M Clark, \$25; T E Zant, \$70.60; H M Walker, \$50; Cal Wyatt, \$100.	245 60	Repairing lights and fans, John C Rau.	4 80
17. Organizing expenses, Michael Sweeney, \$10; G E Warren, \$5; J J O'Neill, \$10; T H Flynn, \$50; G W Schackerf, \$5.	80 00	4 weeks' salary, office employees, E Valesh, \$100; J Kelly, \$92; (3½ weeks) R L Guard, \$84.33; D F Manning, \$80; J W Bernhard, \$80; L A Gaver, \$72; L A Sterne, \$72; F C Alexander, \$72; A G Russell, \$72; (3 weeks) J W Lowe, \$54; A L McCoy, \$66.00; D L Bradley, \$68.80; J Gallaher, \$64; F L Faber, \$65.52; (2 weeks) Z M Mauversee, \$32.78; A Boswell, \$61; (3 weeks) I M Rodier, \$45; T E Fawkes, \$30; E M Peacock, \$59.29; (2½ weeks) I V Kane, \$38.75; A McClellan, \$60; (5 weeks) I M Lauber, \$83.51; W I Francis, \$60; (5 weeks) D J Nielsen, \$65.01; B S Thomas, \$48; W H Howlin, \$56; G A Boswell, \$48; L Bick, \$51; W Von Ezzdorf, \$47.16; E R Brownley, \$40.48; B M Holtzman, \$39; (1½ weeks) F McCallen, \$15.50; (3½ weeks) C C Jones, \$31.75	
19. 20,000 1-c stamps, P O dept.	200 00	One month's salary, Samuel Gompers, pres	1,988 81
20. Organizing expenses, John A Flett, \$100; E T Flood, \$100; Hugh Frayne, \$100; M Grant Hamilton, \$100; Jas Leonard, \$100; J D Pierce, \$50; Stuart Reid, \$100; Herman Robinson, \$100; Jacob Tazelaar, \$100; Wm E Terry, \$100; C O Young, \$100; A E Holder, \$100; W C Hahn, \$100; Peter Hanratty, \$181.80; Edwin R Wright, \$100; J D Pierce, \$100.	1,581 60	One month's salary, Frank Morrison, secy.	250 00
Commission for aug.	320 00		208 38
Diff exchange of eyelets, 20c; express on sup, 45c; 1 gro pens, 75c; 6 scrap books, \$5.40; 1 jar paste, 50c; 6 penwipers, 25c; 6 sponges, 25c; 1 lb bands, \$2.75; 1 mucilage cup, 25c; 4 doz envelopes, 80c; 1 doz inkstands, \$1.50; 2 doz envelopes, 60c; 3 bottles ink eradiator, 75c; 1 binder, 55c; binding 1 red flexible leather index, \$1.25; 500 envelopes, \$7.50; 6 doz letter pads, \$5.40; Law Reporter co	29 65		
8,100 receipts acct tax, \$21.80; 5,000 letter heads, \$19; Law Reporter co.	40 30		

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28. Organizing expenses, H M Walker, \$100; John A. Flett, \$100; E T Flood, \$100; M Grant Hamilton, \$150; Jas Leonard, \$100; Stuart Reid, \$100; Herman Robinson, \$100; Jacob Tazelaar, \$100; Cal Wyatt, \$150; C O Young, \$100; A E Holder, \$100; W E Terry, \$100	\$1,300 00
30. Postage on Am FED, P O dept	28 99
Phone, 10c; fee mo, 10c; matches, 20c; repairing gas tube, 25c; opening lock and making key, 60c; washing curtains, 50c; newspapers, 61c; express, \$2; car tickets, \$6.25; J W Bernhard	10 54
Hauling Am FED, J W Bernhard	1 40
I T U assess, J W Bramwood, secy-treas	5 48
Expenses, Jamestown exhibit, C P Connolly	100 00
Refund of express charges, Wm A Schafer	1 45
Organizing expenses, J A Garrity	15 00
Commissions for sept	540 89
Stamps received and used, Frank Morrison, secy	7 70
Total	\$14,420 20

RECAPITULATION.

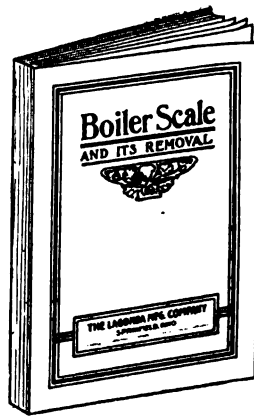
Balance on hand September 1, 1907	\$115,580 32
Receipts for month of September	26,749 90
Total	142,330 22
Expenses for month of September	14,420 20
Balance on hand October 1, 1907	\$127,910 02
General fund	24,881 13
Defense fund	103,078 89
Total	\$127,910 02

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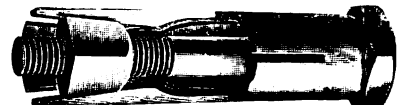
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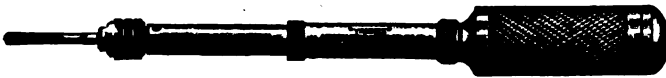
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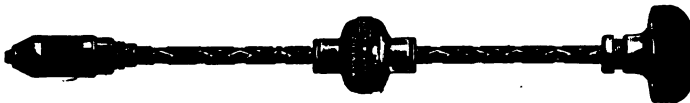
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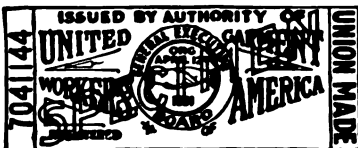
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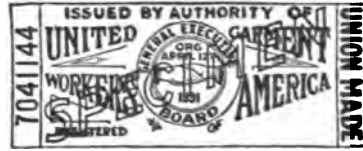


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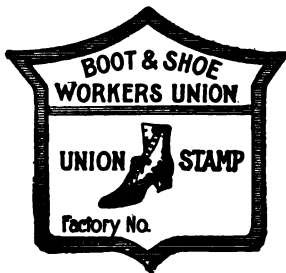
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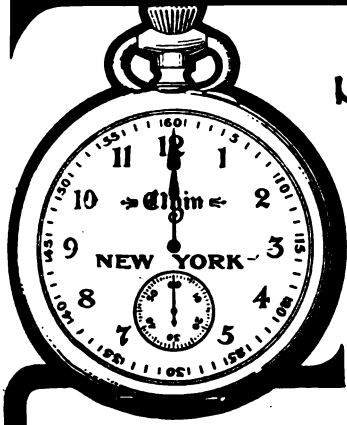
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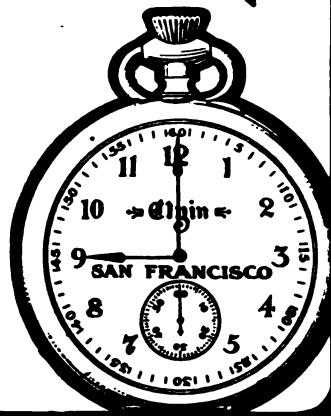


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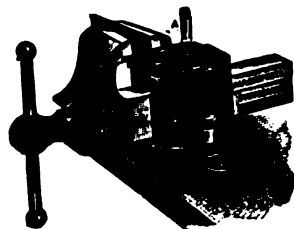
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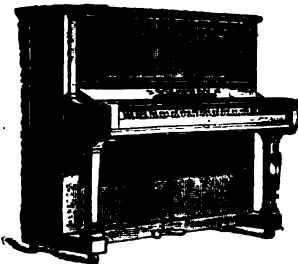
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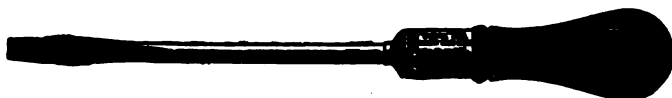
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AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Editor

Official Magazine of the American Federation of Labor

1907

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Issued by the American Federation of Labor June, 1906.



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DEMAND THE UNION LABEL.



DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS OF THE
TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

Vol. XIV.

DECEMBER, 1907.

No. 12

ORIENTALS IN VANCOUVER.

By ERNEST CAWCROFT.

THE writer was a visitor in the city of Vancouver during that day in the middle of last December that the Empress of India discharged on the shores of British Columbia her human cargo of Hindus, East Indian Coolies, and Japonèse. Thus he saw the beginnings of the situation and he observed the basis of the feeling which culminated in the radical events which followed. It was his displeasure to observe these homeless, wandering specimens of the Oriental races practically living on the streets of Vancouver. Even in December the roses bloom in Vancouver, thanks to the warmth of the Japanese current which flanks the Pacific Coast; but it was none the less evident that these thinly-dressed representatives of climes that are warm the year round were in no fit condition to survive in the streets of Western Canada. Ostracized by the white workers of that region, ridiculed in the streets, refused admission to third-class hostleries, their condition was altogether pitiable.

The bringing in of this shipload of 900 Oriental wanderers precipitated the racial conflict in Vancouver during December last. That the Provincial and Dominion Governments appreciated the gravity of

the situation from the outset was demonstrated to the mind of the writer when he boarded the Atlantic Express to return to the East, finding that Mr. E. Blake Robertson a representative of the Ottawa Government, who had reached Vancouver when the Empress of India arrived, was to return on the same train to report to his superiors.

Now, in order to gain an insight into the real motive of this racial movement it is necessary to recall some details of the last 25 year's history of that portion of the Pacific Coast. British Columbia is one of the richest domains of the British Empire and the largest province in the Dominion of Canada. The promoters of the Canadian confederation realized that it was essential to unite British Columbia with the other provinces in the confederation in order to assure a Pacific outlet for the products of the boundless west. The pioneers of British Columbia assented to the arrangement and as a part of the consideration it was understood that the Government was to promote the building of a transcontinental line to terminate on Vancouver Island, the present site of the city by that name. The Canadian Pacific arrived in Vancouver in 1887, and thereafter the

trails through the forests of British Columbia soon assumed the shape of village streets. This was the beginning of the city which in 20 years has increased to 70,000 population.

Twenty years ago Hastings street was a mere footpath through the forest; today it is the avenue of the trolley, the coaching party, and the automobile. Fifteen years ago the fishing smacks of the early pioneers, half-breeds, and a few Indians occupied the Vancouver water front; today the docks accommodate the ships of the Canadian Pacific from Japan, New Zealand, Australia, and the ports of India. These trains and these ships are exchanging the valuable minerals, timber, furs, and agricultural products of British Columbia for the engines, rice, trolley cars, and ornaments of the Orient and Occident. In the wake of this agricultural and industrial transformation have come racial and economic problems of a disturbing nature.

These are problems of prosperity; these are racial questions which spring not from a lack of opportunity but from an excess of it. Vancouver is the commercial metropolis of British Columbia and the situation which is approaching a climax in that city exists in a degree in every other part of the province. Attracted by the immense opportunities for every line of productive effort, the ambitious white men of all climes have gone and are going to British Columbia. Lumbering, salmon fishing, railroad projecting, coal mining, and a hundred other enterprises based upon the riches of the soil and waters of British Columbia, occupy the time and talents of the ambitious settlers from all parts of the earth.

What, then, is the result of this devoted effort to develop the natural riches of British Columbia? The consequences are the natural and expected ones. Servile labor is considered beneath the attention of the white man, and even the white woman in Vancouver; a white man who will consent to become the coachman of another white man is regarded as being weak in body or mind and perhaps defective in both; while the difficulty of securing and retaining domestic servants increases from year to year. And, as the difficulty gradually passes into impossibility, the men and women who are tapping the virgin riches of this new province, more and more demand help about

their homes and stables. As a matter of fact, every white woman expects to have servants in the house in Vancouver just as they do in the West Indies. But when there are rich timber and mineral lands to tap at one's very doors, when there is a province at hand as large as an European empire, whose resources will simply be scratched after the coming century of labor, it is not surprising that the men and women assert the resolute spirit of independence which has characterized the Anglo-Saxons whenever and wherever economic and political freedom have been combined.

But it will occur to the mind of the reader to wonder where the women play a part in the development of timber and mineral lands. The part of the young women of Vancouver and British Columbia is to marry the men who are developing those natural resources. Young men have flocked and will continue to flock into British Columbia from every section of the British Empire as well as from the United States. So many opportunities await them on every hand, and the difficulty of obtaining household help is so pressing that the young men manifest a greater tendency to marry than in the older cities of the East and the mother country.

But what have these timber resources, this increased tendency to marry the blooming girls of British Columbia, and this wealth of natural opportunities, to do with the Oriental problem? These fortunate conditions, as outlined in the preceding paragraphs, are the foundation of the racial problem. The demand for help of all kinds has been steadily increasing throughout British Columbia. The refusal of white men to accept positions regarded as servile, and the constant tendency of wages for even unskilled labor to increase, led to the suggestion that the East Indian Coolies, the Hindus, and the Japs, should be imported to act as gardeners, domestic servants, to work in the fruit orchards of the Kootenay district, and to become jack-of-all trades about the house and farm. This was the suggestion which was broached because of the necessities of British Columbia's prosperity.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad was willing to meet the demands of the people. Both the railroad and the lumber companies were short of help to work about the commissary departments where thousands of

workers were employed in making railway extensions or opening forest tracts. Thus, it needed but little urging to lead the Indian coolies, the Hindus, and the Japs to swarm into Victoria and Vancouver, to move along the lines of the Canadian Pacific, to walk to the fruit farms of the southern portion of the province, and to swarm over every region that contained a hint of a job. These people are good waiters, and they have a certain sense of Confucian faithfulness. But they are lacking in initiative and power of origination, as the people of Vancouver have learned. Many, too, are addicted to the secret vices of the Far East; and while they aided in solving the coachman and domestic servant problems, they have brought in their train far more serious questions, which can only be settled by the elimination of these people from the life of the Canadian West.

Once the domestic servant problem was alleviated, it dawned upon the people of British Columbia that they had added to their difficulties. The churches realized that they had been the unwitting partners in a movement which finally culminated in the introduction of Oriental women into the lumber camps of the province for questionable purposes; the labor unions soon saw that they had allowed the importation of peoples whose vices are even on a frugal basis, and whose imitative qualities and small cost of living placed them in a position to menace the wage scale of every city in Christendom; and the merchants appreciated that the introduction of hordes of low-waged Orientals would mean an end to that mercantile prosperity which is evident to even the casual observer on the streets of Vancouver. The capitalists, too, soon saw that it was to their interest to aid in main-

taining a white man's country, because the unretarded influx of Orientals would take the value out of their large real estate holdings.

Then came the trouble in San Francisco; relying upon the treaty relations between the Empire of Japan and Canada, the Japs turned their feet to the open ports of the North; the Hindus continued to come, because as British subjects they had the same rights as a minister of the king; and along the streets of Vancouver there pattered the little men of the Mikado and there on every corner the sight-seer observed the flitting movements of the white-turbaned men of Bombay. They sought admission to the homes and schools, they wanted to go to the churches, they were willing to take the jobs of the lumbermen; thus, little by little, their very presence, the odor of their passing, became a blight and menace to the economic and spiritual happiness of the people of Vancouver and the remainder of the province.

The effort to solve a domestic problem growing out of an abounding prosperity has resulted in a necessary effort to preserve the Pacific coast as a white man's country.

The writer predicts that there is no solution for this Vancouver phase of the Oriental menace but the removal or extermination of these aliens. Little as it accords with our Christian conception of the brotherhood of all races, the men who have moved westward to enjoy the liberty, democracy, and opportunities of that boundless province, are not going to tolerate the presence of peoples who menace the institutions and morals of the Occident, even though it be true that these aliens were brought thither because of the then very needs of British Columbia.

TRADE UNIONISM IN EUROPE.

By HANS FEHLINGER.

MUNICH, November 5, 1907.

THE European trade unions have passed through many trying vicissitudes, have encountered numberless difficulties, have surmounted many obstacles, and have made enormous progress, notwithstanding all the troubles with which they have had to con-

tend. They are now strong in numbers, wealthy in funds and resources, commanding in social influence, in so far as the masses are concerned, and a dominant force in the industrial world. All this has been accomplished in the teeth of difficulties which, at times, appeared to be insurmountable, in spite of opposition the most formidable, and

of legislative enactments which were thought to be absolutely crushing by their multiplicity, and their overwhelming compulsion and restraint.

In the following statistics the progress during the last few years will be shown:

In Germany the membership of all trade unions increased from 1,008,365 in 1901 to 2,215,165 in 1906, or over 100 per cent. The unaffiliated local organizations lost ground and the national trade unions made large gains. This is characteristic of the process of consolidation now going on.

In Austria, too, there has been rapid growth of trade unionism. The number of national unions rose from 36 in 1901 to 49 in 1906, while the number of district organizations during the same period declined from 266 to 89. The membership of all unions was 119,050 in 1901 and 448,270 in 1906. The largest number of members are in the metal trades and the building and transport trades follow.

In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland the number of trade unions at the end of 1905 was 1,136, with a total membership of 1,887,823. This membership shows an increase of 1.3 per cent compared with 1904, but a decrease of 2.7 per cent compared with the highest recorded membership (that for 1901). Compared with 1896 there was an increase of over 25 per cent. In 1906 and 1907 most of the British unions grew in membership, especially the textile workers, the miners, the railway servants, the machinists, ship-builders, etc., so that the number of organized workmen in the United Kingdom is at present about 2,000,000.

The development of trade unions in France is illustrated by the figures below:

Year.	Number of trade unions.	Membership.
1901.....	3,287	588,832
1902.....	3,679	614,173
1903.....	3,934	643,757
1904.....	4,227	715,576
1905.....	4,625	781,344
1906.....	4,900	836,134

These figures are taken from the Government "Annuaire des Syndicats." But they are certainly too high, because the French Board of Trade counts as trade union any society organized under the

Waldeck-Rousseau law of 1884. Such is the case of the blackleg association called "yellow syndicates." It is supposed that out of the 836,000 members given in the "Annuaire des Syndicats" there are at least 150,000 of these people; this would leave nearly 690,000 members to real trade unions. The organizations affiliated to the French federation of labor paid in May, 1906, per capita tax for 203,273 members. The largest French trade unions are those of the transport trades, while the unions in the metal, mining, and textile trades are next in point of membership; the building trades have the largest number of organizations.

In Italy the membership of trade unions decreased from 240,689 in 1902 to 204,271 in 1907. Besides, there are in existence organizations of farm laborers which had 240,000 members in 1902 and 221,913 members in 1906; but they can not be regarded as trade unions proper.

The statistical accounts of the Swiss trade unions are incomplete. The earliest figures available are those for 1904. The membership rose from 41,862 in that year to about 59,200 in 1906. The metal trades rank first in regard to aggregate membership (13,000) and the textile trades follow (8,000).

In Hungary the period from 1901 to 1906 was very successful for organized labor. At the end of 1901 all Hungarian trade unions had 9,999 members. Their number increased to 15,270 in 1902 (53 per cent), 41,138 in 1903 (170 per cent), 53,169 in 1904 (29 per cent), 71,173 in 1905 (17 per cent) and 129,332 in 1906 (31 per cent). Of all trade unionists 59,293 are in the city of Buda-Pesth. Numerically the strongest organizations are the agricultural laborers (24,000), the bricklayers, building laborers, etc. (24,757), and the iron and metal workers (21,057).

Trade unionism is not strong in Belgium. On December 31, 1905, all unions had 54,305 members, of which total 34,806 belonged to the so-called independent group, 17,814 to the Catholic group, and 1,685 to the liberal group. The Dutch trade unions had in 1907, 34,000 members. In Denmark the labor movement remained almost stationary since 1901. The membership of trade unions declined from 96,479 in 1901 to 90,111 in 1903, and rose to 98,422 in 1907. On December 31, 1906, 49 national and 12 local unions with 78,081 members

were affiliated to the Danish Trade Union Federation. In Sweden trade unions grew from 32,132 members in 1900 to 91,279 members in 1903, and to 214,574 members in 1907, while in Norway the number of organized workmen increased from 16,000 in 1903 to 33,965 in 1907.

Statistics published by the committee of the first Russian trade unions congress show that 652 unions with 246,272 members existed in Russia in 1907.

The Spanish federation of labor (union general de trabajadores) had 31,558 members in October, 1901; 46,574 mem-

bers in October, 1903; 46,485 members in October, 1905; and 36,557 members in March, 1906. The loss in the six months from October, 1905, to March, 1906, amounted to more than 20 per cent.

Servia had, in 1905, 21 national trade unions with 5,074 members, Bulgaria had eight national unions with 4,700 and 121 local trade societies with 3,600 members. Some trade unions are known to exist also in Roumania. Only in Portugal, Greece, Montenegro and in the Osman Empire have the wage-earners not yet attempted to organize on a trade union basis.

THE TRAMP OF THE TOILERS.

By SHERLIE WOODMAN.

'Tis the tramp of the toilers—listen!
'Tis echoed from shore to shore;
And it thrills men's hearts with wonder—
That sound like distant thunder—
Or the angry ocean's roar.

'Tis the tramp of the toilers—hear it,
Ye masters of mill and mine!
Your slaves have at last arisen;
Escaped from toil's gloomy prison,
They question your "right divine!"

'Tis the tramp of the toilers—never
Hath armies till now, I ween,
Like those which today are marching
'Neath the azure over-arching,
In a cause like this, been seen.

O weary and toil-burdened mothers!
O daughters, sisters, and wives,
Whose forms are forever bending
O'er labor which knows no ending—
No joy in your sordid lives.

And children, who never knew childhood,
Who ne'er have found time to play,
And e'en are deprived of learning,
Because ye must needs be earning
The pittance your masters pay.

List' ye to the tramp of the toilers!
Redemption is drawing nigh!
A glorified tomorrow
Shall end your night of sorrow—
Its promise illumines the sky.

O men in the sunshine of Fortune,
O women, who live at ease,
Who know but one employment—
To seek your own enjoyment—
And study but to please.

Hark, ye to the tramp of the toilers,
Its meaning to understand;
Live for awhile for others—
Your sisters and your brothers—
And lend them a helping hand.

Oh, assist them to gain their freedom,
To usher in the time
Foretold from distant ages,
By poets, seers and sages,
That period sublime.

When Justice shall have dominion,
And Labor come into his own;
When the whole round earth
Shall resound with mirth
And Right shall prevail alone.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REPORT.

To the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Norfolk, Va.

FELLOW TRADE UNIONISTS: In obedience to the requirements of our laws, I submit to you a report upon some of the more important matters which have transpired since our last convention. In it occurs such suggestions and recommendations which to my mind should receive your earnest consideration and action. Of course, you will appreciate the fact that it is impossible in an annual report such as this to deal with the multifarious questions which have transpired and the action taken thereon during the entire year. In the preparation of the tentative report for the consideration of the Executive Council, I have endeavored to have it include the more detailed transactions in connection with our movement for the past year. Nor therein is it possible to enumerate, much less comprehensively report, upon the thousand and one matters of importance, perhaps of equal importance, to those incorporated in the report. Indeed, though in these reports and in the *AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST* I endeavored to publish much of the thought and many of the transactions in connection with our real movement, the real history exists in the archives of our offices and in the memories of men. It awaits the coming of the man who will record and interpret for all time the great struggles made, the prejudice, the ignorance, the bigotry, the selfishness with which labor has had to contend, and the antagonism of greed which has been overcome; the glorious achievements which have dispelled the gloom and brought the light of life into the homes of the toilers and the spirit of self-reliance, unity and fraternity which our movement has engendered.

When the true historian shall present to the world the great struggles of the past and of the present; when the tinsel and false coloring shall have been removed from the real figures and events, there will be revealed to mankind's astonished gaze the continuous struggle of labor against tyranny, brutality and injustice; the struggle for the right, for humanity, for progress, and for civilization. The trade unions and the Federation of our time are in their very essence the continuity of the historically developed progress of labor through the ages.

We who are engaged in the battle of labor to secure its rights and to achieve justice for all our people are in the very nature of things too much engrossed in the performance of constantly pressing duty to be enabled to write its story.

We meet here on this historic ground, where three hundred years ago the first permanent settlement of the English-speaking people was made. It was an event portentous in its world-wide influence upon progress and civilization. It has a magnificent lesson for the men of labor. The trials and tribulations of the early colonists and the difficulties with which they had to contend, put their endurance and forbearance to the severest tests. That they established a new order of society, maintaining the largest amount of individual sovereignty consistent with interdependence and mutuality, should prove an inspiration to us to struggle on tenaciously to achieve the high and ennobling aspirations of labor. From these colonists have come the men who with immortal inspiration gave to the world the doctrines and principles not only of a new and independent nation, but of the inherent and inalienable rights of man.

We meet on this historic ground representing the best general federated labor movement in the world, a movement founded upon the highest principles of justice, right and humanity; a movement which has for its mission not only the uplifting of the submerged, but the attainment of a higher and better life for all; a movement which aims to make the principles of the Golden Rule and of the Declaration of Independence the rule of conduct of our everyday lives.

It is a privilege to be permitted on this ground, made sacred by such historic events, and at this time, commemorative of them all, to meet in the highest councils of labor; to devise ways and means whereby we may still further be of service to our fellows now and for the future.

To this convention, representatives of America's toilers, permit me to extend to you a sincere and a hearty welcome. The eyes of our fellow-workers and friends are directed toward our deliberations and actions. The labor movement of our country represents not only those who have by membership declared their comradeship with us, but also the millions who by force of circumstance momentarily yield their advantage of organization and fraternity, and yet who yearn, hope, and pray that our legislation may be wise and fruitful; that its influence and power may reach and protect them so that they may become brothers and sisters in the great fraternity of labor.

It may not be amiss to bear in mind that of all those who will have their attention directed to

this convention, none will be more keen and alert than those who are either our open or covert antagonists. The so-called National Association of Manufacturers and industrial alliances, and "industrial workers," with their Pinkerton agencies, their legal lynxes and hirelings, are always on the *qui vive* and crouching to take advantage of and leap upon labor for any mistake which it may make. They will distort, misrepresent and exaggerate it, not only to the general public, but to our own fellow-workers, to prejudice both against us, our movement and our cause. That our course, our conduct and our work may disappoint and confound them and bring enlightenment and encouragement to our fellows and our friends, is my most earnest wish.

Affiliated Organizations Extending—The Law of Growth.

During the last fiscal year we issued from the office of the A. F. of L. 373 charters, as follows:

International unions.....	3
State federations.....	1
City central bodies.....	72
Local trade unions.....	204
Federal labor unions.....	93
Total.....	373

We have now affiliated to the A. F. of L. the following:

International unions.....	117
State federations.....	37
City central bodies.....	574
Local trade and federal labor unions..	661

The international unions are made up of approximately 28,500 local unions.

Of course, it is known that the A. F. of L. issues charters to such local unions only of which there is no international union of the trade or calling in existence. It must also be borne in mind that when local unions are organized for which there is even a remote kindredship to an existing international union, that applications to us for charters are denied, and turned over to the international union having the clearest jurisdiction. It is of greater importance to add to the strength of an international union than to have local unions directly affiliated to the A. F. of L.

The secretaries of 112 international unions report that they have issued from their respective organizations charters to 2,948 newly organized unions during the past year. There has been an increase in the membership in the organizations comprising our federation of 188,373 during the same period. This leaves entirely out of account the 40,000 members of the brewery workers, formerly affiliated to our federation.

Our state federations, and particularly our city central bodies, have increased in numbers, power and influence. They all have helped in the fullest in carrying on the great work of organizing and aiding in the common uplift of all our people. Upon them we must largely depend in enforcing the decisions and policies declared by the conventions of the A. F. of L. It is with pleasurable pride that it can be stated to their credit that now more than ever exist closer fraternal relations and more loyal support to the principles and purposes for which our great movement stands.

And of the local unions of affiliated international unions and those directly attached to our federation, let me say that there is clearly manifest the spirit of fraternity and solidarity; the faithful effort not only to initiate, but to carry to its fulfillment the work for the material, moral, political, and social improvement of the toilers and of all our people. The great rank and file of organized labor in all its ramifications are earnestly engaged in the movement to bring betterment and light into not only their own homes, but into the homes and lives of all. In the tremendous work for progress, brotherhood, and civilization in which our entire movement is engaged, none appreciates more than do I the great debt of gratitude we owe to the rank and file of the local unions. In the last analysis it must be realized that upon the membership of the local unions rests the responsibility for the success and perpetuity of our movement.

For about a year previous, and until the early part of 1907, there was a slight reaction from the growth of our movement. This is clearly shown in the reports made to the Minneapolis convention and the voting strength of the organizations affiliated. From reference to the increased membership and voting strength this year it will be seen that there has been a decided gain in organizations and membership, clearly demonstrating that our movement has recovered, and is again moving onward and forward for the more thorough organization of our fellow-workers.

In connection with this it may be well to call attention to the fact that there is a natural law of growth in the labor movement, a law that is not generally understood. When there is a falling off of membership, no matter how slight, our opponents point to it with satisfaction as an indication of disintegration or dissolution of the labor movement. The unthinking in our own ranks view it with alarm. The fact of the matter is that any temporary falling off in membership is due largely to the failure on the part of those organizations to adopt the means by which the members' best interests are safeguarded. After all, a better intelligence and a revived spirit of workmen soon demonstrate the necessity of organization to protect their best interests, and they soon return to their Alma Mater of the labor movement—the trade union. With this revived spirit the enthusiasm penetrates into the ranks of the unorganized, and these, together with the trend of events in industry and labor conditions, have their compelling force upon the minds of the wage-earners, who, in constantly larger numbers, join the ranks of the grand army of organized labor, to make common cause for the protection and advancement of all the wage-earners.

Let pessimists and opponents take umbrage to their souls for their mastership of the past. The present and the future are for labor, which in its organized, federated movement will stand as a protest against injustice and wrong toward any of our fellow-men, as the vanguard to proclaim and achieve the rights to which the toilers, the masses, are entitled.

Directly Affiliated Local Unions—Defense Fund.

We have had most excellent results attend the trade movements of the local unions directly affiliated by charter to the A. F. of L. These 661 local

unions, coming directly under the supervision of your president, are a constant source of solicitude as to their welfare. By persistent efforts their interests have been protected and advanced. It is true beyond question that the defense fund has been a potent factor in securing for the workers to whom I have referred substantial improvement in their wages, hours, and working conditions. It is equally true that by the timely advice given them they have obtained such betterment without the necessity of a cessation of work. I am quite confident that unless the greatest possible care were constantly exercised the defense fund would not only be depleted, but impractical and often unnecessary strikes would be inaugurated, resulting in defeat and injury to the workers themselves. This is cited as applying more to the years preceding the one just closing. There is a better conception and understanding among the members of our directly affiliated local unions that their interests will neither be neglected nor frittered away, but will be safeguarded by the best advice and direction which experience can give; that at all times, when necessary, the defense fund will be generously at their disposal, subject only to such limitations as the laws provide.

To Federate the Organized.

During the year I had conferences with a number of the representatives of organizations which are unaffiliated to the A. F. of L., among them some of the railroad organizations, the bricklayers and masons, and the Western Federation of Miners. It has been my aim to bring these organizations into closer relationship with the A. F. of L.

In the conference with the representatives of the first-named organizations much good was accomplished and co-operative work undertaken along trade union lines to attain justice for labor. In interviews with the representatives of the Western Federation of Miners many erroneous impressions regarding the A. F. of L. and its course toward that organization were removed and a clearer understanding established.

We should, and I know we will, make every effort not simply to organize the unorganized of our fellow-workers, but to bring into full fellowship all the national and international trade unions of America in the family of trade unions under the banner of the A. F. of L.

Trade Unions Not Rigid—Expand With Industry.

In previous reports which I have had the honor to submit to conventions of the A. F. of L. and in this, attention is called to the constantly changing conditions of labor which are brought about by the introduction of new machinery and improved tools and substitutes for old material, with the division, subdivision and specialization of labor. Our movement, in order to be most effective for the protection and advancement of the interests of labor, must recognize the constant recurrence of these changes in industry, meet them and deal with them in the most enlightened and comprehensive manner.

To attempt to meet these conditions without taking into account our existing organizations as they are now formed; to attempt to institute what some are pleased to term industrial organizations with the avowed purpose of destroying existing

trade unions, is not only foolhardy, but it is ruinous, aye, almost criminal.

Trade unions are not rigid organizations which can not meet new conditions. In truth, our trade unions are flexible and are constantly solving the trade and industrial problems confronting them.

The constantly increasing claims to jurisdiction are themselves evidence of the evolutionary character of the trade unions, which endeavor to expand their membership and adapt themselves to the various branches of industry under their jurisdiction and influence.

Starting from the first principle that he who works as a wage-earner is entitled to the protection and benefit of organization, is involved the logical development of organization—that is, local organizations of a trade, craft or industry forming one international union, and where there are a number of organizations covering various branches of one industry, they not only co-operating for their common good but eventually developing into one amalgamated body.

To attempt prematurely to force such amalgamation brings reaction and failure in its wake. We have evidence of a number of international unions which started out and continued for a number of years to have jurisdiction over all branches of one industry, and yet in time, by mutual consent in some cases, and as the result of contest in others, they divided into several separate international unions. In some instances thereafter they co-operated with each other with the best possible results; in others, the contest was continued.

It may not be uninteresting to call attention to a fact of recent occurrence. A branch of the United Garment Workers of America, known as the most rampant advocate of the so-called industrial form of organization, has undertaken a movement, no matter how abortive, for the formation of an international union of its own branch of the trade. Other instances of the same character could be cited, clearly showing that the advocates of the so-called industrial form of organization simply use it as a subterfuge to cover their antagonism to the proper development and the fullest extension of the trade union movement on rational and natural lines.

With all the responsibilities devolving upon us to be of service to our fellow workers, we should not only organize the yet unorganized, inculcate the spirit of unity, fraternity and federation; but we should work to that one common end which shall make our organized labor movement the most effective to advance the interests of the toiling masses of our country, and to bring encouragement and hope, light and success, into their lives and into the lives of those dependent upon them.

No Wage Reductions.

In my reports to conventions, beginning at Boston, I felt it incumbent upon me to press home upon the attention of labor the economic unsoundness of the old school of political economists who advocated the assent of workmen to wage reductions as a means to what they were pleased to term the way out of an industrial reaction or crisis. Not alone in our conventions, but in the gatherings of labor generally. "No reduction in wages" has been made the slogan and watchword. That policy has had its beneficent influence, not only

upon labor but upon all industry. It has been heard and heeded; at no time has it had greater justification and demonstration of its effectiveness than during recent months.

Not in the history of all our country has there been what has been termed a shrinkage of values so great as within a few months past. The shrinkage occurred not upon actual, tangible values, but upon inflated or watered stocks which in the financial vernacular are termed "values." In former periods when shrinkage of inflated values transpired, its general influence upon industry was almost immediately to affect the real values of production, which in turn were forced upon the toilers in the form of reductions of wages, bringing in their wake an industrial crisis and panic.

It is due to the determined and clean cut policy of labor of our country that our princes of finance, despite their machinations, could not influence employers of labor to hazard an attempt at wage reductions. If all labor will unfalteringly adhere to the determination to resist any and all reductions in wages, we shall not only avoid the misery, poverty, and calamity of the past, but we shall teach financiers, employers, and economists in general a new philosophy of life and industry, the magnificent and humane influences of which will live for all time.

To achieve success we must more thoroughly organize, unite, and federate our fellow-workers. We must establish more fully faith in ourselves and confidence in each other, stand shoulder to shoulder amidst stress or strife, make fraternity the principle of our every-day lives, and impress upon our fellow-workers the necessity of helping to bear each other's burdens.

In our organized effort we should endeavor to maintain industrial peace by trade agreements with employers. These agreements, written or verbal, should be faithfully kept. We should use our best influences and judgment to avoid industrial conflicts wherever possible, and under any and all circumstances to resist to the uttermost every attempt to reduce wages.

With a view that all may have the opportunity of understanding clearly the soundness of our position, a restatement of it here may not be out of place. I can not express it better than by quoting part of my report upon the subject to the last convention and referring you to my previous reports.

"In this world of ours, and especially in our own country, with the wonderful fertility and extent of our land, the magnificent ingenuity of our people, and particularly the tremendous energy and industry of our workers, there should not be any workers who are workless

"Some have taken unction to their souls and loudly proclaimed that they are the cause for the better general conditions of employment of the working people of our country. Without discussing the hypothesis upon which they base these claims, we assert and emphatically reaffirm that whatever improvement in a material, moral, social, and political way has come to the toiling masses of America, is due to their own efforts in their more thorough organization, their higher intelligence, and their positive determination to aid and stand by each other in the contention and struggles for the common uplift.

"It was but a few years ago when the working

people of our country were confronted with a condition similar to that which was previously repeatedly presented to the toilers in similar situations. Had we acquiesced or consented to the policy presented us by the representatives of the captains of industry, we would have experienced all the poverty, misery, and suffering incident to lack of employment, and a constantly decreasing opportunity for employment resultant from reductions in wages, one following close upon the other.

"It is due to the firm and unequivocal declaration of America's organized workers, and their positive repetition since, that wage reductions will be resisted to the uttermost, that we have averted the usual industrial crisis and emerged from it with a greater industrial and commercial activity than ever before.

"In several countries the people are confronted with the great problem of an immense number of unemployed workers. In some form or other they are endeavoring to ascertain the cause and to find a means to assuage it. Often in the history of our own country have our people been confronted with the same problem.

"If we adhere firmly to the policy, establish and maintain it as a fixed principle in the industrial affairs of America, that at any and all hazards we will resist any attempt at wage reductions, we shall establish not only a new economic principle, but a new philosophy by which industrial panics and crises will be obliterated, and we shall set an example for the whole world to follow.

"A reduction in wages compels retrenchment in the household economy of the workmen affected. In other words, it curtails their consuming power which necessarily results in the discharge from employment of those workers who were formerly employed in the production of the very articles theretofore used and consumed. Then follow reductions in wages, resulting as in the first instance; and this process of wage reductions, of retrenchment in household economies, of more discharges from employment ensues, bringing in its wake poverty, misery and suffering, stagnation and an industrial panic, until the lowest ebb is reached and a turn in the industrial tide begins.

"There is neither economy nor wisdom, judgment nor humanity, in such misconduct and misconception of industrial affairs or duties. And if, perchance, our captains of industry fail to profit by the lessons and experience of the past, then at least the wage-earners of America will teach the lesson from which the human family will reap untold blessings.

"It is not presumed that all of Labor's contentions and struggles can result in immediate victory; yet none can dispute that every justified battle undertaken by Labor has been fraught with advantage, and that particularly every defensive struggle of Labor's rights has had a potent influence to check deterioration in the condition of the workers.

"Employers will hesitate long before inaugurating an industrial struggle when they are conscious of the fact that the toiling masses will defend any encroachment upon their standard of life against their being forced back from the position they now occupy in civilization.

"If labor shall resist all attempts at reduction in wages, some battles may be lost; but these would be reduced to a minimum in the same degree as it

is clearly understood that it is our firm resolve that we will rather resist and lose than not to resist at all.

"At present we are confronted with no immediate danger or threat that the employers of labor contemplate reductions in wages. There is not now even an excuse for such a course. It, therefore, all the more commends itself to our judgment that during this year of comparative industrial tranquility and more general employment of our people, that we write on our banners, beside the watchwords and slogans which have carried the toilers along the road of progress to victory, that which for ages has been the missing word in our social progress: 'No reduction in wages for American labor; we will resist to the uttermost.'"

The American workmen, in return for their services to society, demand a living wage, a constantly growing minimum living wage. They demand a wage which shall be sufficient to maintain them and those dependent upon them in a manner consistent with their responsibilities as husbands, fathers, men, and citizens. Labor demands such a living wage as shall make secure the opportunity for a more perfect physical and mental health and growth as required by rational, self-respecting human beings who aspire for themselves and for all humanity to a higher, a better, and a nobler life.

We, therefore, demand from modern society a constantly increasing and larger reward as the result of our labor and our services to our fellows. This effort must not be retarded by the machinations of financiers or the shortsightedness and greed of industrial captains. Labor demands in the interests of humanity that wages shall not be reduced or the American standard of life deteriorated.

Raise Funds—Pay Benefits—Perpetuate Unionism.

Again, I feel it my duty to impress upon all our unions the importance of providing themselves with funds that shall stand them in good stead in time of necessity, to provide their members with the means to sustain themselves and their families, not only during strikes and lockouts, but also to constantly attain a greater measure of justice and right for labor without the necessity of either strikes or lockouts. And further, that the unions shall be of material assistance to the workers by the payment of benefits, not as a matter of mere charity and sympathy, but of acquired right to which they are entitled and for which they have contributed in the form of dues.

There is no factor so potent to secure the just demands of labor as a well-organized union with a goodly treasury.

In the endeavor to secure the just demands of labor without a strike a sense of justice on the part of employers can not be compared to a well-organized body of workmen with a well-filled treasury, nor is there so potent an influence or power to prevent a lockout as labor intelligently and compactly organized and prepared to defend its rights.

No one has a higher appreciation of the necessity of cultivating and imbuing in our fellow-unionists the spirit of self-reliance and the principle of solidarity than I.

Experience has demonstrated beyond peradventure of a doubt that though some workmen, thor-

oughly imbued with the determination to manfully uphold the rights of themselves and their fellow-workmen, will endure the severest trials of poverty and hunger rather than sacrifice the principles for which they stand, the spirit and independence of the mass of men succumb when the gaunt figure of hunger stalks across their threshold. If we hope and expect that men shall assert and maintain their spirit of right and their interests, we must have the foresight so to conduct the affairs of our organizations as to provide at least bread—the commonest need to sustain life.

In my report to several conventions, and particularly in that made at Pittsburg, this subject is fully discussed under the caption of "Labor's Key to Growth, Permanency, and Success." The thought and recommendations made here and in that report, as well as in editorials in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, are commended to the serious and thoughtful consideration of our fellow-unionists and particularly to the conventions of our international unions.

After all, labor can not place its entire reliance upon the enthusiasm of its men. Paraphrasing an old adage, it is a truism that when want enters the door enthusiasm flies out of the window. Our unions should establish a system of higher dues, and greater benefits for their members. They make for the success of labor's cause, not at any one particular period of time, but day by day and year by year. A well-organized union, fortified with labor's ammunition, a well-filled treasury, knows no halting, suffers no defeat; it continually progresses and advances.

Supply and Demand No Longer Discussed.

During former periods of industrial crises or trade stagnation, when labor complacently acquiesced in wage reductions, the political economists of the day proclaimed, and employers generally followed the theory, that the law of "supply and demand" governed all things; that "labor is a commodity to be bought in the open market," and that the wages paid to labor were of necessity controlled by the law of supply and demand.

The laborers seemed defenseless; they were compelled to abide by that inexorable so called law, cruelly and heartlessly applied; human hearts; manhood, womanhood, childhood, with all that these imply, were entirely bereft of consideration.

That the law of supply and demand has its place in nature and in primitive, natural conditions, no thinking man will dispute; but when we realize what science has done and what progress has been made to overcome the primitive conditions of nature; what has been accomplished in machinery and tools of labor, in the means of transportation of products and of man, the means of transmission of information and intelligence, the fact becomes immediately patent that man has made nature conform to his wants and that the original conception of the law of supply and demand has been largely overcome, and can be still further overcome by intelligent, comprehensive, and determined action of the wage-earners, who by their associated effort shall refuse to have their brain and brawn, their hearts and the hearts of those beloved by them, weighed in the same scale with the side of a hog or a bushel of coal.

In connection with this subject your attention is

especially called to the fact that for quite a period of years we have not heard the claim of the inextricability of the law of supply and demand discussed, particularly so far as its application to labor is concerned. I have looked in vain for now nearly 10 years for an argument to be made on that subject by the old school of political economists and the antagonists to labor. It may even seem strange that I should discuss it in this report, but my purpose in addressing myself to this is to rivet your attention to the fact that the improvement in our lives and in our homes is due to the organized effort of the working people of our country and to it alone. The reason for the absence of discussion by our opponents of the so-called law of supply and demand is due to the fact that the conditions of labor have gone onward and upward; that we are in deadly earnest and that we shall not permit ourselves to be forced backward or downward. Onward and upward is labor's watchword.

Contemptible Capitalist Antagonism—It Will Not Avail.

It is well known that in many instances there are employers and employers' associations with which the unions of labor live in terms of peace and agreement. Employers' organizations of such an intelligent character are not only welcome but should be encouraged. With organized labor they can not only work toward the maintenance of industrial peace, and the minimizing of industrial conflicts with the attending cessation of industry and commerce, but by their combined efforts constantly render themselves more independent from the trickery and machinations of the so-called princes of finance.

When, in 1895, the National Association of Manufacturers was formed it had a defensible purpose to serve—that of promoting trade, commerce, and markets and the elimination of restrictions and barriers. With the advent of Mr. Parry as its president it was first covertly and then openly diverted from its original purpose, and became an avowed union-crushing institution. He and his successor, Mr. Post, utilized every available means to carry out the new policy of union-baiting, union-smashing. Finding the citadel of unionism firmly entrenched in the hearts and minds of the workers, they were repulsed at every step and in their every move.

And now, a new Roland has come upon the field in the personage of their successor, Mr. Van Cleave. He would not only follow the old line, but strike out for a new one. He recommended to his last convention, which adopted the proposition, that a war fund of a million and a half dollars should be raised, which is to be devoted to what was euphuistically declared "educational" purposes. It was not difficult to discern, and circumstances since have demonstrated, that this fund is to be devoted to the effort to weaken, cripple, and destroy the unions of labor; the unions which are the only means of defense of the workers from the cupidity and greed of the worst elements of the capitalist class; the only means by which the working people, the wealth producers of our country and our time, can hope to secure some of the advantages of advancing civilization, participate in the progress, and become larger sharers of the wealth which they produce.

I am reliably informed that not less than 12,000 secret detective agents of the Pinkerton and other companies are constantly in the pay of the manufacturers' associations to spy upon and misrepresent the doings of labor. Are these hireling character assassins to be the principal beneficiaries of the million and a half dollar war fund, and is the fund to be further devoted to suits at law against organized labor so as to engage our organizations and our men in defensive litigation, and to divert us from the imminent and important work to which we should devote our time and whatever ability with which we may be possessed? Surely recent events justify an affirmative answer.

It is quite true that the make-up of the manufacturers' associations is not only of a comparatively small class of employers of our country, but it is also true that many of its members are out of touch and sympathy with the policy of the Van Cleave, Posts, and Parrys. Several resignations from membership have recently occurred, employers sending to me copies of their letters of resignation and protest. Yet what they lack in membership and calibre, they endeavor to make up by attracting to themselves public attention. And for this reason, and this alone, do they receive any consideration at our hands.

It is now generally recognized that the labor movement is the necessary and inevitable outgrowth of industrial conditions; that it was quite as much the impelling force of circumstances as desire which brought the labor movement into existence. The toilers have recognized that the advantages they now enjoy over previous periods were not brought to them upon a silver platter or philanthropically conceded to them.

Even our worst antagonists concede that the organizations of labor have done much to improve the conditions of the workers. If this be true, and it is true, then to the unions of labor belongs at least that much credit. The question naturally arises, if the work of union labor in the past has been of a beneficent character, in what regard is the labor movement of today more at fault than that very movement which has brought this betterment which even our most bitter antagonists concede?

Surely, none can truthfully assert that the labor movement of today is less intelligent, less humane, less lawful, than formerly. In truth the observer must concede the reverse.

The sum total of labor's offending today lies in the fact that by our larger membership and increased intelligence our movement has become more effective in gaining for our fellow-workers the rights to which they are justly entitled, the elimination of the wrongs which they have too long borne and the bright prospect for the fulfillment of their high hopes and aspirations in the interests of humanity.

There is nothing for which our movement may declare. there is no action which it may take of an effective character to protect and promote the interests of labor, which will meet with the approval of labor's opponents. Only after success has attended our efforts and some of our demands are established and in full operation, whether this be by law or by agreement with employers, and the beneficence of these measures generally recognized, will the clamor of ignorance, greed, and bigotry be silenced. This has been demonstrated in the

past; the future will justify labor's present contention.

It has been truly said that the demands of labor are usually made 10 or 20 years in advance of their general acquiescence and approval. If labor but goes on in the even tenor of its way, organizing our fellow-workers, securing for them more time and leisure and opportunity for their education and the cultivation of the best that is in them, pressing home upon modern society the rightful claims which are ours, we shall not only improve public opinion, and more largely ourselves constitute that public opinion, but we shall achieve for ourselves and for all posterity that real freedom, justice, progress, and humanity of which poets have sung, philosophers have dreamed, and for which labor in all time has struggled, and which it is the mission of labor now and in the near future to establish.

The Union Shop.

Despite the fiercest antagonism of the ignorant and sordid, it is gratifying to know that agreements of unions with employers have been extended, and with them the necessary "union shop" as the best and most effective means to protect and advance the interests of labor as well as faithfully to carry the agreements into effect.

A trade agreement is not always necessarily a written agreement; indeed, more often is it a verbal or oral agreement entered into between unions and employers, depending for its fulfillment upon the good faith of both. Our movement has to contend with the most vicious, greedy, and ignorant of the employers upon the proposition of the trade agreement. It also has the opposition of the shortsighted as well as of that malicious element which hides behind a pretended friendship for labor, and yet attacks, denounces, and misrepresents every effort made by the working people of our country when they, through their natural organization, the trade union movement, undertake any action for the protection of their rights and interests and the betterment of their condition.

In modern industry, if an individual workman enters into an agreement with an employer, unquestionably under such circumstances he is, by his very helpless condition, not a free agent, but he must accept whatever conditions the employer may impose.

The loss of individuality and power of the workman under modern industrial development is regained by all using their collective power in association, organization, union, and federation. A well-organized union with ample means, with the spirit of the men aroused to their individual and collective rights, has the influence and power to compel fair and reasonable consideration and concession to the demands upon which the organized entity of workmen insist.

A strike is a cessation of industry. It is a declaration in itself that the conditions of employment are unsatisfactory, and that new conditions are demanded as a consideration upon which industry shall be resumed.

The termination of a strike is the written or verbal agreement to which I have referred.

Agreements are also reached, and in an overwhelming number of cases, without either a cessation of work or a strike.

With that portion of the employers hostile to the

union shop and to the trade agreement, we shall have little or no difficulty in successfully contending. The other elements of antagonism to which I have referred, despite their hypocritical pretensions, and their guerrilla and cowardly efforts to destroy our movement, we shall overcome. With our mistaken fellow-workers we can bide our time, which makes more converts than reason, that they will ally themselves with our great movement and participate in the splendid advantages which it affords.

With some regret have I heard several men in our movement repeating the false designation of the union shop, as the opponents to our movement call it, the "closed shop." Those who are hostile to labor cunningly employ the term "closed shop" for a union shop because of the general antipathy which is ordinarily felt toward anything being closed, and with the specious plea that the so-called "open shop" must necessarily be the opportunity for freedom. As a matter of fact, you and I and any intelligent observer know that the union shop is open to all workmen who perform their duty, and that they participate in the benefits and advantages of the improved conditions which a union shop affords. The union shop implies also duties and responsibilities. This is incident to and the corollary of all human institutions.

In our country, citizenship implies not only rights and privileges; it also imposes duties and obligations, and from these no good citizen has the right to claim exemption.

On the other hand, the so-called "open shop" is indeed the closed shop, closed to workmen who have the intelligence and the manhood to realize that they, acting as individuals, can not hope for the redress of a wrong or the attainment of a right. Men who understand their duty to themselves and their fellows, unite and associate for the betterment of their conditions and to secure the right and the justice which are so essentially theirs. We have the right to expect that our friends, and particularly our own men, shall speak of the union shop by its proper name. We shall persistently contend for it; we shall achieve it.

Labor Movement in Canada.

It has been our purpose to aid and assist to the fullest extent of our movement our Canadian fellow-workmen. In the transaction of our affairs we have regarded them as being part and parcel of the American labor movement as much as our movement is part and parcel of theirs. Geographical lines have in no way interfered with the fullest development of fraternal relations.

Ignorant or prejudiced opposition to the beneficent work of the labor movement finds its counterpart in Canada as it does elsewhere. In Canada an expression of that feeling was illustrated in a bill by Senator McMillan, the purpose of which was to make it a criminal act for any person not a Canadian or a British subject to "incite workmen to go out on strike in Canada."

Of course, it is well known to those who participate in our movement and others who are not hostile, that as a matter of fact our unions, our officers and our representatives do not "incite" workmen to go on strike either in the United States or in Canada; that strikes are entered into by workmen of their own volition after they them-

selves have determined upon that action and when no other recourse is open.

The men of labor in Canada have as much right to conduct their own affairs as have any members of organized labor in the United States. It is not difficult, however, to discern that if such a law as Senator McMillan proposed were possible of enactment, any aid which the labor men of Canada might ask of the United States trade unionists to go there and give would be construed as an act to "incite" other workmen in Canada to go out on strike. Organized labor of Canada, true to its own interests and to the welfare of all the people of the Dominion, as well as justice toward the labor movement of the United States, protested so emphatically that Senator McMillan's bill was killed by an overwhelming majority in the Senate, and hence did not reach the House.

In summing up the situation Secretary Draper, of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, substantially says:

It is gratifying that the labor movement in Canada keeps pace with the progress being made in the United States. On every hand labor seems to be taking a larger and better view of its rights and responsibilities, with a consequent increase in the number of those who unite in trade unions with their fellow-workers for their social and economic betterment. For many years the development of the labor movement in Canada was confined almost entirely to eastern Canada, but within the last three years the west has sprung to the front, and today no finer example of enthusiastic work for the strengthening of trade unionism can be found than is in evidence from Winnipeg to the Pacific Coast. The expansion of the Canadian west and northwest, industrially, is equaled, if not surpassed, by the activity and energy displayed by trade unionists in their efforts to consolidate the interests of workmen everywhere.

The session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in Victoria, B. C., in 1906, gave additional zest to the movement and the recent session at Winnipeg, Manitoba, cemented for all time the bond of unionism between the workers in the west and those in the east. It is not too much to say that organized labor in Canada has assumed a new dignity, born of the realization of the great work that lies before it, and that the future will see such a development in the organization and labor of Canadian workmen as to justify the best hopes of the present. Nor must it be forgotten that as organization increases the sentiment in favor of international trade unionism grows stronger. Not all the blandishments of capital nor the shortsighted attitude of a few disgruntled workers who clamor for a "national" organization will suffice to offset the zealous, indefatigable and untiring efforts of those who believe that the interests of the working people, whether north or south of the line, are identical; that the same foes are to be met with everywhere; that the welfare of the little ones must be guarded, and that women workers and men workers must unite on all hands for their mutual benefit and the general uplifting of the common people.

I am sure that the sentiments here expressed meet with the cordial approval and encouragement of the best men and the best minds of the entire labor movement of the American continent.

Labor in Porto Rico.

The condition of the working people of Porto Rico has somewhat improved, and this beyond question is due to the beneficent influences of the labor organizations which have been formed there and to the assistance which our movement has been enabled to render. The influences have been for good, and have secured for Porto Ricans a larger measure of justice conceded by governmental authority as well as by employers.

Though some improvement has been secured, reports from various sections of the island indicate that much yet remains to be done in order to eliminate the poverty which is so prevalent. That the people of that island should be accorded their full measure of political rights and local self-government enjoyed by American citizens in the United States should go without challenge. It has been my pleasurable duty to aid to the fullest of my opportunities in bringing the power and influence of our great movement to the protection and advancement not only of the working people, but of all the people of Porto Rico. It should be our aim, as it is our duty, to be helpful to the generous, warm-hearted people of that island in the attainment of the conditions which are commensurate with those obtaining among the people of our own country.

Conditions in Cuba.

During the early part of the year I suffered much physical pain due to the constant strain of my work. I was advised to go to Cuba for a brief stay. My health having improved under the influence of its climate, I made an investigation of the conditions of the working people and what changes, if any, had transpired since my visit there seven years before.

I learned, and demonstrated to the satisfaction of those who disputed it, that there had been a positive deterioration in the condition of the Cuban workmen, and in certain phases particularly; that is, that they were paid lower wages; the cost of living had become enhanced; for almost all of their purchases they were required to pay in American gold or its equivalent, and their wages were paid in Spanish silver or its equivalent. In other words, they made their purchases in an appreciated currency and were paid their wages in one that was depreciated, varying from 12 to 17 per cent.

On account of a general strike in Havana, which occurred some six months before my visit, the labor organizations had become considerably weakened. I conferred with a number of representative labor men and mingled with the rank and file. Though I did nothing tangible toward building up their organization, my conferences with them encouraged them. A few months later the men engaged in the cigar industry, who form perhaps the greatest number of any given occupation in the island, demanded the payment of their wages in American money or its equivalent. They appealed to me for financial aid, and with the co-operation of President Perkins, of the Cigarmakers' International Union, an appeal was issued to the organizations of that trade, which yielded a considerable sum. The financial and moral assistance was of great value, and this, together with the intrepid spirit of the men engaged in the strike, crowned their efforts with victory.

Shortly thereafter the men engaged in the railway service of Cuba inaugurated a strike for the establishment of the payment of wages in par value money and a reduction in the hours of labor. In this instance, too, an appeal was made for us to render such assistance as lay within our power. It was not possible to give them much financial aid, but whatever encouragement could be given for the attainment of their laudable purpose was cheerfully and promptly extended.

The leaven in Cuba is at work, and I feel confident that a revived spirit has been aroused, and the advice which I had the opportunity of giving while there has been and will be heeded; that is, that the Cuban workmen should devote their attention more largely to their material and economic interests than they have done heretofore, and that this will bring them not only material advancement, but also political, moral and social progress. It is with confidence that I bespeak for Cuban workmen every assistance which our movement can give, so that their hopes and aspirations may be fulfilled.

Labor Conditions on the Panama Canal.

As directed by you I have endeavored to obtain fullest possible information regarding the conditions of employment in the construction of the Panama Canal. Much progress has been made, but conditions show that much improvement is necessary for civilized life. It is established beyond question that generally those in authority at Panama have manifested their hostility to the consideration of the workmen's grievances when presented as an entity, an organized body.

When the bill was under consideration repealing the eight hour law in so far as it applies to alien workmen employed in the construction of the Panama Canal, we protested and pointed out that it would result in practically compelling the American workmen, as well as the aliens, to work more than eight hours a day.

The reports from labor men, show that the hours of labor in the Panama Canal construction range from 12 to 14 a day, and this, too, in the midst of great excavation work in the torrid zone and miasmatic atmosphere of Panama.

In the current AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST is published an article upon the conditions of labor in the Panama Canal Zone. Those who are particularly interested should read the original report made by Miss Gertrude Beeks to the President. There are other reports received from men employed upon the canal construction which contain excellent information that will be of service. These reports may find publication later.

It has been our purpose to aid the government to the fullest of our power in the progress, and we hope, the successful construction of the greatest public work ever undertaken by this or any other country. In the construction of so great a public work, destined to be of service to the people of the world, we must insist that the best possible conditions shall obtain for the men who are engaged in its real construction. We have reason to believe that in this position we express the general views of those highest in authority. It is, therefore, necessary that we should be fully and accurately informed as to the conditions of labor on the Isthmus, so that the evils which exist and which

may arise may be properly and authoritatively presented so as to secure the relief and reforms so necessary not only to complete the work, but to complete it satisfactorily and without any stigma resting upon our country or our people that everything was not done to make the life of the workers conform to our conception of humanity and civilization.

Recently the request was made to me to visit the Panama Canal district and to report thereon to the government with a view to making such recommendations as might seem to me necessary and advisable. The request has also been made of one or two other men in our movement to perform a like service. The duties devolving upon me have interfered with my acceptance, but I suggest that though I may not be able to go, authority be given for the recommendation of some one now and then to undertake the mission and fulfill the duties.

Child Labor Must Be Abolished.

The humane work inaugurated and conducted by the labor movement to eliminate child labor in the industrial and commercial affairs of our country has borne good fruit and is destined to bring still better results.

In the early history of labor's efforts to obtain this end, we were met by the bitterest and most relentless antagonism. Our motives were aspersed and our efforts ridiculed just as are now the demands which organized labor makes upon society in its claims for the present and for the immediate future.

Today there is not an institution in our country, political, commercial, financial or religious, but which is committed in some way to the abolition of child labor. Better than all, it is now the universal judgment of all our people that the facts as to the existence of child labor shall be investigated and ascertained and such legislation enacted as shall take the children from the factory, the workshop, the mill, the mine and the store, or anywhere where they are employed for profit, and give to them the opportunities and advantages of the home, the school and the playground, that they may imbibe the sunshine and the light to grow into the physical and mental manhood and womanhood of the future.

Several organizations have been formed to cooperate with the labor movement and the awakened public conscience in pressing home upon the law-making bodies the necessity for the abolition of child labor. A number of legislatures have given this subject their favorable consideration and action.

Congress has discussed the evil of child labor with a view to the enactment of a federal law dealing with the question generally. As to the advisability of that method of eradicating the evil, there is a divided opinion. Some contend that the states can more effectually, and under our form of government should more properly, exercise that authority. In any event, the discussion in Congress clearly indicates the general trend of advanced thought upon the question. At least, Congress could enact a law upon the subject covering the territories and the District of Columbia.

The last Congress directed the commissioner of labor to make a comprehensive sociological investigation of the labor of women and children in the

United States, and the matter is now receiving attention and action at the hands of the commissioner and his assistants.

A few months ago a conference was held in Washington, where representatives of a number of organizations met and discussed the question of child labor. Acting under the authority given by the Pittsburg convention, I appointed a committee consisting of James Duncan, John Mitchell, D. A. Hayes, John Golden, B. A. Larger, Daniel Harris, and Herman Robinson to participate therein.

The conference decided to co-operate with the commissioner of labor in the investigation, and, if necessary, to ascertain all the facts obtainable with a view to such co-operative action as shall at an early date free our country and our people from the stigma of exploiting young children for profit. There is not one question more important to the solution of which we should continue to give our unqualified attention than to the elimination of child labor from our industrial and commercial system.

Organizing Women Workers.

Some progress has been made in the organization of women wage-earners, but it has not been of such a character as to be gratifying or satisfactory. Our organizers have made many efforts and have accomplished fair results. The representatives of labor, including myself, have done what lies within our power, but much more remains to be done. The Woman's Trade Union League has been active, and with a moderate degree of success.

The Woman's International Union Label League has performed exceedingly effective work in the dissemination of information upon the subject of union labels. It has aided greatly in creating a larger demand for union-labeled products.

There is none of our fellow-workers who is entitled to greater consideration at our hands than the woman and girl wage-earner. Our fellow-unionists the continent over should regard it as their duty and of paramount importance to help to the fullest in the better and more thorough organization of these deserving toilers along true trade union lines.

There may be a world of superficial sympathy doled out by philanthropists for the women and girls who are compelled to earn their own livelihood, but it is the much-abused trade union movement which stands for the recognition of their rights—political, social, moral, and industrial—and which demands for them equal pay for equal work.

International Good Will and Peace.

Thinking and liberty-loving and peace-loving men the world over have been keenly and painfully disappointed at the meager results of the conference at The Hague in the interests of international peace. Mankind had a right to expect something of a more tangible character tending toward the abolition of international slaughter. The toilers the world over are primarily interested in averting international conflict, for they form the mass of men who fall in battle or who bear the burdens which war entails.

International peace is usually disturbed by those having a sordid purpose. The uplifting work of progress and civilization is interrupted and retarded when international peace is disturbed. Long

periods elapse after a war before the constructive work in the interests of humanity and civilization can be resumed.

Despite the failure of the Congress to fulfill the expectations of the peace and humanity-loving men of the world, the duty devolves upon the organized labor movement of all civilized countries to carry on an educational propaganda that shall reach the conscience and the hearts of mankind.

Labor will strive to persuade the governments of the world to establish universal, international peace, but lest these hopes be unrealized and efforts prove futile it must never be forgotten that in the last analysis the masses of the people of every country have it in their hands to exert their own giant will and power against international war, and that if otherwise thwarted they will not hesitate to exert it.

I am firmly convinced that if a growing tendency toward international fraternity among the workers of all countries is manifested; the more general recognition of the identity of interests of the toilers is established the world over; the more general mutual acceptance of each other's union traveling cards as a passport in the international trade unions of all countries is extended; the interchange of fraternal delegates, the ambassadors of good will at the convention and congresses of organized labor is continued; that these practical methods will contribute more than all else to the enthronement of universal peace among the peoples of the nations of the earth.

As representatives of the web and woof of Great Britain's and Canada's sturdy toilers, we welcome to this convention Messrs. D. J. Shackelton, J. Hodge, and W. R. Trotter. On behalf of the toilers of America we bid them a thousand welcomes. We earnestly hope that their stay among us may be pleasurable, interesting, and profitable; that they will encourage us in our work and aid us by their advice; that when they return to their homes and their people they may convey our fraternal regard for their progress, for the extension and the highest development of the bond of unity and universal brotherhood.

International Conference on Labor.

It has been my pleasure to participate in several informal conferences where there was discussed the mooted subject of holding an international conference of the representatives, not only of labor and employers, but also of the several governments of the civilized world, the government of the United States to extend the invitations, the conference to consider the following subjects:

Child labor, its restriction and regulation.

Women's labor, its restriction and regulation.

Hours of labor.

Safety appliances on railroads and machinery in factories and workshops.

Sanitation in workshop and mine.

Ventilation in mines.

Employers' liability, and kindred subjects.

The matter is still in a tentative state. I would recommend that this convention take some action in regard thereto so as to secure the co-operation of any or all organizations favorably disposed toward the project with the view of urging the President of the United States to extend an invitation to the governments and associations of other countries.

Eight Hour Workday—Make it Universal.

The general movement for the reduction of the hours of daily labor—that is, the establishment of the eight hour workday—has made considerable progress within the past two decades, and this is largely due to the encouragement given by our Federation to the crystallization of the hopes and demands of labor for the achievement of that result. The first convention of the Federation declared for the general eight hour workday. In 1884 we declared for a concentrated effort of all labor to secure that boon, and since then no convention has passed without a declaration for, nor has any effort been spared to secure, the extension or enforcement of the eight hour workday. For your information and for the general interest it may have, I submit to you a statement of the hours of labor prevailing among a number of trades.

Carpenters—Eight hours; Saturday half-holiday generally.

Electrical Workers—Eight hours generally.

Plasterers—Eight hours generally; some places seven hours.

Bricklayers—Eight hours generally.

Granite Cutters—Eight hours, universal.

Masons—Eight hours generally.

Painters—Eight hours generally.

Decorators—Eight hours generally.

Paperhangers—Eight hours generally.

Plumbers—Eight hours generally.

Gasfitters—Eight hours generally.

Steam and Hot Water Fitters—Eight hours generally.

Tile Layers—Eight hours generally.

Roofers—Eight hours generally.

Building Laborers and Hodcarriers—Eight hours generally.

Compositors, afternoon papers—Eight hours generally.

Compositors, morning papers—Seven and one-half hours.

Compositors; book and job—Eight hours generally.

German Compositors—Eight hours, five days constituting a week's work.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers on newspapers—Eight hours.

Coal Miners in bituminous regions—Eight hours.

Coal Miners in anthracite regions—Nine hours.

Cigarmakers—Eight hours generally.

Coopers—Eight hours generally.

Brewers—Eight hours on Pacific Coast; nine hours elsewhere.

Iron and Steel Workers—Eight hours; three shifts.

Stationary Firemen—Eight hours; 50 per cent.

Papermakers—Eight hours.

Bookbinders—Establishing eight hourday. Generally successful.

The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union and the International Association of Machinists are now preparing for a movement for the inauguration of the eight hour workday.

Other organizations more particularly of a local character are engaged in similar efforts. But it is quite true that immense numbers of workmen, particularly in the unskilled trades and callings, still work generally ten or nine hours a day, and remnants of other trades and callings toil many more hours each day.

It should be our aim to give every encouragement and aid to all in the establishment of a maximum day's work of eight hours.

In our country so great and fertile, with its people so endowed with genius and so marvellously industrious in their productive capacity, there can neither be justification nor defense for a workday of longer than eight hours.

Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, and eight hours for recreation and improvement, is not only a scientific but a natural division of the day. It is a slogan and a watchword with which we can go not only to our fellow-workers but to all our people and secure their co-operation and their sympathy.

Upon the industrial field I urge the concentration of all our efforts to the universal establishment of the eight hour workday.

To that end I recommend the appointment of a special committee by this convention to consider the subject of the more general introduction of the eight hour workday in all industry, and the presentation of a report and recommendation to you in time for proper consideration and action thereon by this convention.

In referring to the movement of various organizations to reduce the hours of labor and to improve the conditions of the toilers, a few classes of employment, widely divergent, have a peculiar interest. The street railway men toiled 16 to 18 hours a day prior to organization among them.

Less than 20 years ago a law passed by the legislature of the state of New York, limiting the hours of labor of street railway men to 10 per day, was declared unconstitutional. The general workday of these men now, where they are organized, is nine or ten hours and in a few instances eight.

The retail clerks formerly would start an early closing association, and whenever a temporary success was obtained they disbanded their organizations. Conditions and hours of labor would then revert to the old standard of from early morning until late at night, so long as there was the hope or the prospect of some patron entering a store. Since the formation of bona fide retail clerks' unions, and particularly since the formation of the Retail Clerks' Protective Association, they have not only reduced the hours of labor during the week, but have obtained earlier closing on Saturday and in many instances half-holiday during Saturdays of the summer months.

But apart from this, recognizing the miserably low wages paid to some clerks, the last convention of that organization took positive action to establish some sort of a life line, a living wage, and declared for a minimum wagescale of at least \$9 per week. When such a low minimum is sought to be established it can readily be appreciated how necessary was the action of that convention, and how earnestly we should all strive to render every assistance within our power to its achievement.

The hours of labor and conditions of the bakers, barbers, and grocery clerks were about similar. They worked from early morning until late at night, the bakers often during the entire night. It was also generally required that the workmen should live with the employer, thus practically discriminating against married men and placing a premium upon bachelorhood. The bakers' organization has reduced the hours of labor to nine or 10; night work has been practically abolished.

the sub-cellar as a bakeshop has been eradicated and Sunday work eliminated.

The barbers have reduced their hours of labor immeasurably. They have limited Sunday work and in most instances abolished it.

The organized grocery clerks no longer toil after six o'clock in the evening, and Sunday has become their own.

The baker, the barber, and the grocery clerk have abolished the system of "boarding and lodging with the boss," and in this regard have obtained the right and the freedom of manhood.

Eight Hour Day in the Printing Industry.

The movement of the International Typographical Union to inaugurate the eight hour day has been crowned with great success. Despite the fact that in a few places stubborn contests are still maintained, it may be stated that, generally speaking, the eight hour day among the membership under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union is an accomplished fact. President Lynch, in a recent letter, states that in a few sections where the printers relinquished their membership, due to their inability to meet assessments, there is a desire to reorganize, and that soon the effort will be made not only to accomplish this much-desired result, but also at the same time to secure the enforcement of the eight hour day in the trade throughout the continent. He adds that in this no difficulty will be encountered; that the International Typographical Union has expended nearly \$4,000,000 in establishing the eight hour day, but the printers are just beginning to reap the benefits of that movement, and that "for years to come there will be such a demand for printers that all who thoroughly learn the trade will be paid wages over any scale heretofore adopted."

The influence of the eight hour movement has extended to the entire printing trade. The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders at its last convention decided to inaugurate the eight hour workday, and with almost general unanimity it has been achieved and without any serious contest.

At the convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America it was decided to inaugurate the eight hour day in the trade November 18, 1907. In several instances this has already been secured. The organization finds itself in this position, however, that the Typothetæ, which the officers of the Pressmen's International Union aver represents but eight per cent of those who employ the men of the trade, has secured an injunction restraining any action toward the enforcement of an eight hour day in Typothetæ establishments. At the time when this report is prepared I am not fully informed as to the plans of the officers of the organization to carry out the instructions of their international convention. Should anything arise of an important character it will, if possible, be included in the report of the Executive Council. We can but hope, however, that entire success may be achieved in the enforcement of the eight hour workday among the printing pressmen and assistants, and this, too, without contest, and that the entire printing trade will soon be an industry in which the eight hour workday shall be the absolute rule.

Commercial Telegraphers' Strike.

A movement of great importance was recently inaugurated among the commercial telegraphers

of the country. For nearly 20 years there was little or no organization among them, in consequence of which many unjust conditions were imposed. Wages, where not reduced, remained stationary during all this period, despite the enhanced cost of living. Any attempt to organize was met with discrimination or discharge. This was particularly true of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

A general revival of organization was manifest during the latter part of last year and the beginning of this, which resulted in securing an advance of 10 per cent in wages. The deep resentment felt by the telegraph operators against the unjust action of the companies found its expression in a determined effort for the redress of grievances, the stoppage of discrimination and the exercise of the right to organize. These demands were either slow of concession by the companies or not conceded at all. The operators manifested their restlessness, which brought forth a promise from the companies for the redress of a number of grievances. The men and women who had so long been subject to unjust conditions had little faith in these promises, and as a result a strike was inaugurated with little or no preparation. They demanded an eight hour day, equal pay for equal work by men or women, 15 per cent increase, and that the companies furnish typewriters.

Of course, all of us and all friends of labor sympathize with the righteous demands which the telegraphers made. The justness and righteousness of a cause is one thing; the time for its attempted enforcement is another.

It was clearly the conviction of those who had experience that the time for a general strike among the commercial telegraphers, no matter how praiseworthy the cause, was inopportune, particularly so when such pledges of further concessions had been made. It was at this period that I advised the officers confidentially, and as strongly as I could, as to the impracticability of a general strike at that time. I urged them to accept the offers made and to work for the extension and strengthening of their organization, with a view to constant betterment for the men and women who depend for their livelihood upon the operation of the keys. Of course, I had neither the right nor the desire unwarrantedly to interfere with the management of the affairs of the organization, but it seemed to me duty demanded that I should place my experience before the officers, that they might reap whatever benefit might result therefrom, so as to help safeguard the interests of the membership, that the continuity of the organization might not only be assured, but also that it might prove of lasting benefit to the craft.

That the advice was disregarded by those then in authority in the organization is not due to me, nor to any failure to render them every possible counsel, advice and assistance to carry on their contest to the fullest possible fruition. It has been clearly shown that at least a tactical mistake has been made. Those now intrusted with the affairs of the organization realized this fact. It is my conviction that the strike will not, however, be devoid of some influence for good in the condition of the telegraphers. It is our duty to render every assistance we possibly can, that the organization of the commercial telegraphers may be maintained and extended, so that in the light of experience better

results may follow for the men and women engaged in commercial telegraph work.

Farmers' Organization—Our Effective Co-operation.

Considerable correspondence has been had with the representatives of the American Society of Equity, the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of Texas, and other representatives of farmers. Much has been done to bring the men of the farms and the men of the factory and workshop into closer touch, better understanding and reciprocal relations to aid each other in the advancement of their rights, and to protect each other against aggression of opponents.

The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of Texas adopted resolutions pledging the farmers of the state to give their patronage to the products of union labor and particularly those bearing the union label.

Because of their significance I quote the preambles and resolutions as follows:

WHEREAS, The experience the members of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of Texas have had in the use of a union label to designate the product of the members of this organization has proved beyond all doubt the inestimable value of having some design which will designate the difference between the product of union and non-union farmers; and,

WHEREAS, We know there should be a design of some kind in general use in order that our brothers of the trades unions of the cities may be able at all times to discriminate in our favor, as our experience has proven they will do; be it

Resolved, By the fifth annual convention of the union farmers of Texas, in Fort Worth assembled, that our delegates to the national convention be instructed to work to the end that a label be adopted; that same shall be protected by copyright and registered in each state in the union, so that there may be no counterfeiting or use without permission; and be it further

Resolved, That, since such a design must be frequently used in printed form, said printed design must always be accompanied by either the typographical union or allied label of the printing fraternity, for otherwise it might be interpreted to represent the products of printers, and in this way its use abused in the injury of the union printers and allied trades; and be it further

Resolved, That out of appreciation for the friendship expressed and many acts showing that the friendship of organized labor is genuine, we, the members of the Texas farmers' unions, delegates to this the fifth annual convention of the Texas State Union, pledge our hearty support and patronage to all union labels used by our city brothers.

WHEREAS, The union label being the basis of contracts between the workers and the farmers, and the emblem of honest work and fair reward; therefore, be it

Resolved, That all goods handled by the business departments of the farmers' union, including machinery, must bear the imprint of our brother workers, and that all "unfair" manufacturers be respectfully notified to use the label of the workers if they expect the farmers' trade.

In a communication recently received from the officers of the American Society of Equity the wish was expressed for further extension of the mutual interests of the workmen in industry and the workmen of the farms. The correspondence on these topics will be placed in the hands of the committee having this subject under consideration. We can, in this convention, do nothing of greater promise for tangible results in the interests of labor in factory, field, workshop, or mine than to establish the most fraternal relations among the men and bring about mutual reciprocal aid between the organizations of labor and the organizations of farmers.

Labor's Bill to Regulate Injunctions.

In my report to the Minneapolis convention attention was called to the fact that the opposition

to our bill to regulate the issuance of injunctions, comprising many of the great employing corporations and trusts of the nation, was fully represented by their own officials as well as by attorneys; that it was clear even to the most unfriendly members of the judiciary committee of the House, that not even the array of talent opposing us could disprove our contentions. For the purpose of delay the committee resorted to dilatory tactics.

After two months of time-killing argument the essential features of our bill were referred to a subcommittee of three members of the judiciary committee. The subcommittee withheld its report until very shortly before the adjournment of the Fifty-ninth Congress. We had the greatest difficulty to obtain a copy of that report.

The astonishment of labor's representatives can be better imagined than described when it is stated that the subcommittee, instead of conducting an investigation of the principles involved in the bill, quoted the very judges and courts who have rendered decisions and opinions against which our just complaints are lodged, and which our bill seeks to remedy.

We had the advice of Hon. T. C. Spelling, attorney at law, on the untenable and unfair report, and we concluded that a review, criticism and reply were necessary. With our legislative committee I tried to have labor's reply filed with the judiciary committee, so that it might be printed with the report of the subcommittee, in order that all might have an opportunity of judging the merits or demerits of either or both. No encouragement was received from the chairman of the judiciary committee. An effort was made to obtain the written assent of a majority of the members of the committee to accomplish the purpose. The signatures of 11 members of the committee agreeing to the proposition were obtained. Four members of the committee, however, refused to give their assent—Chairman Jenkins, of Wisconsin; Parker, of New Jersey; Terrell, of Massachusetts, and Littlefield, of Maine. However, the signatures of the 11 members of the committee and the intensity of feeling prevailing evidently brought about an emergency meeting of the judiciary committee, at which representative Pearre, of Maryland, who introduced our injunction regulation bill, presented the assent of the 11 members of the judiciary committee to our proposition. He also presented Mr. Spelling's brief. It appears, however, that the effort was of little avail.

We should see to it that the reply is printed as a federal public document by the Sixtieth Congress. It was published in the June, 1907, issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

In dealing with the subject of injunctions and the necessary action thereon, the Minneapolis convention instructed the officers of our federation as follows:

There is no tendency so dangerous to personal liberty, so destructive of free institutions and of a republican form of government as the present misuse and extension of the equity power through usurpation by the judiciary; and we therefore urge the speedy enactment of the Pearre (anti-injunction) bill into law, and we further recommend that candidates for legislative or judicial positions, be carefully investigated as to their past acts and interrogated as to their position on this matter before they be given any support, and that those who, from their actions or their expressions, are deemed unsound be, regardless of any other question, repudiated.

In compliance therewith the Executive Council

authorized me to issue a circular to all organized labor appealing to our fellow-unionists and friends to safeguard their interests in an effort to pledge candidates for public office to express themselves fully as to their attitude upon the subject of the injunction abuse and their attitude toward bona fide relief from that species of gross injustice. A copy of that circular and a copy of another regarding the hostility of Speaker Cannon, of the House of Representatives, toward all labor's reasonable demands will be placed in the possession of the appropriate committees having this subject under consideration.

The Injunction Abuse—Labor Seeks Justice, Not Privilege.

It has been the favorite utterance of labor's fiercest and most unfair opponents to charge us with an effort to create "a favored class of wrongdoers among the workingmen." Parry, Post, and Van Cleave have so declared; Littlefield, Cannon, and others repeated it in their campaign of last year and since, the latest assertion of this character having been made from so high a source as the Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, in a speech and in an interview immediately before his departure upon his recent trip to the Orient. The utterance of Mr. Taft was entirely unprovoked, unnecessary, and wholly gratuitous, and withal unfounded. From other sources, sordid sources, we may expect malicious misrepresentation, but from high officials of our government, never.

Mr. Taft could not help but know that labor's bill to regulate injunctions was not designed to create a privileged class of wrongdoers among the workingmen of our country, but to restore to them the rights of which they have been robbed by court decisions; in fact, to restore the writ of injunction to its original beneficent and proper purposes. He could not escape knowing what is common knowledge among the merest tyros of the law, the fundamental principles of the equity power of the courts, and the basis upon which injunctions are intended to serve. Circumstances warrant their restatement as follows:

The writ of injunction was intended to be exercised for the protection of property rights only.

He who would seek its aid must come into court with clean hands.

There must be no other adequate remedy at law.

It must never be used to curtail personal rights.

It must not be used ever in an effort to punish crime.

It must not be used as a means to set aside trial by jury.

Injunctions as issued against workmen are never used or issued against any other citizen of our country.

It is an attempt to deprive citizens of our country, when these citizens are workmen, of the right of trial by jury.

It is an effort to fasten an offense on them when they are innocent of any wrongdoing.

It is an indirect assertion of a property right in men when these men are workmen engaged in a lawful effort to protect or advance their natural rights and interests.

Injunctions as issued in trade disputes are to make outlaws of men when they are not even charged with doing things in violation of any law of state or nation.

We protest against the discrimination of the courts against the laboring men of our country which deprives them of their constitutional guarantee of equality before the law.

The injunctions which the courts issue against labor are supposed by them to be good enough law today, when there exists a dispute between workmen and their employers; but it is not good law,

in fact, is not law at all, tomorrow or next day when no such dispute exists.

The issuance of injunctions in labor disputes is not based upon law, but is a species of judicial legislation, judicial usurpation, in the interests of the money power against workmen innocent of any unlawful or criminal act. The doing of the lawful acts enjoined by the courts render the workmen guilty of contempt of court and punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

In itself the writ of injunction is of a highly important and beneficent character. Its aims and purposes are for the protection of property rights. It never was intended, and never should be invoked, for the purpose of depriving free men of their personal rights, the right of man's ownership of himself; the right of free locomotion, free assemblage, free association, free speech, free press; the freedom to do those things promotive of life, liberty and happiness, and which are not in contravention of the law of our land.

We re-assert that we ask no immunity for ourselves or for any other man who may be guilty of any unlawful or criminal act; but we have a right to insist, and we do insist, that when a workman is charged with a crime or any unlawful conduct, he shall be accorded every right, be apprehended, charged and tried by the same process of law as any other citizen of our country.

With our position so often emphasized and so generally known, it is nothing less than wilful untruth and misrepresentation for any one to declare that it is our purpose to obtain any special privilege, particularly the undesirable and unenviable liberty of creating a privileged class of wrongdoers.

When the real purposes and high aspirations of our movement and the legislation it seeks at the hands of the law-making power of our country shall be better understood by all our people, and the great uplifting work which we have already achieved shall find a better appreciation among those who now so unjustly attack and antagonize us, our opponents will be remembered for their ignoble work and course.

The injunctions against which we protest are flagrantly and without warrant of law issued almost daily in some section of our country and are violative of the fundamental rights of man. When better understood, they will shock the conscience of our people, the spirit and genius of our republic.

We shall exercise our every right, and in the meantime concentrate our efforts to secure the relief and the redress to which we are so justly entitled.

Not only in our own interest, but in the interest of all the people of our country, for the preservation of real liberty, for the elimination of bitterness and class hatred, for the perpetuation of all that is best and truest, we can never rest until the last vestige of this injustice has been removed from our public life.

It is interesting to know that owing to the persistent discussion of the principles involved in labor's contention upon the abuse of the injunction process, a much wider and better knowledge of the merits of our position is general among our people, and in this regard some progress has been made which will beyond doubt bring reform and relief. Particularly is this true in the constitution

adopted for the state of Oklahoma. Other states have had investigations and hearings in their respective legislatures. In Massachusetts the legislature appointed its committees on labor of both the Senate and House to sit during the year and hear fully all sides to the contention. It was my privilege to aid our fellow-workers of Massachusetts in an argument before the joint committee of the legislature, the argument covering more than seven hours of two days. The committee seemed favorably impressed with the presentation of labor's position upon this question by our Massachusetts brethren and myself, and I have been asked to prepare a bill upon the subject. I could do no better than to utilize our federal bill known as the Pearre bill.

Van Cleave's Suit Against the A. F. of L.

The Buck's Stove and Range Co., of St. Louis, of which Mr. J. W. Van Cleave is president (and he is also president of the National Association of Manufacturers), brought suit against the A. F. of L., the members of its Executive Council, both officially and individually, and several other officers and members of unions attached to international unions affiliated to the A. F. of L. The papers in the suit of the Buck's Stove and Range Company have been served upon us, and also notice to show cause why a permanent injunction should not be issued against our publishing the company upon the "We Don't Patronize" list in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST. Inasmuch as this report is written in advance of the day set for the hearing of this application for an injunction November 8th, the developments thereof will be incorporated in the report of the Executive Council. A *resume* of some of the incidents leading to the present situation may be necessary for the proper understanding of our position.

The International Brotherhood of Foundry Employers and other organizations had an agreement with the Buck's Stove and Range Company, and some still have agreements, either directly or through an employers' association of which the Buck's Stove and Range Company is a part. In the case where the organization of labor was not so well fortified, the company antagonized it, assuming a hostile attitude with a view of crushing the union and imposing unfair conditions upon its members in the line of work which they performed.

A contest ensued and the organization in question declared the Buck's Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis, unfair. It appealed to all organized labor and its friends to transfer their patronage to other and fairer employers. A similar appeal was made to the American Federation of Labor, and, pursuing the usual course followed in cases of appeals of this character, I caused an investigation to be made and made further investigation myself, and had a representative of our federation endeavor to bring about an honorable adjustment of the controversy between the organization primarily in interest and the company.

The fact developed that Mr Van Cleave, the president of the company, was known to be so hostile to all organized labor that he violated the agreement he had for his company (through the employers' association, of which he was a member), with an international union, and that it was only through the disciplinary power and measures of that employers' association that his com-

pany was required to conform to the agreement. In the case in point the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employers had no such advantageous position, and Mr. Van Cleave, for his company, exercised his antagonism to the fullest.

The investigation demonstrated clearly Mr. Van Cleave's hostile purpose toward the organization in question, and every effort at an amicable adjustment was fruitless. It was then that my colleagues and myself, the Executive Council, approved the position and action of the organization affected, and this fact was published in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST. The suit is brought to prevent this publication. It will determine our legal right not only in this instance but practically in all similar cases.

The Executive Council and the other defendants authorized me to retain competent counsel to defend our rights before the court. In arguing a preliminary motion before Judge Clabangh, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the counsel for the Buck's Stove and Range Company substantially declared the following to be about the theory of its case:

That the A. F. of L. and all its affiliated organizations, international, the locals of internationals, state federations, city central bodies, locals affiliated to them, all local branches directly affiliated by charter, are engaged in one common purpose; that they find it inexpedient to become incorporated and are therefore bound to all the legal responsibilities appertaining to partners and partnership; that under this partnership the A. F. of L. is legally responsible for the acts of a constituent body located at a distance and even though the officers of our federation may know nothing whatever of the doings of the distant "partners," this partnership liability extends not merely to contract relations but to the tortious and wrongful acts of the individual members of all the organizations or branches enumerated.

Our counsel advise me that the idea of the counsel for the Buck's Stove and Range Co. is apparently that the A. F. of L. and all of its constituent parts are running amuck in boycotting, and in this course any person, no matter how distantly associated with a "minor union," is responsible for all of its acts. Our counsel add: "To our minds this theory outlined by the complainant is absolutely untenable, and the fact that it is advanced indicates a want of solid ground upon which to rest the bill of complaint."

The taking of testimony will, I am informed, shortly begin.

Quite apart from the consideration of the absurdity of such a position, it would make the A. F. of L., as such, its executive officers, officially and individually, legally responsible for any action taken by any local union even though remotely related to the A. F. of L. Let me present some of the fundamental principles involved in the assertion of labor's rights.

The ownership of a free man is vested in himself alone. The only reason for the ownership of bondmen or slaves is the ownership of their labor power by their masters. Therefore, it follows that if free men's ownership of themselves involves their labor power, none but themselves are owners of their labor power. Hence, it is essential that the product of a free man is his own. If he by choice or by reason of his environment sells his

labor power to another and is paid a wage in return therefor, this wage is his own. This proposition is so essentially true that it is the underlying idea upon which is based the entire structure of private property. To question or to attempt to destroy the principle enunciated, involves the entire structure of civilized society.

The free man's ownership of himself and his labor power implies that he may sell it to another or withhold it; that he may with others similarly situated sell their labor power or withhold it; that no man has even an implied property right in the labor of another; that free men may sell their labor power under stress of their needs, or they may withhold it to obtain more advantageous returns.

Labor power is not a product; it is a human power to produce. In its very nature it can not be regarded as a trust or a corporation, formed in restraint of trade. Any legislation or court construction dealing with the subject of organizations, corporations or trusts which curtail or corner the products of labor, can have no true application to the association of free men in the disposition or withholding of their labor power.

The attempt to deny to free men, by injunction or other process, the right of association, the right to withhold their labor power or to induce others to withhold their labor power, whether these men be engaged in an industrial dispute with employers, or whether they be other workmen who have taken the places of those engaged in the original dispute, is an invasion of man's ownership of himself and of his labor power, and is a claim of some form of property right in the workmen who have taken the places of strikers, or men locked out.

If the ownership of free men is vested in them and in them alone, they have not only the right to withhold their labor power, but to induce others to make common cause with them, and to withhold theirs that the greatest advantage may accrue to all. It further follows that if free men may avail themselves of the lawful right of withholding their labor power, they have the right to do all lawful things in pursuit of that lawful purpose. And neither court injunctions nor other processes have any proper application to deny to free men these lawful, constitutional, natural and inherent rights.

In the disposition of the wages returned from the sale of labor power, man is also his own free agent. All things he may lawfully buy, he may also lawfully abstain from buying. He may purchase from whomsoever he will, or he may give his patronage to another. What he may do with his wages in the form of bestowing or withholding his patronage, he may lawfully agree with others to do.

No corporation or company has a vested interest in the patronage of a free man. If this be true, and its truth can not be controverted upon any basis in law, free men may bestow their patronage upon any one or withhold it, or bestow it upon another. And this, too, whether in the first instance the business concern is hostile or friendly. It is true for any good reason, and in the last analysis, for no reason at all.

It is not a question as to whether we like or dislike lockouts or strikes, boycotts or blacklists. The courts have declared that lockouts and the

blacklists and all that pertain thereto are not unlawful. It is difficult to understand, then, unless there is some conception in the courts of an employer's property right in some form in the laborer or the laborer's patronage, how they stretch their authority, pervert the purpose of the law and undertake by the injunctive process to outlaw either the strike or the boycott.

To claim that what one man may lawfully do when done by two or more men becomes unlawful or criminal, is equal to asserting that nought and nought makes two.

In the case in point, the suit brought against us by the Buck's Stove and Range Company, another and exceedingly important feature is involved. It is a blow aimed at the freedom of speech, the freedom of assemblage, the freedom of thought, and particularly the freedom of the press.

The constitution of the United States and the constitution of every state in the Union are in accord with it, in clearly justifying labor's contention.

The first amendment to the constitution of the United States provides that, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

The attempt to enjoin or prevent the publication of the "We Don't Patronize" list of the A. F. of L., whether by injunctive process or other judicial or legislative means, would be in direct violation of the constitutional guarantee and would indeed abridge free speech and free press. In all the land there is neither law nor power to enforce such a decree.

A case in point was brought to the highest court of Missouri. The constitution of that state provides that "no law shall be passed impairing the freedom of speech; that every person shall be free to say, write, or publish whatever he will upon any subject, being responsible for all abuse of that liberty."

The Mark and Haas Jeans Clothing Company vs. Watson et al., March, 1902. Watson and others represented the United Garment Workers of America which issued a circular asking the public not to deal with that house or with other houses using the company's brand of clothing. The company sought an injunction to prohibit the promulgation of the circular. The circuit court denied the writ, the defense being the constitutional right of freedom of speech and of the press. Upon appeal the higher courts in Missouri sustained that contention, and held that the idea underlying the constitutional guarantee was punishment, not prevention; that if prevention exists, then there can no opportunity possibly arise for one to become responsible for saying, writing, or publishing anything he may desire upon any question. The constitution, in forbidding laws impairing the right of free speech recognized that right as pre-existent, and forbids legislation impairing that freedom. There is no exception thereto; the proscription is affirmative. The Missouri case to which I have already referred is so important that it deserves further recounting here.

The court took up the argument that an injunction should be issued because the firm could not

collect damages from the authors of the circular. The court pointed out that in the case of *Association vs. Boogher* (3 Mo. App., 173), it was decided that a libel can not be enjoined because owing to the insolvency of the libeler the victim could not recover damages for the libel. For if the remedy of injunction be given because of insolvency of the defendant, the freedom to speak and write which is secured by the state to all its citizens would be enjoyed by a man able to respond in damages to a civil action, and denied to one who has no property liable to execution. The court said there is no power to suspend the right for a moment or for any purpose. There is no instrumentality to limit or to restrict the right, except fear of the penalty, civil or criminal, which may wait on abuse. Only licentious abuse of free speech can be punished by law. No law can abridge the right of free speech. Wherever the authority of injunction begins, there the right of free speech, free writing, free publication, ends. No half-way house exists between absolute prevention and absolute freedom. The right can neither be impaired by the legislature nor hampered nor denied by the courts. That a man has no means, that he can not be mulcted in damages for his speech or writings matters not. The impecunious man has the same right as the wealthy. The exercise of the right of free speech is as free and unrestricted as if no civil recovery could be had or punishment inflicted because of its unwarranted exercise. The fact that the publication does an actionable injury does not go a hair toward a diminution of the right of free speech, for the exercise of which, if resulting in an injury, the constitution makes the speaker or publisher expressly responsible. Such responsibility is utterly incompatible with authority in a court of equity to prevent such responsibility from occurring. William Marion Reedy recently declared that labor can not be enjoined from continuing the publication of the list of "unfair" employers. Discussing the Van Cleave suit against us, he said: "The law as to the matter stands the same under the national constitution as under the state constitutions. Free speech and free publication are too sacred things to be thrown overboard at the request of the National Association of Manufacturers, or if not thrown over, reduced to such meaninglessness as now attaches to the working-man's so-called 'freedom of contract.'"

The rights laid down by the court in this case support in every regard the contentions of organized labor, and we propose to contend for our rights upon the ground of the freedom of speech, the freedom of the press in the case of the so-called boycotts and the right of man's ownership of himself, of his labor power, to sell it or to withhold it, and to do all lawful things in furtherance of his interests, whether done singly or collectively, in case of lockouts, strikes or boycotts.

Eight Hour Bill.

It was reported to the Minneapolis convention that the majority of the committee on labor of the House as made up by the speaker was hostile to the interests of labor; that hearings were held to prolong the time so as ultimately to prevent the passage of our eight hour bill; that by mere accident at one of the hearings the minority members of the committee were in a temporary majority of a quorum of the committee present.

of that temporary momentary majority ordered that the bill be reported favorably to the House with a recommendation that it pass; the bill was so reported.

Representative Rucker, of Missouri, in the course of his speech on the floor of the House, said in part that when he asked the speaker to recognize him for the purpose of asking consideration of the eight hour bill, that he, the speaker, replied in language more forcible than polite that he would not recognize him or any member of the House for the purpose of considering that measure.

We should see to it that the eight hour bill is introduced in Congress in the early stages of the coming session and press home the necessity for its passage. The eight hour bill proposes to carry into effect the intention and spirit of the eight hour law of August 1, 1892.

Eight Hour Law.

Since the issuance by the President of the executive order of September 19, 1906, there have been fewer violations of the existing eight hour law under its limited interpretation by the courts than theretofore. Complaints lodged with the President were transmitted to the Commissioner of Labor, investigated, rectified, and in several instances violators convicted and fined.

The War Department issued an order by which a number of workmen who formerly worked long hours were brought under the operation of the eight hour law. Upon appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States by employers performing dredging work for the government, the court held that the eight hour law did not apply to dredgemen, and this, too, notwithstanding that the work performed was not only work done for the federal government upon waters under federal jurisdiction, but also, in the nature of things, the work was performed upon the public works of the federal government. In view of the decision of the highest judicial authority, our only remedy lies in the enactment of the A. F. of L. eight hour bill.

Immigration Law and Interpretation.

Recognizing the influence for good or evil of the large numbers of immigrants brought to our shores, the A. F. of L. years ago impressed upon the public mind and upon Congress the necessity for better regulation and restriction of immigration. The reports of the immigration bureau for the past 10 years give the following figures of immigrants coming to the shores of our mainland:

1898	229,299
1899	311,715
1900	448,572
1901	487,918
1902	648,743
1903	857,046
1904	812,870
1905	1,026,499
1906	1,100,735
1907	1,285,349

Total 7,208,746

Surely, such portentous figures of a conglomerate people brought to our country by various devices must cause us to pause and reflect whether this

influx can long continue with its apparent enormous increase without in a large measure tending to tear down, or to make it additionally difficult to maintain, the American standard of life, American aspirations for industrial and commercial progress and moral advancement as well as the perpetuation of the purity of our republic. We have, therefore, urged upon Congress the necessity for the regulation and restriction of immigration. One of labor's demands was enacted into law. That law prohibits making contracts for or with laborers in foreign countries to come to this country to perform work here, whether these contracts are written or implied. This law also prohibits advertising for workmen in foreign countries, and the allurement of workmen by promises or other devices to emigrate here.

The bill also contains a provision requiring more air space per passenger over that required heretofore. Formerly 120 cubic feet of air space was allowed for each immigrant; the requirements now are 180 cubic feet per capita, and this accords with the most enlightened deductions of medical scientists. It will therefore take 50 per cent more ships than heretofore to bring to our shores the same number of people. This feature of the law goes into operation 1908.

We urged that one of the most effective measures of regulation and restriction would be an educational test of a simple character. Congress at its last session passed an immigration law, in some respects an improvement over the old, omitting, however, some of the most effective features which would tend to decrease the immense numbers of immigrants. Notwithstanding our most persistent efforts, the educational test was defeated. A provision was enacted permitting agents of states to go to foreign countries and there induce workmen to come to the United States.

A commission made up of three members of the Senate, three from the House of Representatives, and three citizens appointed by the President was created by the law for the purpose of making an investigation of the entire subject of immigration, the committee being authorized to visit foreign countries for that purpose. It is regrettable that some representative of labor, the interest more largely involved than any other in the subject-matter for investigation, was not designated as a member of that commission.

In connection with this subject your attention is called to the fact that in the new law, as in the old for more than 30 years, the provision is continued generally known under the anti-alien contract labor feature of the immigration law. Some months ago a body of workmen was engaged in a strike entirely provoked by the employers. The employers set out to obtain workmen by contract in foreign countries to come here and perform that work. Protest was made against their admission, and the Board of Special Inquiry at Ellis Island sustained the protest and ordered the deportation of the contract workmen. From that order the employers through their counsel appealed to the Department of Commerce and Labor, which in turn submitted the question to the Department of Justice. The attorney-general, the chief of that department, rendered an opinion which practically declared that "workmen of like kind" could not be obtained in the United States, and this, too, notwithstanding there were over one hundred unemployed who were capable and willing to perform

the required work, but who declined to resign their membership in an organization as a condition precedent to such employment. Bound by the opinion of the attorney-general, the Department of Commerce and Labor decided in accordance therewith, reversed the order of the Board of Special Inquiry for the deportation of these contract workmen, and they were admitted.

A similar case occurred in another industry quite recently and the same theory of the law was enforced—that is, workmen were engaged in a strike, the employers contracted with workmen in a foreign country, and these workmen were permitted to enter upon the theory that there were not "workmen of like kind" unemployed in the United States.

We contend that the alien-contract labor feature of the immigration law was designed and enacted for the purpose of preventing American workmen from being defeated in an effort to improve their conditions, and particularly to prevent deterioration, and that, therefore, regardless of whether the relations of workmen with their employers are of the most amicable character, or whether they anticipate, or are engaged in, a trade dispute involving either a strike or a lockout, employers are prohibited by the law from bringing workmen to the United States under contract, or promise of employment, whether written or implied.

Indeed, the anti-alien contract labor feature of the immigration law was enacted at the urgent request of labor, and is now generally recognized as a small measure of justice to labor.

While we discourage any demand which is either impractical or unjustifiable, we yet contend that the demands of workmen upon their employers in no way enters into the question as to whether "workmen of like kind" are employed or unemployed in the United States. That workmen have been locked out by their employers or are on strike does not enter into the situation, regardless of the questions in contention between such workmen and such employers. The fact they are workmen capable of performing the service required and are unemployed is in itself the condition prohibiting employers from entering into a written or implied contract for "workmen of like kind" coming from any foreign country to our own. This case was fully presented on pages 550-55, August, 1907, issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

In connection with this case interviews were held with the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and the first case to which I referred was discussed and the question of principle involved fully considered. Under the law the secretary could not reopen the case in which the decision was rendered. He expressed his view that the principles for which we contend are sustained by the law. In any event, we must feel assured as to this feature of the law. It must be maintained in its essence and in its effect as designed and enacted—that is, for the protection of the American working people—or we must seek a new enactment to cover the breach in the law made by the opinion rendered by the attorney-general.

Recently the attorney-general ruled that though states may advertise, setting forth the advantages and resources of their respective states, they can not enter into contracts with alien laborers to bring them to the United States, nor prepay their passage.

One of the provisions of the recent enacted im

migration law was the creation of a "Division of Information." The purpose of this provision is that workmen lawfully coming to the United States may be aided in a more intelligent choice of location in which to seek employment. It is intended to be a means for the better distribution of immigrants lawfully entitled to come to our country, and if administered fairly is calculated to be of least injury to labor. Your attention is invited to the correspondence on the subject published in the August, 1907, issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, pages 556-59.

Convict Labor Bill.

In regard to our convict labor bill, it is but necessary to say that it has for its purpose simply the protection of the workmen in the states which have secured a solution of the problem, from the convict labor of other states which have neglected or refused to legislate favorably upon the subject and which seek to profit by sending their convict-made products for sale into other states. I can do no better than to quote the report of the legislative committee upon this subject. It is as follows:

The convict labor bill, as introduced by Representative Hunt, of Missouri, and which passed the House in the first session of the 59th Congress, was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee, who in turn referred it to a subcommittee, consisting of Senators Knox, of Pennsylvania; Spooner, of Wisconsin, and Bacon, of Georgia. Every possible effort was made to obtain favorable action on this bill by the Senate, and to that end numerous communications were transmitted to the executive officers of the various national and international unions, requesting that their local affiliated unions should petition their Senators asking for favorable action upon this bill. Similar letters were also sent to the state, central, and local unions affiliated directly with the A. F. of L. Other interests which favored the passage of this bill were also communicated with, requesting their assistance in our efforts to have this bill become a law.

Several interviews were had with the Senators on the subcommittee, who seemed to be favorably disposed towards the passage of the bill. However, when the full committee took the matter up for consideration the claim was made that, on account of the shortness of time and the importance of the measure, dealing as it does with the question of interstate commerce, it was decided to lay it over until the next Congress. A large amount of printed and written matter containing arguments in favor of the bill was presented to Senator Knox, who was chairman of the subcommittee, and who, after reading it, stated to your committee that a great deal of the argument and evidence was a revelation to him, he not having had an opportunity previously to become familiar with the subject.

He gave us his assurance that he would make an earnest study of the bill during the summer months. We hope, and are led to believe from his manner and expression, that he will give the measure his influential support in the 60th Congress.

Law Reducing Hours of Labor of Railroad Men.

Congress passed a law making it unlawful for any common carrier, its officers or agents, to require or permit any employe to remain on duty for a longer period than sixteen consecutive hours; and that he shall not again be required or permitted to work unless he has had at least ten consecutive hours off duty. The bill also prohibits any operator, train dispatcher or other employe who by the use of the telegraph or telephone dispatches or receives reports or orders regarding train movements, to be required or permitted to remain on duty for a longer period than nine hours in any day.

Of course, it is not to be inferred that the rail-

road men generally work the limit of hours prescribed by the law, but it frequently occurs that they are so required and that to that fact more than to any other has been due most of the terrible loss of life upon the railroads of our country.

The organizations of railroad employes, aided by our legislative committee and other representatives of our federation, urged upon Congress the necessity for the passage of a law of an effective and remedial character. This bill was fought insidiously and persistently by corporate power and those in control of legislation in Congress.

The bill in question was fathered by Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, who gave it his almost undivided attention and secured its final passage.

Though the law is by no means satisfactory or what labor and all the people have a right to expect, nevertheless, its enactment makes for progress and will render effective amendment less difficult in the future. The bill goes into effect March fourth of the coming year.

Ship Subsidy Schemers.

In compliance with your instructions, together with the legislative committee of the A. F. of L., I entered protest against the passage of the measure commonly known as the ship subsidy bill, not merely because of the ship subsidy proposition in itself, but particularly because it gave no proper consideration to the rights and interests of the seamen, but on the contrary, under the pretense of creating a volunteer naval militia from among the enlisted men, it proposed practically to introduce compulsory naval service in time of peace or war from the men employed in the merchant marine. This subject was fully covered in my report to the Minneapolis convention.

While the ship subsidy bill was under consideration I unearthed and exposed a scheme of the promoters of the ship subsidy, who undertook to suborn and corrupt one or two men in New York so as to make it appear that the men of organized labor were in opposition to the A. F. of L. upon this measure. The forgery of names of officers of unions, counterfeit seals, and letter-heads, to send out fraudulent appeals to organized labor of the country for the support of the bill in opposition to the A. F. of L., were a few of the means employed. The entire expose was placed before the prosecuting officers of New York city, before the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, and published in full in the January, 1907, issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

The bill was defeated by labor, the corrupt methods of the ship subsidy promoters to the contrary notwithstanding. But that the bill will make its appearance in future Congresses no one who knows the calibre and character of its promoters will doubt. You should give further directions so that your officers and representatives may govern themselves accordingly.

It may be interesting to note that the known interests as well as the secret promoters of the ship subsidy bill are the chief opponents not only to labor's eight hour bill, but to all of the relief legislation for which labor has declared.

Anti-Pilotage Bill Killed.

The Littlefield bill for the abolition of compulsory pilotage of vessels was pressed to a conclusion by him in the second session of the last Congress.

Our legislative committee reported upon it as follows:

This was one of the measures that he (Littlefield) took occasion during last fall's campaign to defend and through it incidentally availed himself of the opportunity to denounce the A. F. of L. and its officers for their opposition to that bill. When it was called up by that gentleman in the House, he felt absolutely confident of its passage, but the measure was fought just as stubbornly by the representatives of labor to the last moment. A long debate took place upon the bill, and on a standing vote being taken it appeared as if the bill had passed by a vote of 127 ayes to 116 nays; but the opponents of the bill being on the alert demanded a roll-call which resulted as follows: In favor of the bill, 104; opposed, 165. Thus, one of the pet bills of Mr. Littlefield, the notorious opponent of labor and special advocate of the manufacturers' association, received its quietus.

Wage Increase in Postal Service.

In compliance with the declaration of our federation and particularly that of the Minneapolis convention (resolutions 67 and 101), we finally secured from Congress an increase in the salaries of letter-carriers and post office clerks and employees of the railway mail service. Several other features of improvement in the conditions of the postal service employees are included in the law, though it is silent respecting the application of the eight hour law to the postal clerks.

Our legislative committee, reporting upon this subject, says:

We feel that after many years of effort and labor in the direction of benefiting the clerks and carriers, that the wedge has been entered which will undoubtedly bring to them greater and more beneficent results in the near future.

Your attention is invited to the full report of the legislative committee published in the April, 1907, issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, and also to my report to the Minneapolis convention upon the subject of labor legislation in the 59th Congress.

Trust Legislation—Organized Labor Not a Trust.

For many years industrial combination among employers—that is, in the form of corporations and trusts—has been the subject of discussion among all our people. That there is much misinformation upon the subject is beyond question. As an organization, the labor movement has viewed the trusts as employers of labor, and our attitude toward them has been gauged by their course toward workmen as employees. Each of our vast membership exercises his judgment and action toward corporations and trusts as his individual opinion may determine, uninfluenced by any concrete expression from our general labor movement.

One grave error into which some people fall, particularly the opponents to our movement, is to designate the organizations of labor as "trusts."

The trade union is not, and from its very nature can not be, a trust.

Trusts consist of organizations for the control of the products of labor.

Workmen possess their labor power—that is, the power to produce. *Workmen have not any products for sale.*

There certainly can not be a trust in anything which has not been produced. It is, therefore, economically unsound, as well as untrue, to designate labor organizations as "trusts."

The trust is an association of the owners and

controllers of the product of labor for the benefit of a few.

The trade union is an association of many for the benefit of all.

This subject I have more fully discussed in an address which I recently delivered, and which is published in the editorial section of the November issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, and to which attention is invited.

A conference was recently held at Chicago, where the question of trusts, combinations and labor organizations was discussed. A number of active workers in the labor movement participated. Among the resolutions adopted was one urging upon Congress the appointment of a commission composed of representatives of labor and capital and of the general public, to investigate the whole subject and to inquire to what extent interpretations of the courts have gone denying to the organizations of labor the right to enter into trade agreements relating to wages, hours of labor, and conditions of employment.

This entire subject should have the consideration of this convention. It is a matter to which we shall be required to give our attention in the very near future. The Sherman anti-trust law and the interstate commerce law, intended to cover those corporations and trusts dealing with the control and transportation of products, have, by the interpretation of the courts, been made to apply to the organizations of workmen. It will be remembered that when Congress a few years ago, in the House of Representatives, undertook to amend the Sherman anti-trust law, those in charge of the bill refused to accept labor's amendment, which made the distinction between trusts and corporations on the one hand and organizations of labor on the other. We finally secured the adoption of our amendment while the bill was under discussion in the House, but after that amendment was adopted no further interest in the passage of the bill was manifested.

It will be necessary for labor to be on the alert when the subject-matter is again under Congressional consideration, and this convention should plainly indicate its desire in regard thereto.

Oklahoma—New State—Its Constitution.

During the year the representatives of the people of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory met in constitutional convention, and under the enabling act passed by Congress by which the two territories were to become one state, with great care they discussed and adopted a constitution for the new state, the state to be known as Oklahoma. By reason of the extension of our movement to both territories and the directions given me by the A. F. of L. to secure better general laws from the federal government so far as they might apply to mining and other labor conditions there, a voluminous correspondence was entered into between representative men of both territories who realized that some assistance should also be given them in the consummation of their hopes for statehood. This was readily accorded.

Prior to and during the constitutional convention I had the honor of having submitted to me for consideration and advice a number of propositions affecting the general rights of the people of the contemplated new state, and particularly of those affecting labor and labor conditions. To

these I gave the best advice of which I was capable.

The constitution was submitted to a referendum of the people and ratified by an overwhelming majority.

It is a matter of great personal pride to me that the constitutional convention unanimously adopted a resolution presenting to me the pen with which the officers of the convention signed the constitution of the state of Oklahoma. The President has approved the constitution and will issue his proclamation recognizing Oklahoma in the family of states in the union of the United States of America.

In the current issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST I publish extracts from the constitution of Oklahoma. Reference to it will show that the new state has had more real regard for liberty and the rights of man and the protection of her people than has thus far been manifested by any other state in the union.

Jurisdiction Claims—Adjustments—Contentions—Power to Decide.

During the year there has been a considerable number of jurisdictional disputes among affiliated organizations. Some have assumed acute form, a number of others have been adjusted, and still others remain the same, each side contending for its claims.

Seamen—Longshoremen.

In connection with the general subject of jurisdiction disputes your attention is called to the fact that in the dispute existing for a considerable period of time between the International Seamen's Union and the International Longshoremen's Association, the Pittsburg convention directed that the two organizations should select two representatives each, these four to select a fifth, to determine the right to the use of the name, "Marine and Transport Workers," in addition to that of the International Longshoremen's Association, and as to certain classes of work coming under their respective jurisdictions. The conference was held under these instructions, and an effort made to have both parties come to a mutual agreement, but without success.

The representatives of both organizations selected a fifth person as arbitrator, one in whom they both expressed their confidence as to his ability, honesty, and impartiality. They declared in advance that their respective organizations would abide by the decision and award which he might render; yet within a few weeks after the award and decision were rendered I was officially informed that the convention of the International Longshoremen's Association had rejected it.

This case is cited, first, as a matter of fact and record; and, second, to show that at times when representatives on behalf of their organizations declare in advance that they will abide by a decision or award of an arbitrator, their organizations may decline to hold themselves bound thereby.

Electrical Workers—Stage Employees.

In the changing conditions of industry a matter of controversy arose between the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees as to rival claims

covering a large number of men doing certain classes of electrical work in theatrical and other amusement places. By conference with the executive officers of the organizations in interest and acting as arbitrator for them, an award was rendered which both assure me will redound to the advantage of all concerned.

A number of other cases have been determined in a similar manner, each of which has firmly fixed in my mind the fact that there is not one of these rival claims to jurisdiction which in itself is so important but that it could be adjusted upon a fair basis without injury to any, but with advantage to all.

It depends almost entirely upon the frame of mind into which representatives of organizations not only work themselves, but also their membership. Once allow the thought of expansion and claims to jurisdiction to become uppermost, and whether justified or otherwise, it becomes a dominating factor to which nearly all else is subordinated. It arouses the antagonism of the other organizations in interest, and what might have been a simple matter, in the course of time becomes a bitter contest of rival jurisdiction claims, arousing all the bitterness of the contestants. This results in the injury of both organizations and their membership, as well as embroils employers who often want to live in peace and agreement with organized labor, and yet who are made innocent sufferers. At the same time it gives the opportunity to such other employers who may be so inclined to take advantage of the existing rivalry to still further foment discord and antagonism to their own profit.

In this era of the growth and development of our labor movement, the increasing intelligence of our fellow-workers, their loyalty and devotion to organized labor, and the great fundamental principles and purposes for which it aspires, as well as the relentless antagonism of the worst elements of the capitalist class, it behooves you and me, the men entrusted with the vast interests our fellow-workers have committed to our care, to show by our course and our conduct that we are worthy of their great confidence.

We should approach and deal with the controversial questions and jurisdiction disputes in that broad spirit that shall *tend toward the co-operation or federation of the organizations in interest in the hope that wherever possible they may eventually amalgamate, thereby working for the individual and common good of all.*

The question of the A. F. of L. undertaking to decide and define claims to jurisdiction is one to which we must give our deepest concern. Inherently an international union is sovereign unto itself, and our federation can rightfully exercise only such functions as are delegated to it by the component parts which have instituted it and which constitute its make-up.

For many years the A. F. of L. undertook to be helpful to affiliated organizations in arriving at a just solution of rival claims to jurisdiction; to be a mediator and conciliator, and when called upon, to declare its judgment as to the justice and fairness of claims. This course was uninterruptedly pursued with the greatest possible success, until at the New Orleans convention, under the stress of intense feeling and excitement, a resolution of a mandatory character was adopted

applying to an international union. Unquestionably in the instance cited the resolution was predicated upon the consent in advance of all parties to the controversy to abide by any decision which the A. F. of L. might render.

In so far as the case in point is concerned, there may be some sort of justification, but in itself the influence exerted by the adoption of that policy has not and can not operate to the success and permanency of the true general labor movement.

It is true that the A. F. of L. both directly and indirectly has organized thousands upon thousands of local unions, and a very large number of international unions; but after all, the work was primarily instituted by the international unions organizing, continuing, and financing the A. F. of L. in the performance of that work.

Inherently the trade unions are of primary existence and importance.

Surely, no one is justified in questioning my love of and loyal devotion to the A. F. of L. No one realizes more than do I the great good and far-reaching service it has rendered the working people of our country by organizing and encouraging the organizations, by spreading the gospel and the rights of labor, and by upholding to the public conscience the wrongs from which labor suffers. Our federation has pressed home at any and all times the demands which labor makes upon modern society now and for the future.

In recognizing all the great work and good achieved for labor by our federation, we must bear in mind that in the last analysis we dare not depart from the true conception of the fact that to the international trade unions belongs all power not specifically delegated to our federation.

That I have great confidence in the future of our federation no one has the right to question; but I am fully persuaded that if we hope to maintain its continuity indefinitely for the future; if we would have it escape the pitfalls into which other previous general organizations have fallen, and which have engulfed them, it is our bounden duty to come nearer to the first essential principle upon which our federation is founded—that is, to afford and guarantee to all affiliated international unions the largest liberty of internal action consistent with the general well-being of all labor.

In my judgment, before larger powers should be exercised by the A. F. of L. than have already been delegated to it, the international unions should so specifically express themselves. The discussion of a proposition of such a character might not be at all out of place, not only in our conventions, nor confined to the conventions of our international unions, but among the rank and file of the men of labor in their local unions. We might thereby obtain the best possible expression of the will and purpose of the hosts of labor.

Among the subjects for such a discussion the following suggest themselves:

Shall the A. F. of L. undertake to decide finally questions of jurisdiction between organizations and enforce the same, even to the extent of the revocation of a charter held by an international union (should it fail to abide by a decision rendered) and the reorganization of such an international union?

Shall the A. F. of L. create a general fund by assessment upon affiliated organizations, the fund

to be available for international unions engaged in trade disputes?

Shall the A. F. of L. create a fund for better advertising union labels and for the cultivation of a greater demand for union label products?

Shall the conducting and termination of boycotts be under the direction of the A. F. of L.

As already indicated, a number of rival claims to jurisdiction have been adjusted by mediation and conciliation, and also by the award of arbitrators. Were it not for these facts, I should have no hesitancy in recommending that the A. F. of L. should not permit its officers or authorized committees to act as arbitrators in any dispute between affiliated organizations unless both or all of them vitally interested have by a convention, a referendum vote or by such other means, provided by the organizations, declared unequivocally that they will abide by any award or decision made and rendered by a board of arbitration. However, so long as some good results, and perhaps the best results, are obtained by pursuing the present policy of conciliation, it might work to the disadvantage of our movement did we adopt a hard and fast rule which would preclude us from pursuing such effective work as the material and the opportunity may afford.

Progress of Union Label Work.

Officers of various organizations report that there has been a more general demand for union labeled products this year than ever before. The union label is at once a guarantee of better conditions accorded to the producer of the article which it covers and better sanitary and more healthful conditions under which it was produced. It is a means by which practical assistance may be rendered to our fellow-workers in the betterment of their factory and home lives. Effective aid to our fellow-toilers can be rendered by union workmen and sympathizers with our cause, insisting upon the union label. Its reward both to consumer and user is as great as to the producer. No service which we can render our fellows entails less effort and expense and brings larger results than the demand for the union label upon every article purchased.

It is not too much that our movement asks of our fellow-unionists and friends that they give their loyal support to the demand not only for union-labor products, but union-labeled products. The union label is the silent harbinger of better things to come.

We have issued a number of appeals and much literature upon the subject of union labels and also a number of union-label bulletins. I recommend that authority be given for the free distribution to the central bodies and local unions of the large number of union-label bulletins now at headquarters.

I recommend, too, that all international unions, city central bodies, and local unions inaugurate an effective campaign for the union label.

Education—Labor—Progress.

Some years ago I was directed to make an investigation as to the attitude of teachers in public schools toward the children of the working people and the economics of the day relating to labor, and also as to the attitude of college professors toward the same subject.

The following may be stated as the consensus of the prevailing position and opinion:

That many different points of view are honestly represented by our college and university teachers, and some are progressive and seek to keep in touch with labor, monopoly, and taxation problems and kindred subjects; while others are more interested in purely theoretical or historical subjects.

The average teacher does not have a chance to appreciate fully the industrial problems of the day. He is living on a fixed salary, which does not vary from year to year, while his position is comparatively fixed and independent of crises, strikes, trusts, etc., which so vitally enter into the life of the day.

He is usually connected with some institution which either obtains its funds from men of large wealth, who are making money rapidly in connection with special privileges, or he is in some state institution which depends for its financial development upon state legislatures, which in turn are largely controlled by corporate interests that have some ax to grind. All this creates an atmosphere of conservatism. The social relations of a college or university teacher are likewise usually among those not largely in sympathy with the problems that you have in mind.

There has been during the last ten years a growing tendency among trustees of both public and private universities in selecting new men to take those who have not said or written anything likely to antagonize possible donors. Consequently, the men selected, while in most cases sincere men, are likely to be men of a conservative point of view along the line of applied economics.

Despite all these influences, the college teacher inevitably imbibes some of the spirit of the age, and can not teach his subject without calling attention to some of the best of the liberal books and articles bearing upon it.

Further investigation demonstrates beyond question that this statement of facts is absolutely accurate in every particular. And this is equally true of and largely applies to men in professional life.

With a view of a better understanding of the cause for which our movement stands, a large quantity of literature on different phases of the labor question has been published, including an open letter to the ministers of the gospel which was sent to ministers of every denomination whose addresses we could secure.

The economic demands, some of which were declared at the Minneapolis convention, have been printed in pamphlet form and generally distributed. These, together with the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST and other literature we publish, must largely tend toward disseminating a better understanding of the principles and philosophy underlying our labor movement. This work will not only bear its fruits in our ranks, but it will also awaken the public conscience and tend to the formation of a higher and better public opinion.

Nothing is so hurtful to our cause as lack of information. As a corollary, the widest and deepest study is most helpful to our progress and success. I commend to you and to all our fellow-workers a more general demand for and reading and study of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, the literature, circulars, etc., which are printed by the A. F. of L., the cost of which is small and much of which can be obtained for the mere asking.

American Federation of Labor Exhibit at Jamestown.

Pursuant to instructions, a most extensive, artistic, and practical exhibit was arranged and made for the Jamestown Exposition. It consists of two distinctive features, one of a sociological character showing the history, the work, and the methods of and the advantages secured for labor, and indicating the hopes and aspirations for a brighter and a better day for all. The other feature shows

the products of union labor bearing the union label.

Too much credit can not be given to Vice-President Morris for his intelligent and indefatigable effort to secure the co-operation of employers of union labor who use the union label. Our exhibit occupies 4,000 square feet of floor space in the Social Economy Building, and is worthy of a visit and critical examination by any delegate or visitor who has not yet seen it. We have attendants in charge who intelligently explain and interpret not only the superficial but the underlying tendencies and purposes of our movement and our work.

Two articles descriptive of the exhibit have appeared in the August and September issues of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST for this year. Literature upon the subject of our movement has been freely given to visitors, and a special pamphlet explanatory of the exhibit has also been prepared and published for free distribution, a copy of which will be furnished to you.

American Federationist—Extend Its Influence.

The growing esteem which is manifested for our official magazine, the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, must be to us all a source of gratification. Not only is this true among the active participants and workers in our movement, but it applies equally to students, thinkers, and friends who look to its columns for information as well as for inspiration.

We have published in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST contributed articles from a number of competent writers in our own ranks and from those who are sympathetically inclined toward, and who favor, our cause. Among the latter we have been benefited by contributions for which magazines regarded as being in the first rank, have been willing to compensate the writers highly. The writers, however, have preferred that their productions and opinions should appear in labor's official magazine, asking therefor no financial return.

It is a fact, though, that we are deprived of the benefit of some of the best literary productions by reason of our present inability to pay a fair consideration to men who can and are willing to write, and yet who can not give the labor of their brains and pens without some compensation. If more ample means were provided by you for the improvement of our magazine, and for its more general circulation, by subscription or by purchase from news agencies, there can be no question but that its influence for good in the interests of labor would extend in a still greater degree.

In our magazine there appear monthly the reports of the officers of national and international unions and organizers from all parts of the American continent. They give news freshly gathered from the field of labor; the latest word from workshop, factory, mill, and mine, the arteries of commerce and the means of transportation.

The report of the federation's financial transactions recording every dollar received, the source from which it comes, the purpose for which it is expended, and to whom it is paid, is published in detail monthly and is a means to inspire confidence of financial integrity.

The monthly chart shows at a glance the accurate state of employment and unemployment. The data for it is gathered from the most reliable sources. It is a feature in which a constantly growing interest is manifested.

Editorially, I have endeavored to express the views and voice the best sentiments and highest aspirations of our movement and our men. I am often invited by magazines and agencies to write for them, flattering compensations being offered. I prefer, however, to convey my best thought through the columns of our own publication.

But what is uppermost in my mind is to endeavor to impress upon you, and all organized labor, the possibilities for the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, did all do their duty. There is no reason why the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST should not find its place in the homes of the wage-earners of our country, at least in the homes of the organized working people.

You will be pleased to learn that at the end of our fiscal year the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, with all its organizing and educational influence, has not only been without financial cost to the A. F. of L., but that the sum of \$1,749.86 is to its credit.

America's Labor Press.

I can not adequately express my own appreciation and the deep obligation I feel that our fellow-workers owe to the magnificent labor press of America. It is of immeasurable value to labor to have a regular publication, not only to espouse its cause in a specific, general, theoretical, or academic character, but one which will put the "best foot forward" and express the right word at the right time in defense and in advocacy of labor's rights. The influence of the labor press is even as wide if not wider outside of our own ranks than is generally known or acknowledged. A bona fide labor paper, apart from the direct good work which it does, compels the general public press to be more decent in its consideration of and attitude toward our cause and our movement. I regard it as an imperative duty which all members of organized labor should perform to give their moral and financial support to the labor press of our country.

American Federation of Labor Organizers.

It is a pleasure to be enabled to report the continued and increasing devotion and ability manifested by the work of the A. F. of L.'s organizers, both salaried and volunteer. Not only in fulfillment of my own convictions, but also in compliance with your instructions, I have appointed an additional number of organizers, a number as large as the finances of our federation would permit. There is not a dollar which we expend in organizing purposes but which yields its advantages to our fellow-workers and to our movement, and it should be our aim to increase and extend this beneficent work. It must be kept in mind, however, that when organizers are appointed upon salary they must be paid and their expenses borne. Hence, additional means must be provided if we decide to increase the work of such organizers. Of course, it would be most unwise as well as most unjust to dispense with organizers who have rendered faithful and capable services for the appointment of others even of equal devotion and ability. It is to be expected that the salaried organizers shall be indefatigable and render loyal and faithful service. Nothing more can be expected; nothing less has been accepted. They are constantly required to live up to the highest standard of efficiency and devotion to the cause of labor.

Of our volunteer organizers no different standard

has been tolerated, but as much of devotion of their time and ability to the cause could not, of course, be expected. I am quite sure that I am safely within the truth in declaring that no organization or institution on earth has so large a number of self-sacrificing, earnest, devoted volunteer workers as has the A. F. of L. in its corps of volunteer organizers. They are men who in season and out of season devote all their spare time, often encroaching upon their working time, giving it ungrudgingly, aye, gladly and enthusiastically, for the promotion of the cause and for the advancement of the movement, a work which is inspiring, noble, and holy. Their reward is the reward of all who devote themselves to the interests and well-being of their fellows, the satisfaction of a work well done for the common uplift of humanity.

Conclusion.

The year past has been one of the most exacting of the many years of what I may, with some degree of justice, say has been a busy life. The duties devolving upon me are manifold, and of a widely divergent character. To give to all our men and organizations the best advice and the most ready assistance at all times is my endeavor; to carry out and comply fully with the constitutional provision of the A. F. of L. applying only to the president—that is, that he "shall devote his entire time to the federation"—is what I most earnestly strive to do.

It is not generally understood how varied and constant are the duties which devolve upon the president of the A. F. of L., particularly if his sole aim, purpose and ambition are to serve his fellow-workers to the fullest. I realize that without the advice and co-operation of my colleagues of the Executive Council and the officers of all our organizations, whether national, state, or local, without the support of our organizers and representatives, much of that which I have done or attempted to do could not have been accomplished.

I am conscious of this one fact: That I have endeavored to give the best that is in me, the best of which I am capable, for the protection, advancement, and fulfillment of the highest and deepest interests of our fellow-workers and my fellow-men. There is not in my heart one feeling, or in my mind one thought, other than that which aims to aid in the achievement of the noblest impulses and aspirations of the hosts of labor.

If time shall deal kindly with me, it is my sincerest desire, whether in office or taking my place in the great rank and file, always to aid in giving voice to the underlying principles and philosophy of the labor movement of my time—the labor movement which stands for justice now and is the guiding star of hope for the future.

To live to be of service to one's fellows, to aid in the effort to make this day and the days to come better than the day that has passed is an inspiration and a reward that exalts beyond the conception of our ignorant or sordid opponents.

To be regarded as one who, even in a moderate degree, may be looked upon as an exemplar of that faith and hope, is my highest ambition. To the fullest attainment of the principles and purposes for which our movement stands, I hope to live only that I may serve and aid.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President, American Federation of Labor.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING.

FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC

In this department is presented a comprehensive review of industrial conditions throughout the country.

This includes:

A statement by American Federation of Labor general and local organizers of labor conditions in their vicinity.

Increases in wages, reduction of hours, or improved conditions gained without strikes.

Work done for union labels.

Unions organized during the last month.

City ordinances or state laws passed favorable to labor.

Strikes or lockouts; causes, results.

A report of this sort is rather a formidable task when it is remembered that nearly 1,000 of the organizers are volunteers, doing the organizing work and writing their reports after the day's toil is finished in factory, mill, or mine.

The matter herewith presented is valuable to all who take an intelligent interest in the industrial development of the country. It is accurate, varied, and comprehensive. The information comes from those familiar with the conditions of which they write.

These organizers are themselves wage-workers. They participate in the struggles of the people for better conditions, help to win the victories, aid in securing legislation—in short, do the thousand and one things that go to round out the practical labor movement.

Through an exchange of views in this department the wage-workers in various sections of the country and the manifold branches of trade are kept in close touch with each other.

Taken in connection with the reports from secretaries of international unions, this department gives a luminous vision of industrial advancement throughout the country.

FROM INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS.

Blacksmiths.

Roady Kenehan.—There is good demand for men in our trade. We have no unemployed members. Trade conditions good. Voluntary increase in wages has been granted in some sections. During the past year 27 charters have been issued from our headquarters. We have four trade organizers at this time. New unions have been organized in the New England states.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

J. J. McNamara.—Trade conditions generally improving. Our members fairly well employed, although there is general strike against the open shop which is advocated by the American Bridge Company. We had 12 deaths recently and paid out \$1,200 in death benefits.

Brushmakers.

J. M. McElroy.—We are organizing our trade, and would appreciate any assistance rendered by A. F. of L. organizers. Our label is being advertised, and we are booming other trade labels in connection with our own.

Cement Workers.

Henry Ullner.—Our annual convention, which was held recently, re-elected the following officers: General president, Tracy; secretary-treasurer, Henry Ullner; second vice-president, Malloy;

third vice-president, White; fifth vice-president, Watson, and created two more vice-president offices to the executive board, as well as an organizer for our trade. We are looking forward to a bright future for our organization.

Foundry Employees.

Geo. Bechtold.—We are doing everything possible to organize the foundry laborers, and have recently established two new locals, one in Hornell, N. Y., and the other in Brainerd, Minn.

Jewelry Workers.

Wm. Schade.—We recently signed the label agreement with five shops. We would urge all members of organized labor to look for and demand the jewelry workers' union label when purchasing. We are assisting the button, badge, and novelty workers to organize. We have formed new unions in New York City and St. Louis, Mo.

Lathers.

Ralph Brandt.—New unions have been formed in Wilkesbarre, Pa., Paducah, Ky., Goldfield, Nev., and Meriden, Conn. We have satisfactorily settled strike against open shop in Louisville. Trade slacking up a bit at this season.

Machine Printers and Color Mixers.

Chas. McCrory.—Trade conditions excellent and improving. Not a steady working member of our

organization need be out of employment at this time. Our trade, which was formerly confined to one locality, is now spreading throughout the country.

Stationary Firemen.

C. L. Shamp.—We are agitating for the eight hour day and have about eighty-five per cent of our

trade on the eight hour basis with more pay than received for 12 hour day previous to organization. We are rapidly increasing our membership. New unions have been chartered in Oelwein, Iowa; Hartford, Conn., Pittsfield, Mass., Austin, Tex., and Escanaba, Mich. At the present writing our union in San Francisco is on strike for shorter workday.

FROM DISTRICT, STATE, AND LOCAL ORGANIZERS.

ALABAMA.

Selma.—Geo. Harrison:

Organized labor making good progress. The trades and labor counsel of this city has issued a uniform working card, which will be a great benefit to the building trades. No strikes or changes in labor conditions to report. We have a number of trades here in which there are but few workers, and on this account they have not yet been organized. Tanners have organized. Clerks are likely to organize.

ARKANSAS.

Denning.—J. P. Gowing:

All organized labor making steady gains. Union farmers are making good progress. Hours have been reduced in several trades and wages increased very noticeably during the month. Employment has been fairly steady. We make it a point to let alone all products which do not bear the union label. Have two new unions under way.

Hot Springs.—P. I. Hensley:

The building trades are well organized, about eighty-seven per cent of that industry belonging to the unions. Bartenders are making steady gains in membership. Every newspaper and job office in the city is unionized. No strikes to report. Harmony prevails among the industries of this city. Unorganized workers are working longer hours for less pay than the union men receive. Farmers' union cooperates with us. Retail clerks and cigarmakers are about to organize. Our label committee is doing good work.

Spadra.—John Morgan:

Practically all the farmers are organized throughout this section. Wherever there are enough workers in one industry to form a union we are getting them in line. There is good demand for the union labels. Quarry workers of Lamar have organized and teamsters and retail clerks are organizing.

CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles.—L. D. Biddle:

Work is steady, but there are plenty of idle men here. Carpenters are out to maintain the eight hour day. We are promoting all union labels. Butcher workers have organized and several other trades are getting in line.

Sacramento.—H. G. Frey:

With the exception of some of the building trades employment has been steady. Industrial conditions fair. Wages remain about the same. Union men receive about twenty-five per cent higher wages than the non-unionists. A union label committee has been formed and the union labels are required on all city and county printing. Theatrical ushers are about to organize.

COLORADO.

Colorado Springs.—R. C. Wright:

Future looks bright for organized labor in this city. A federated trades council of this city has been organized and is doing good work. Employment has been steady and we expect it to continue so. There are only few unorganized workers here and we are doing our best to get them in line. Carpenters have secured agreement giving them \$4.80 a day after April, 1908. Expect to report the teamsters organized next month.

CONNECTICUT.

New Haven.—Frank J. Horan:

Condition of organized labor has greatly improved since last report. The trades council is now planning a series of mass meetings to be held during the winter, in order to awaken the interest of workmen on unionism and political matters pertaining to the welfare of the people. The union men of this city do not buy the products of unfair firms, but we would desire that the unorganized classes would seriously consider the benefits which come from the patronage of union labels on all products. Tanners are on strike for \$3 a day, and prospects are bright for their victory.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington.—Sam DeNedrey:

Organized labor generally in good shape. There are few unorganized trades in the District of Columbia. Employment continues steady; good demand for unskilled labor. Paperhangers secured increase from \$3.50 to \$4 a day of eight hours, without strike. An effort is being made by the Employers' Association to establish the open shop in building trades, but little progress has been made so far. Wages are materially higher for union men as compared with the non-unionists. Persistent agitation of the union labels creates a good demand for them. Have organized an asbestos workers' union recently.

FLORIDA.

St. Augustine.—John H. Pomar:

Conditions secured by organized trades are far superior to those of the unorganized. All organizations of this city are making steady gains in membership. Painters have increased wages from \$2.50 to \$3 a day without strike. Employment continues steady. Good work has been done for the union labels.

Tampa.—Augustin Sineriz:

We are working earnestly with the cigarmakers, and hope to have them see the necessity of organization before very long. Other trades are pretty well represented in organizations. Carpenters, electrical workers, and sheet metal workers have

advanced wages 25 cents a day this year without strike. The child labor law is being enforced. Tobacco strippers' union has been organized during the month. Have another union under way.

Tarpon Springs.—Victor Castaing:

Industrial conditions good and union men steadily employed. We are always working for the union labels.

IDAHO.

Boise.—I. W. Wright:

Organized labor in all trades has been fully occupied, but employment becomes dull in the winter months. Under any conditions and at all seasons are union men preferred to the unorganized workers. Mechanics have been very busy. The contemplated work for the next spring is enormous and it will be a busy winter for the unions to get in shape for the spring opening. About seventy per cent of the workers are members of unions. In several instances have wages been increased, because of the shortage of help.

ILLINOIS.

Benton.—C. E. McCollom:

Union men have enjoyed steady employment all the year. We have not had to strike for improved conditions, as we have secured our demands without trouble. We are pushing the union labels to the front.

Bloomington.—W. S. Caven:

Industrial conditions fair and employment steady. We always demand the union labels.

Carrier Mills.—E. T. Davis:

Owing to their persistent agitation the union men are constantly improving their working conditions; the unorganized conditions can not compare with them. Carpenters of Grand Chain have organized.

Centralia.—Chris. Pfeiffer:

Nearly all unions are making steady progress. Employment has been steady. Wages have been advanced without strike by several organizations. Very few non-unionists in this vicinity.

Du Quoin.—P. Davis:

We have practically every trade organized now. Employment has been plentiful. Improvements in condition, wages, and hours have been conceded without strike. We have a movement on foot with a view to increase the patronage of the union labels. Recently the city council unanimously passed a scale of wages for the street laborers. The scale was the one asked for by the unions.

La Salle.—George A. Hunter:

Employment has been plentiful in practically all lines. There is good demand for the union labels. Unions as a rule are adding to their membership. Our central labor body has decided to meet Sunday mornings in order to get a better attendance.

Marion.—Paul J. Smith:

Union labor in good shape and steadily employed. Some industries have bettered their condition without strike. Clerks are asking a minimum scale of \$9 a week. Teamsters employed on city work are out for \$4 a day. A majority of the city council have agreed to pay the union scale of wages, so we look for a speedy settlement. Nearly every union in this city has a committee to look

after the union labels. A federal union has been formed since last report.

Mendota.—J. B. Phelps:

All labor steadily employed. Unskilled laborers get \$2 for nine hours. Carpenters receive from 35 to 40 cents an hour and nine hour day, while masons get 50 cents an hour and nine hour day. Good demand for labor; there is not enough on account of large amount of street paving to be done. Expect to do some organizing work this winter. We are with the sentiments expressed in your circular about Speaker Cannon.

Monmouth.—E. K. Brasel:

Organized trades making steady progress, and in most instances have bettered their wages without strike. We buy no goods without the union label.

O'Fallon.—F. M. Evans:

Industrial conditions good. We have had no strikes or other troubles. Am working to organize employees in a steel range factory. Other organizations are in good shape. Fair demand for the union labels.

Paris.—Edward Low:

Work in all lines is plentiful. The unorganized workers have long working hours and receive poor pay. We demand all union labels. Our unions building up their membership and doing good work.

Rockford.—J. H. Hammond:

Organized labor rapidly gaining a solid foothold in this vicinity. Teamsters, firemen, clerks, and boilermakers are forming unions. State federation of labor convention was held here a short time ago, and great interest was manifested in its proceedings.

Springfield.—R. E. Woodmansee:

Union labor in this city was never in better condition than at the present time. The unorganized workers are appealing to the union men for assistance. Employment is steady. No changes in wages or hours since last report. Union label league is doing good work. While we have no new unions to report as organized, we can point to a large increase in membership of the various unions in this city. Coal teamsters, elevator starters, and insurance solicitors are getting ready to organize.

Stanton.—Joseph W. Rizzio:

Organized labor making steady progress. Employment has been steady. No strikes to report. Cement workers and barbers are organizing. Good demand for the union labels.

Taylorville.—James A. Holmes:

Wherever there is demand for labor, the union men are shown the preference as against the unorganized laborers. Wages in this city are good. We urge the demand of the union labels at all times.

INDIANA.

Evansville.—P. D. Drain:

Work is plentiful. Union men steadily employed and enjoy the shorter workday. Few strikes have occurred, since the workers have learned that arbitration is the best method of settling the differences between employers and employees. There is vast difference between organized and unorganized conditions, the former sometimes show four hours less workday than the latter. Central labor union at Booneville has been organized.

Logansport.—Dora Smith and O. P. Smith:

All un ons in this city are active and conditions are very satisfactory for union men. Central body in good shape and doing good work. We are preparing to hold a series of open meetings during the winter. Through the efforts of union labor a public bath house will be established by the municipal government. Railroad trackmen, garment workers, and a label league composed of colored women are organizing.

Madison.—Henry H. Humphrey:

In many ways have the union men progressed far ahead of the unorganized workers. A central labor union and barbers' union have been organized. A great many of the merchants are ordering union label goods. Employment not so steady, owing to the season.

Marion.—Frank Barr:

Organized labor in good shape and steadily employed. Stage employes have organized. Federal union about to organize. There is greater demand for union label goods than for years.

New Albany.—Michael Hasenstat:

Organized trades have increased wages, improved conditions, and are doing nicely in every respect. Union carpenters are prospering in their business as contractors for themselves against the open shop contractors who are not busy. The condition of the unorganized workers is to be deplored. Expect to have two new unions in line next month.

INDIAN TERRITORY.**Lehigh.**—Pat O'Shea:

There is not much unorganized labor in this section. Employment continues steady. Outside unskilled laborers have secured eight hour day and higher wages than formerly for nine hour day. The workers in this section keep in mind the political declaration of the A. F. of L. to elect only such men as will have the interests of the working people at heart. We are notifying merchants that we will not purchase goods which does not bear the union labels. Have organized one new union and have another under way.

So. McAlester.—D. S. O'Leary:

Work is plentiful in all trades. Industrial conditions good. Powder and high explosive workers have formed union at Patterson, Ind. T. Trades and labor assembly at So. McAlester is being formed.

Tulsa.—G. E. Warren:

Organized trades are constantly improving their condition through agitation. Unions are rapidly gaining in membership. The adoption of the constitution of the new state is generally conceded to be due to the efforts of union men, and we think it the most fair toward labor of any state in the union. Meat cutters, tinners, electricians, and oil and gas well workers have organized. Street-car workers and tailors are about to organize.

IOWA.**Oelwein.**—J. C. Crellin:

Organized labor in good shape and making steady progress. Work is steady. Railroad helpers and stationary firemen have organized during the month. Good work is done to create a demand for the union labels.

Sioux City.—M. Sweeney and J. H. Strief:

Practically all organized trades are steadily employed. Prospects good for steady work in the building lines during the entire winter. Mill men have reduced hours from ten to nine a day in four mills out of five. Printers increased wages 15 per cent without strike. Union men generally demand the union labels whenever purchasing. Machinists' helpers and bookbinders have organized. Retail clerks, stationary firemen, and street railway men are about to organize.

Waterloo.—E. G. Pullen:

Industrial conditions good and employment steady. Plumbers are likely to organize soon.

KANSAS.**Kansas City.**—S. E. Peete:

Employment has been plentiful all the year. At the present time there is a greater demand for help than we can supply. Three unions in the packing trade have been organized with an aggregate membership of 800. A number of applications are pending. Switchmen have a committee in conference with railroad company in regard to a raise of six cents an hour. The unionized trades get fully 25 per cent higher wages than the non-unionists. Under the state law 68 barber shops were closed last Sunday.

Pittsburg.—G. W. Winkler:

Wages have increased in some trades since last report. Car men advanced wages without strike. I expect to report a new union organized next month. Employment is steady.

Topeka.—S. J. Crume:

Trade unionism is a live topic of conversation in this section and everybody talks at once. It is very gratifying to see the interest steadily increasing. Employment is steady. Carpenters have formed union during the month. The union label is the watchword of union men in this city.

West Mineral.—Sim A. Bramlette:

Condition of organized labor in this city and vicinity is very good, every trade being thoroughly organized. Employment steady in all lines; in fact there is scarcity of men in the building trades, also the mines. Teamsters have recently bettered their conditions and wages; this is due to organization. Painters, cement workers, and street railway employes of Pittsburg are organizing. There is general demand for the union labels.

Wichita.—Charles Rocker:

All organized trades are in better shape at this time than ever before. Central labor union is growing stronger and securing affiliations of new locals at each meeting. Employment is steady, especially good in the building lines. Building trades are increasing their membership. Organized labor making steady progress. Structural building alliance in good shape, and working in harmony with the central body of this city. Stationary firemen, cement workers, and flour and cereal mill employes are about to form unions.

KENTUCKY.**Lexington.**—August Bahlitz:

All trades are enjoying steady employment. Generally speaking, conditions are fair in all industries. The unorganized workers, of course, have not the same advantages which the union

men have earned for themselves through unionism. Cigarmakers had a small strike for scale of wages, which was compromised. Cigarmakers, sheet metal workers, and printing pressmen have formed unions. There is general demand for the union labels.

Louisville.—Charles Peetz and A. W. Foos:

A number of organizations have advanced wages without strike. Organized labor has better hours and wages, and receives more respect from employers than do the unorganized. Capmakers have organized. Central labor union in good shape, and working in harmony with all unions. Hard wood finishers are about to organize. The labor organizations have secured eight nominees on one party ticket for city offices.

Owensboro.—A. J. Mathew:

We have 12 organizations in this city, with prospects of three new unions within the month. Industrial conditions good for union men; their wages are 40 per cent above the unorganized. Good work is done for the union labels.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans.—J. E. Porter:

Organized labor in prosperous condition and the unions are working in harmony. Through the combined efforts of the trade unions of this city, better conditions and wages have been secured without strike. Domestic helpers and team drivers are about to organize.

Shreveport.—Glen N. Mills:

That business men prefer organized workers to deal with is proved every day. The unorganized workers have to compete with the colored workers, and the result may be imagined. Employment is steady. An organization of colored stationary firemen is about to be organized.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Cambridge.—Harry W. Joel:

The unorganized workers in various factories are working 10 hours a day at small pay. We are doing all we can to help them see the benefits of organization. Stationary firemen and engineers on city work are asking for increased wages. Engineers ask a raise from \$17 to \$24.50 a week, and firemen from \$15 to \$19.83, on the basis of 56 hours a week. Prospects are bright for their success. The unfair non-union made cigars of the National Cigar Company are being driven out of the city for lack of patronage.

Chicopee.—J. F. Murphy:

Work has been steady and continues plentiful. Improvements in wages have been secured without strike. Section hands in cotton mills have formed union.

Fitchburg.—Robt. L. Walsh:

Skilled labor of this city is pretty well organized, but the unskilled have not yet embraced organization. In fact there are a number of workers who could profit by organization. Some good work can be done in the way of organization, and we hope to take hold of it in earnest during the coming winter.

Lowell.—Victor Turnquist:

Steady employment is the rule in this city. Organized labor in good shape. In the leather trade wages have increased during the past year without strike. An effort is being made to thoroughly or-

ganize the leather trade throughout the state. Shoe workers have formed a union in this city.

New Bedford.—Samuel Ross:

Condition of organized labor good; considerably better than the unorganized. Employment is steady. A general agitation is carried on in the interest of the union labels.

Pittsfield.—John B. Mickle:

Building trades of this city are well organized, but outside these there is plenty of work for an organizer. Other organized trades in this city are doing well, but need looking after. Blacksmiths and press printers are about to form unions.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit.—Frank A. Johnson:

Employment is steady in all trades, particularly plentiful in the building trades. Industrial conditions goods. Effective work is done for the union labels.

Grand Rapids.—Eugene F. Gourdeau:

All organizations forging ahead; building trades particularly are gaining in membership. A great deal more good work could be done if the different international unions would send their trade organizers into this section. Building laborers have organized. A trades and labor council is being formed.

Houghton.—J. E. Stinson:

This is practically a new country as regards organization, but the workers are awake to the fact that organization is the remedy for the industrial problems. More attention from international headquarters of various unions would bring good results and would be appreciated. Industrial conditions good. We demand the union labels. Plasterers have organized.

Jackson.—O. E. Reaves:

Organized workers have shorter hours and better wages as the result of associated effort. Building trades won their strike for eight hour day last spring. Printers have secured the signing of their agreement with another firm. Trades council is active in the work for the union labels.

Sault Ste. Marie.—Jas. W. Troyer:

Trade organizations are flourishing and conditions were never better than at this time. Union men are in demand on all work, although employment is not so plentiful as for some time past. Prospects are bright for steady work in the near future. We will urge an amendment to child labor law, which will make it more effective.

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis.—E. G. Hall:

Industrial conditions remain about the same; organized trades in fair shape. Employment continues steady. Teamsters and helpers have organized. Embalmers and drapers are about to form unions.

St. Paul.—J. J. McHugh:

The smaller towns throughout the state are not so well organized yet, but in the larger cities like St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth we find organizations in flourishing condition. Carpenters of St. Paul secured advance of 40 cents a day without strike. Condition of organized labor generally much better as the result of united effort. Building laborers are about to form union. The agitation for the unions is becoming enthusiastic.

MISSOURI.

Poplar Bluff.—Sol Everhart:

Organized labor has come to stay. This is generally recognized by all, not only the workers, but by employers and business men as well. The disagreements and controversies which formerly attended any attempt on the part of the workers to better their conditions, are now disappearing and instead we find unity and harmony. Within the past five years wages have nearly doubled without any strike. In the main the unorganized workers share to some degree the benefits secured through organization. The work of organization goes on and prospects are encouraging.

St. Louis.—James C. Shanessy:

Organized labor in splendid condition. Building trades booming. Inside trades working steadily. Bright prospects for affiliation of hodcarriers with their international union. A general increase of 10 per cent in wages has been secured this year. Several labor laws are being considered and will be pushed at the next session of the legislature. Jewelry workers have organized and elevator operators, bootblacks, and hodcarriers are about to organize.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Berlin.—P. J. Smyth:

Industrial conditions good. Union meetings are well attended and much interest is shown in the trade union movement. Employment has been unusually plentiful. Mechanics and repair men are asking 10 per cent increase in wages. Good work is done for the union labels, especially by the cigarmakers and tobacco workers. Electrical workers are organizing.

Manchester.—Park Mitchell:

All trades are steadily employed. Organized labor conditions fair, but the unorganized workers are trailing behind, picking up whatever benefits they can in the wake of the organized workers. Garment workers have secured eight hour day without reduction in wages. The various unions have arranged for mass meetings to be held here during the winter. Knitters, firemen, and others of Lebanon are about to organize. Textile workers of this city are taking renewed interest in the work.

Nashua.—John J. Coyne:

This city is pretty well organized and an increasing interest is shown in trade unionism. While there are yet a number of unorganized trades, we hope by persistent effort to get them in line soon. Machinists have recently made large gains in membership.

NEW JERSEY.

Elizabeth.—John Keyes:

Labor conditions good in this city. Most trades made satisfactory wage agreements last spring, which are yet in force. Employment steady.

Red Bank.—John H. Dey:

Through the efforts of trade unions the working conditions of organized workers are steadily improving. Employment rather slack, owing to the season.

Vineland.—E. E. Howe:

Condition of organized labor is better at this time than for some time past. Shoe cutters have

secured increase in wages. We are constantly urging demand for the union labels.

NEW YORK.

Albany.—William A. McCabe and P. J. O'Brien:

Employment has been plentiful in all lines, especially in the building trades. All organizations in good shape and rapidly increasing in membership. Several unions have advanced wages without strike. Street railway employes through arbitration obtained increase of two and one-half cents an hour. Several new unions are being formed.

Cohoes.—Edward O'Leary:

Conditions of working people in this city are at this time better than for some time previous, because they now are organized. Employment steady in all branches, particularly in building trades and textile industry. During the past year textile workers increased their wages. Union men generally secure higher wages and work shorter hours than the unorganized. Central labor union doing good work in building up new unions. We have a whole labor ticket for officers of the city in the field for the coming municipal election.

Corinth.—Wm. F. Hazel:

Paper workers steadily employed. There is practically no unorganized labor here. Paper-makers have increased wages by agitation and conferences. Organized labor leads, as regards working conditions. There is good demand for the union labels.

Newburgh.—John H. Rothery:

Organizations are steadily gaining in membership. The unorganized workers are drifting, with no definite aim in view. We have two strikes on at this writing, and expect to be successful in both instances. Employment rather slack just now in building trades and iron industry.

Little Falls.—Thos. J. Crowley:

Most trades steadily employed. Organized labor in good shape, but the unorganized workers are working all hours for low wages. No recent changes in hours or wages.

Sandy Hill.—Thos. E. Burke:

Conditions are very encouraging for organized labor. All union men working eight and nine hour day. All unions are making steady gain in membership. Federal labor union has organized with 70 charter members. Machinists, hodcarriers, and retail clerks are organizing. Cigar makers are booming the union labels.

Schenectady.—E. T. Larkins:

Organized labor in good shape, particularly the building trades. The local electric company, which has always employed a large number of men, are now laying them off on the plea of stagnation in the money market. This makes employment unsteady. Organizations of this city are backing the referendum vote for free text-books in public schools.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Asheville.—O. R. Jarrett:

Industrial conditions good; employment plentiful and wages satisfactory for organized workers. Wages advanced 10 per cent during the summer without any trouble. There is increasing demand for the union labels. Carpenters of a neighboring

city have recently organized. Have two new unions under way at Hickory and another at Tryon.

Raleigh.—John T. Miller:

Employment continues steady. There is good demand for linotype operators. Union men fare much better with employers than the unorganized. Have two new unions under way. The label work is steadily progressing.

OHIO.

Ashtabula.—Jas. P. Alicoate:

Trade union organizations are getting close together and will do all possible toward the abolition of the open shop policy next spring. With the exception of bricklayers, all trades are steadily employed. The eight hour day is considered enthusiastically by a number of trades. The trade unionists are constantly realizing that in order to secure favorable labor legislation, they must stand together and elect men of their own interests. The central labor union is interested in legislative measures and has several ordinances ready for the new city council. We have practically all trades organized. A federal union is being organized.

Barnhill.—Fred Helle:

Better wages are paid the organized workers than the unorganized. Industrial conditions fair. Employment continues steady.

Cincinnati.—Frank L. Rist:

In every instance we find that employers where men are organized concede them higher wages than the unorganized. Wood workers, coopers, paper cutters, butchers, stationary firemen, and boilermakers have, since my last report, gained increased wages or shortened hours. In some cases both concessions were obtained without strike. Sheet metal workers, commercial telegraphers, and a couple of other trades are out on strike at this writing. Waitresses and cement workers have organized. Travelers' goods and leather novelty workers are forming union.

Cleveland.—Michael Goldsmith:

Industrial conditions good and work fairly plentiful. Unions here in fine shape. We do all we can for the union labels.

Crooksville.—S. R. Frazee:

Organized labor in healthy condition. All improved conditions secured by union men have been through the efforts of the trade unions. We have a labor ticket which we feel confident will carry through, as the workers will stand together to elect men favorable to proper legislation for the workers. Have three new unions under way.

East Liverpool.—William Cope:

Organized labor is doing well in this section. Much is due to the strong organizations of the operative potters and reports show that the locals are constantly increasing in membership. Employment fair. Prospects bright for plenty of work. A two-year agreement has been signed beginning October first. Trades council has a committee actively working for the union labels. Legislative committee is also hard at work on matters of interest to the laboring class. The workers are strong in the political movement this year and we hope to accomplish much.

E. Palestine.—Geo. H. Allcorn:

Organized labor has much the best of conditions. Employment fairly steady. Mr. Robinson of

Canton will deliver addresses here on child labor and free text-books for schools.

Fremont.—H. A. Smith:

Union men in this city are working under union scale of wages and are well paid, but the unorganized receive much lower pay.

Hamilton.—John F. Mayer:

Organized labor in this city in good shape. All trades steadily employed. Have one new union under way. We have committee working for the union labels.

Middletown.—Henry W. Naegele:

Organized labor making steady progress. Have been organizing in Miami Valley and expect an addition of 600 new members in labor organizations. We have organized new unions here and in West Carrollton and largely increased the memberships in Hamilton and Franklin. Am working with organizer George B. Doughton of the papermakers to organize the whole Miami Valley. The organization committee of the trades and labor council is assisting and results are gratifying. We are holding open meetings in every city in the valley. We now have a labor paper in the field doing good work. Papermakers of this city have organized. The mills are working two day shifts, but we expect within the next three months to have them working eight hour shifts.

Portsmouth.—John F. Schmitt:

Electricians have organized and we have bright prospects of getting several other trades in line among which are the clerks, furniture workers, veneer workers and horseshoers. Organized trades in good shape.

Salem.—Harvey Ingledue.

Organized trades have improved their conditions by securing the eight and nine hour workday. Union labor is better paid than the unorganized. We are working hard to increase the membership of the various unions. Molders, blacksmiths, plumbers, potters, carpenters, printers, coremakers, barbers, stove mounters, and miners comprise the organizations in this city. We also have a central body. Have one new union under way.

Springfield.—C. W. Rich:

Outdoor trades have been enjoying good trade conditions. Employment is steady during winter months. Printers, barbers, and a couple of other trades have improved conditions without strike. Molders, tinnners, and painters have had strikes to secure better conditions. During the past year several new organizations have been effected, among which are the blacksmiths, railway maintenance-of-way employes, bakers, and tinnners.

Steubenville.—A. C. Johnston:

Most trades are working steadily. Organized labor in good shape. Linemen are out on strike at the present writing. Teamsters are building up their membership. There is good demand for the union labels.

Tiffin.—S. D. Burford:

Prospects are bright for steady employment in all trades. Employment has been steady during the summer. Organized labor in good shape, far in advance of unorganized labor as regards wages and hours. There is a steady demand for the union labels. Laborers have formed a strong union and we look for good results.

OKLAHOMA.

Lawton.—A. Rebey:

The unorganized workers have a hard time of it, but apparently they seem capable of nothing better. Union men secure higher wages and shorter hours than the unorganized. All union men find steady employment. Holcarriers and building laborers, also painters, paperhangers, and decorators have organized. Clerks and barbers are about to form unions.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allentown.—O. C. Knappenberger:

Employment is steady and conditions good for organized trades. However, there are a number of unorganized workers here which we hope to get in line. As result of strike the carpenters have bettered their wages. Retail clerks and bootblacks are organizing.

Altoona.—J. H. Imler:

Industrial conditions here are only fair. Employment slack in building trades. The union labels are always demanded.

Berwick.—H. W. Cope:

Through effort of trade unions, conditions are steadily growing better for members of organized labor, but the unorganized workers remain in old demoralized condition. Work has been plentiful and remains steady. Building trades are on strike, with bright prospects of victory in the near future. Have two new unions under way.

Harrisburg.—James F. Carr:

About fifty per cent of the trades in this city are organized. Most industries have steady employment. The unorganized workers receive much lower wages than the unionists, and also work longer hours than the latter.

Jermyn.—S B. Hills:

All crafts with but one exception are organized. Silk workers are now organized. Since their organization they were on strike for shorter hours, but have gone back to work pending arbitration. Members of unions insist on union labels whenever purchasing.

Lebanon.—John M. Keller:

All trades in fair shape and steadily employed. Plumbers are organizing. No recent changes in hours or wages.

Pittsburg.—A. E. Ireland:

Trade generally good in all lines. The new union of shipwrights, joiners, and caulkers has secured eight hour day after four days' strike. This union was formed during the last month. Retail clerks are organizing. There is big demand for the union labels.

Pottsville.—S. M. F. Glover:

Trade conditions steady and organizations in good shape. Bartenders have organized recently.

Scranton.—Harry O. Almy:

We have but few unorganized trades here, as the workers are falling in line right along. Carriage workers secured nine hour day in all but one shop. The employees left that place and secured employment in nine hour shops. Textile workers' strike has been settled by arbitration. This is a big victory. Leather workers on horse goods have organized. Electrical railroad employees are about to form union.

Washington.—Wm. C. Black:

All trades have been quite busy and employment continues steady. Glass workers in this section are still unorganized, but we hope soon to get them in line. Printers secured increase of \$1 a week of 48 hours, without strike. Printing pressmen are about to form union.

Wilkesbarre.—John B. Gallagher:

Organized labor in good shape. Miners are preparing for mass meetings and are steadily gaining in membership. Organized trades have enjoyed steady employment. Working conditions are improving in many instances without strike. The question of the union labels is given considerable discussion.

RHODE ISLAND.

Pawtucket.—H. Frasier:

Industrial conditions good and employment steady. Textile workers are advocating eight hour day.

Woonsocket.—Joseph U. Bombardier:

All trades are fairly well employed. Garment workers have organized recently. Since their organization they have secured eight hour day and union scale of wages. Good demand for the union labels.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston.—John L. Kiley:

Employment has been quite steady for all classes of work. Conditions are not yet what they should be according to the union standard, but we hope through effective organization to secure better things.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Aberdeen.—J. W. Woodman:

Industrial conditions very good in this section. Printers secured the eight hour workday recently. Union printers are working for a greater patronage of their label.

Brookings.—D. A. Condlin:

All trades are steadily employed. Our federal union is increasing its membership. We do everything possible to promote the union labels.

TEXAS.

Beaumont.—Oscar Ackerman:

We have still a number of unorganized trades in this city, but the increasing demand for union men in this section is a spur to the unorganized workers to get in line. All trades are working at present time. Machinists and blacksmiths have increased wages without strike. Trade union legislative league in good working order and all organizations are taking interest in legislative action. Carpenters have organized. Musicians, retail clerks, and firemen are organizing.

Bridgeport.—J. C. Phillips:

All branches of labor well employed. The unions have improved conditions and shortened hours for their members. In many instances the unorganized workers share the general improvement in working conditions. A great deal of educational work is carried on and as result there is steady increase in the unions. Our central body holds discussions on the union labels.

Corpus Christi.—B. P. Moore:

Wages are on the increase throughout this section. Employment is steady. Have an organization of clerks under way in a neighboring city.

Fort Worth.—W. E. Auldridge:

Union men are preferred by employers on all classes of work in this city. Labor conditions are very encouraging. Employment steady. Flour mill workers, butchers, and bakers are about to form unions.

Galveston.—Henry W. Rabe:

Building trades have been steadily employed all the season. Trade conditions on the wharf front are dull, however, and men in that line are idle. Carpenters have obtained some improvement in wages without strike. Tinnners and plumbers, as result of strike, secured advance in wages. Organized labor conditions good. Hodcarriers and building laborers have organized. Garment workers, laundry workers, freight handlers, stationary firemen, federal labor union, and flour and cereal mill employes are likely to organize in the near future.

Port Arthur.—J. G. Noyes:

Organized labor is the only kind recognized by

employers in this vicinity. All unions in good shape. Employment steady. Carpenters secured advance to 50 cents an hour and eight hour day, without strike. There is steady demand for the union labels. We expect to form a women's label league with a very good membership.

Thurber—M. D. Lasater:

All union trades have plenty of work, and most unions are working under agreement. All trades are organized. We have no open shop here.

VERMONT.

Newport.—H. P. Sweet:

Organized trades are working eight and nine hour day at from \$1.50 to \$3.50 a day, and steadily employed. The manufacturers having contracts with the union shop declare they would not run an open shop again, for the reason that the union shop guarantees steady help and better work. Veneer mill workers' union, with 250 members, has been formed. Unskilled laborers, stone masons, teamsters, saw mill workers, freight handlers, and carpenters are organizing.

DOMINION NOTES.

Hamilton.—Z. L. Landers and Walter R. Rollo:

Organized labor flourishing throughout Canada. The most successful trades Congress has just closed at Winnipeg, Manitoba, the best in its history. Trade union membership has been considerably augmented, by British immigrants who were members in Great Britain. The public utilities, investigation, and conciliation act has been practically applied and is usually successful. All classes of labor steadily employed. Bookbinders

secured eight hour day without strike. The printing trades throughout now enjoy the eight hour day. Carmen organized last month.

Prescott, Ont.—George M. Harris:

Union men are generally preferred by employers throughout this section. The last session of Parliament appointed a board of conciliation which we hope will be fair to organized labor. Am working to organize starch workers, of which there are about 400.

DISTRICT AND GENERAL ORGANIZERS.

Number Commissioned Organizers, American Federation of Labor, 1,175.

District No. I.—Eastern.

Comprising the states of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and the Province of New Brunswick, Canada.

Organizers, Stuart Reid, Thomas F. Tracy.

District No. II.—Middle.

Comprising the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and the Province of Quebec, Canada.

Organizers, Herman Robinson, Hugh Frayne, Cal Wyatt, W. C. Hahn, Thomas H. Flynn, Arthur E. Holder, John A. Flett, H. L. Eichelberger, Jas. E. Roach.

District No. III.—Southern.

Comprising the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Organizers, James Leonard, R. L. Harper, J. J. O'Donnell.

District No. IV.—Central.

Comprising the states of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

Organizers, J. J. Fitzpatrick, J. D. Pierce, Emmet T. Flood, William E. Terry, Edwin R. Wright, Jacob Tazelaar.

District No. V.—Northwestern.

Comprising the states of Minnesota, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Manitoba.

Organizers, M. Grant Hamilton, Geo. B. Howley.

District No. VI.—Southwestern.

Comprising the states of Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

Organizers, Henry M. Walker, Peter Hanratty, Sim A. Bramlette.

District No. VII.—Inter-Mountain.

Comprising the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Idaho.

District No. VIII.—Pacific Coast.

Comprising the states of Nevada, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, and the Province of British Columbia.

Organizers, C. O. Young, George Snyder.

Porto Rico.—Santiago Iglesias.

EXTRACTS FROM OKLAHOMA CONSTITUTION.

[Continued from November.]

SEC. 26. The right of a citizen to keep and bear arms in defense of his home, person, or property, or in aid of the civil power, when thereunto legally summoned, shall never be prohibited; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the legislature from regulating the carrying of weapons.

SEC. 27. Any person having knowledge or possession of facts that tend to establish the guilt of any other person or corporation charged with an offense against the laws of the state, shall not be excused from giving testimony or producing evidence, when legally called upon so to do, on the ground that it may tend to incriminate him under the laws of the state; but no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he may so testify or produce evidence.

SEC. 28. The records, books, and files of all corporations shall be, at all times, liable and subject to the full visitatorial and inquisitorial powers of the state, notwithstanding the immunities and privileges in this Bill of Rights secured to the persons, inhabitants, and citizens thereof.

SEC. 29. No person shall be transported out of the state for any offense committed within the state, nor shall any person be transported out of the state for any purpose, without his consent, except by due process of law; but nothing in this provision shall prevent the operation of extradition laws, or the transporting of persons sentenced for crime, to other states for the purpose of incarceration.

SEC. 30. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches or seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, describing as particularly as may be the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized.

SEC. 31. The right of the state to engage in any occupation or business for public purposes shall not be denied nor prohibited, except that the state shall not engage in agriculture for any other than educational and scientific purposes and for the support of its penal, charitable, and educational institutions.

SEC. 32. Perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free government, and shall never be allowed, nor shall the law of primo geniture or entailments ever be in force in this state.

SEC. 33. The enumeration in this constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny, impair, or disparage others retained by the people.

Commissioner of Labor.

SEC. 20. A department of labor is hereby created to be under the control of a commissioner of labor who shall be elected by the people, whose term of office shall be four years, and whose duties shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 21. The legislature shall create a board of arbitration and conciliation in the department of labor and the commissioner of labor shall be ex-officio chairman.

Chief Mine Inspector.

SEC. 25. The office of chief inspector of mines, oil, and gas is hereby created, and the incumbent of said office shall be known as the chief mine inspector. The term of said office shall be four years, and no person shall be elected to said office unless he shall have had eight years' actual experience as a practical miner, and such other qualifications as may be prescribed by the legislature. The chief mine inspector shall perform the duties, take the oath, and execute the bond prescribed by the legislature.

SEC. 26. The legislature shall create mining districts and provide for the appointment or election of assistant inspectors therein, who shall be under the general control of the chief mine inspector, and the legislature shall define their qualifications and duties and fix their compensation.

Fellow-Servants.

SEC. 36. The common law doctrine of the fellow-servant, so far as it affects the liability of the master for injuries to his servant, resulting from the acts or omissions of any other servant or servants of the common master, is abrogated as to every employe of every railroad company and every street railway company or interurban railway company, and of every person, firm, or corporation engaged in mining in this state; and every such employe shall have the same right to recover for every injury suffered by him for the acts or omissions of any other employe or employes of the common master that a servant would have if such acts or omissions were those of the master himself in the performance of a non-assignable duty; and when death, whether instantaneous or not, results to such employe from any injury for which he could have recovered under the above provisions, had not death occurred, then his legal or personal representative, surviving consort, or relatives, or any trustee, curator, committee, or guardian of such consort or relatives, shall have the same rights and remedies with respect thereto, as if death had been caused by the negligence of the master. And every railroad company and every street railway company or interurban railway company, and every person, firm, or corporation engaged in underground mining in this state shall be liable under this section for the acts of his or its receivers.

Nothing contained in this section shall restrict the power of the legislature to extend to the employes of any person, firm, or corporation the rights and remedies herein provided for.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Labor.

SECTION 1. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work in all cases of employment by and on behalf of the state or any county or municipality.

Convict Labor.

SEC. 2. The contracting of convict labor is hereby prohibited.

Child Labor.

SEC. 3. The employment of children, under the age of 15 years, in any occupation injurious to health or morals or especially hazardous to life or limb, is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 4. Boys under the age of 16 years, and women and girls, shall not be employed, underground, in the operation of mines; and, except in cases of emergency, eight hours shall constitute a day's work underground in all mines of the state.

SEC. 5. The legislature shall pass laws to protect the health and safety of employes in factories, in mines, and on railroads.

Personal Injuries.

SEC. 7. The right of action to recover damages for injuries resulting in death shall never be abrogated, and the amount recoverable shall not be subject to any statutory limitation.

ARTICLE V.

Initiative and Referendum.

SECTION 1. The legislative authority of the state shall be vested in a legislature, consisting of a senate and house of representatives; but the people reserve to themselves the power to propose laws and amendments to the constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls independent of the legislature, and also reserve power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any act of the legislature.

SEC. 2. The first power reserved by the people is the initiative, and eight per centum of the legal voters shall have the right to propose any legislative measure, and 15 per centum of the legal voters shall have the right to propose amendments to the constitution by petition, and every such petition shall include the full text of the measure so proposed. The second power is the referendum, and it may be ordered (except as to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety), either by petition signed by five per centum of the legal voters or by the legislature as other bills are enacted. The ratio and per centum of legal voters hereinbefore stated shall be based upon the total number of votes cast at the last general election for the state office receiving the highest number of votes at such election.

SEC. 3. Referendum petitions shall be filed with the secretary of state not more than 90 days after the final adjournment of the session of the legislature which passed the bill on which the referendum is demanded. The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures voted on by the people. All elections on measures referred to the people of the state shall be had at the next election held throughout the state, except when the legis-

lature or the governor shall order a special election for the express purpose of making such reference. Any measure referred to the people by the initiative shall take effect and be in force when it shall have been approved by a majority of the votes cast in such election. Any measure referred to the people by the referendum shall take effect and be in force when it shall have been approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon and not otherwise.

The style of all bills shall be: "Be it Enacted By the People of the State of Oklahoma."

Petitions and orders for the initiative and for the referendum shall be filed with the secretary of state and addressed to the governor of the state, who shall submit the same to the people. The legislature shall make suitable provisions for carrying into effect the provisions of this article.

SEC. 4. The referendum may be demanded by the people against one or more items, sections or parts of any act of the legislature in the same manner in which such power may be exercised against a complete act. The filing of a referendum petition against one or more items, sections, or parts of an act shall not delay the remainder of such act from becoming operative.

SEC. 5. The powers of the initiative and referendum reserved to the people by this constitution for the state at large are hereby further reserved to the legal voters of every county and district therein as to all local legislation or action in the administration of county and district government in and for their respective counties and districts.

The manner of exercising said powers shall be prescribed by general laws, except that boards of county commissioners may provide for the time of exercising the initiative and referendum powers as to local legislation in their respective counties and districts.

The requisite number of petitioners for the invocation of the initiative and referendum in counties and districts shall bear twice or double, the ratio to the whole number of legal voters in such county or district, as herein provided therefor in the state at large.

SEC. 6. Any measure rejected by the people, through the powers of the initiative and referendum, can not be again proposed by the initiative within three years thereafter by less than 25 per centum of the legal voters.

SEC. 7. The reservation of the powers of the initiative and referendum in this article shall not deprive the legislature of the right to repeal any law, propose or pass any measure, which may be consistent with the constitution of the state and the constitution of the United States.

SEC. 8. Laws shall be provided to prevent corruption in making, procuring, and submitting initiative and referendum petitions.



A GOLF SKIRT.

By THEODORA BLISS.

A GREAT bundle was seen to fall mysteriously from a window in the rear of a tenement on the congested East Side, that mecca of sweat-shop fame.

In this neighborhood, the hotbed of disease, the most pathetic poverty exists. The houses are the oldest in the city, their foundations are crumbling, the walls are filth-stained, mould, and dry-rot are over everything.

But in many of the rooms of these buildings several families will herd together in an atmosphere which is rife with the deadly germs of disease.

These houses are always swarming with dirty, noisy children, in spite of the fact that many little coffins are continually being borne out of the doorways.

On the afternoon when the great, clumsy bundle made its descent from a rear window of one of the largest of these pest breeders, a squad of health officers were making a tour of inspection.

Sophie Moscovsky, a mother of ten children, whose husband had thrown the bundle from the window, sat idle in her rooms. The scanty, cracked table ware stood unwashed upon the greasy table, the floor was covered with ashes and tracks of muddy feet. A dirty frying pan lay upon the rusty stove, for this woman had not been warned in time of the visit of the health officers, otherwise she would have smeared up into some kind of order for their reception.

As it was, when they entered the room there was no sign of work, the sewing machine was still, a table which stood beside it was empty.

The mother sat by a rickety carriage which did service as a cradle and contained an unwholesome looking babe sucking at an empty bottle. Several other children, in dingy, ragged garments, were huddled in a corner, their eyes fixed in horror upon the uniformed men.

"Well! Well! No work today?" inquired the captain as he entered.

The frightened woman only shook her head, but one shaggy headed tot called out, "Mister, mister, its all out," as he pointed towards the window.

The mother grabbed and shook the youngster, and ordered him to be silent.

Then the leader went to the window and peered out of it in every direction, sniffing and turning up his nose, but seeing no sign of anything, he turned to the woman with a warning.

"Remember, Madam, you can not take any work in these close quarters. That is against the law. The odor from the rear is simply awful. How do you live in such a stench?"

Then he poked into corners, opened the stuffy closets, and peered under the dirty beds in search of unmade clothes. But as nothing of the sort was visible in the apartment he contented himself with writing out a notification, which read: "The atmosphere is pregnant with tuberculosis germs; no work on clothing must be taken here until the

room is thoroughly cleansed and disinfected," adding a warning to the woman: "See that this is attended to, madam, as you will have trouble. You mind the laws, I say," he shouted to the Russian.

The oppressed family had only recently left the land of their Batuschka (Little Father, or Dear Father), in order to make a livelihood for their family in America. But the language was new to them and the customs, too, were strange. The official paper handed to the woman she took with timid hands, and looked it over curiously, then shook her head in despair and cried aloud:

"No Ingleesh naw, man," she cried. She trembled with deadly fear as the men left the room, shaking their hands in warning at her.

Then she remembered her Jacob and the work.

She looked out of a front window and saw her unwelcome visitors turning a corner. Then she ran to acquaint her husband with the fact, so Jacob quietly returned with the bundle of unfinished skirts, and they sat down to work again. They worked far into the night to make up for the time lost by the interruption of the officers. For, by the rules of the firm for which they worked, a certain part of their pay would be deducted if the work was not returned by a specified time.

They could not afford to lose a copper of the money, the whole of it being but sufficient to supply food for the Russian family.

The next day the great pile of golf skirts was finished and delivered to a fifth avenue firm.

One skirt in the lot was a pretty shade of grey, and marked, "to be kept especially clean!"

On this garment the wife, a consumptive victim, worked alone, and with each few stitches she coughed up the little germs which were devouring her life and thus infected the rich skirt.

This skirt attracted the eye of the young and lovely bride of one of New York's millionaires, who accordingly became its possessor.

This skirt was displayed and admired on the golf links in due time. There in the first week of that exhilarating sport, this young bride began to cough. "A slight cold," her companion remarked. But the cough increased, her cheeks flamed, and she began to lose her strength.

A trip to the mountains was advised by her physicians.

Months passed away, but the slight cold taken in the golf links developed into a serious illness, and the young woman never dreamed that her days on earth were shortened by the wearing of a garment impregnated with poisoned germs, fostered by the foul air in one of her father's tenement houses, a house which had been neglected by its owner, so that it was condemned by the health inspectors, a house whose foulness was so great that it was unfit to work in, and the garments there made could but spread disease wherever they were taken. Digitized by Google

REVIEW OF "THE AMERICAN IDEA."

By LIZZIE M. HOLMES.

LYDIA K. COMMANDER'S book, "The American Idea," is a strong, analytical and convincing work of over 300 pages. Some of the reviewers have spoken of her particular views and opinions as though something peculiar to herself, and say "she extols race suicide, but does not persuade her readers to her views."

The one noticeable feature about the book is that until all her statistics and facts are arrayed the author presents no views of her own. She lays a careful foundation for later arguments and proves every step she takes. She shows conclusively that the prevalent idea among educated and enlightened Americans is for fewer children and better care for those who are born.

The better class of American citizens believe this thoroughly and act upon it. The mere advice or condemnation of even a President will not, can not change this fact. She carefully notes all the reasons that highly civilized Americans advance for not having large families, and then shows what must obviously be done to remove those reasons if we are really desirous of avoiding race suicide. She divides women into three classes: the very poor who toil in factories and mills for a living, the large middle class—those who wish to live full useful lives and find this possible only in a business, professional, or artistic career. She shows that this is inevitable, as the old work of womankind has been removed from the homes by the economic forces of the day. The third class is composed of the idle rich, who spend their lives in seeking pleasure.

None of these classes will have many children, the first because many children would mean starvation and destitution for all of them; the second because no method has yet been devised by which women can first be complete, well developed human beings and at the same time worthy and capable mothers. The third class, spoiled by luxury and indulgence, are too narrowly selfish to have children, and thus, seeking pleasure solely, miss some of the sweetest possibilities of life.

In the meantime throngs of ignorant foreigners are crowding into the country and these, as soon as they become Americanized in the least, cease to be prolific. The danger of the American race dying out is not chimerical.

So the situation is too critical to depend solely upon wordy advice and criticism for improvement. There must be an economic change in systems, that women and children may not be driven by the whip of starvation into the mills and factories to drudge their lives away, half fed, half clothed half provided for in every way. Then clever, strong, full-lived women must be afforded an opportunity to live up to the highest capabilities in the world of men and women, and yet have time, energy and a chance to have loving and well beloved children. Mrs. Commander shows that

this class of women is best fitted for mothers; they possess the mother instinct, and by first fitting themselves for full, active, noble lives of human beings, they are all the better as mothers.

The idle rich class which grows too selfish for motherhood, should be eliminated entirely. It is against all principle of justice and natural nobility that one set of human beings should be given so much of the wealth and luxury of the world while they do nothing whatever that is useful to society. It is injurious to the other members of society, and degrading to the pampered ones themselves. Mrs. Commander proves her position at every point. Her conclusions are not so much "opinions" as truths that can not be gainsaid. A few quotations will show the style and excellence of her work:

"But the uncertainty of the future, and for that matter of the present, is something that must give pause to every thoughtful person contemplating parenthood. Logically, it is the duty of every healthy person to give children to the nation, and the life of the nation is imperiled by the failure of the citizen to perform this duty. But, on the other hand, what responsibility does society take for the children so urgently demanded? What value does it set on those already supplied?

"Who can feel that it is an imperative social duty to add to the number of children in a land where child life is held so lightly as in America? There are 24,000 breaker boys toiling in our coal mines and as many child slaves in southern cotton mills. There are children working in glass factories and running messages, blacking shoes and selling papers, at the expense not only of their childhood, but of their future manhood and womanhood—for they will never be anything but cramped, dwarfed caricatures of humanity."

"If there were any social realization of the value of children, those that are born would receive social care. Instead, they are left in thousands to die in tenement houses or wear their little lives out in factories and sweat shops. Even hundreds are deliberately done away with as the late baby farm exposures have shown. It does not look as if babies were very precious in a nation where so many are superfluous. Why not care for and rear such unfortunates instead of allowing them to be destroyed while we clamor for more?"

"The choice between work and motherhood is one that should never be asked of woman. It is like asking her to choose between her right hand and her eyesight. She is entitled to both. A perfect womanhood requires both work and motherhood. Motherhood is the highest expression of sex, the ultimate purpose for which woman as a female exists. But work is the highest expression of humanity, the ultimate purpose for which woman as a human being exists."

"If she is denied motherhood she falls to a female. If she is without work she misses her place in human society."



OFFICIAL



American Federationist.

OFFICIAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.
PUBLISHED BY

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,

—AT—

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SAMUEL GOMPERS, Editor, Washington, D. C.

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FRANK MORRISON, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

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Unfair Notice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 25, 1907.

To all Affiliated Unions:

At the request of the unions interested, and after due investigation and attempt at settlement, the following concern has been declared UNFAIR:

KIMBALL PIANO COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

Secretaries are requested to read this notice at union meetings, and labor and reform press please copy.

Faternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President, American Federation of Labor.

We Don't Patronize.

When application is made by an international union to the American Federation of Labor to place any business firm upon the "We Don't Patronize" list the international is required to make a full statement of its grievance against such company, and also what efforts have been made to adjust the same.

The American Federation of Labor either through correspondence or by duly authorized representatives seeks an interview with such firm for the purpose of ascertaining the company's version of the matter in controversy.

After having exhausted in this way every effort to

amicably adjust the matter, the application, together with a full history of the entire matter, is submitted to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for such action as it may deem advisable. If approved, the firm's name appears on the "We Don't Patronize" list in the following issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

An international union is not allowed to have published the names of more than three firms at any one time.

Similar course is followed when application is made by a local union directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Directly affiliated local unions are allowed the publication of but one firm at one time.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms—Labor papers please note changes from month to month and copy:

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

Bread.—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Cigars.—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City; manufacturers of the Henry George and Tom Moore Cigars; Rosenthal Company, New York City; manufacturers of the Bill Dugan, King Alfred, Felser Heidsieck, Joe Walcott, Big Bear, Diamond D, El Tilado, Jack Dare, Little Alfred, Club House, Our Bob, 1105 Royal Arcanum cigars.

Flour.—Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Groceries.—James Butler, New York City.

Meat.—Jones Lamb Company, Baltimore, Md.

Tobacco.—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

Whiskey.—Finch Distilling Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

CLOTHING.

Clothing.—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Saks & Co., Washington, D. C., New York City, and Indianapolis, Ind.

Corsets.—Chicago Corset Company, manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite (Corsets).

Gloves.—J. H. Cownie Glove Co., Des Moines, Iowa; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.

Hats.—J. B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry H. Roelof & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Shirts and Collars.—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.

PRINTING AND PUBLICATIONS.

Bookbinders.—Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Printing.—Hudson, Kimberley & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey & Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia Bulletin.

POTTERY, GLASS, STONE, AND CEMENT.

Pottery and Brick.—Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; Corning, Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Company, Corning, N. Y.

Cement.—Portland Peninsular Cement Company, Jackson, Mich.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

MACHINERY AND BUILDING.

General Hardware.—Landers, Frary & Clark, Aetna Company, New Britain, Conn.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company, Turner's Falls, Mass.; Henry Daston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Knife Company, Walden, N. Y.

Iron and Steel.—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company of Carpentersville, Ill.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; American Holst and Derriek Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Standard Sewing Machine Company,

Cleveland, Ohio; Manitowoc Dry Dock Company, Manitowoc, Wis.
Stoves.—Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.; United States Heater Company, Detroit, Mich.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Home Stove Works, Indianapolis, Ind.; Buck's Stove and Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WOOD AND FURNITURE.

Bags.—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.

Brooms and Dusters.—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.

Fibre Ware.—Indurated Fibre Ware Company, Lockport, N. Y.

Furniture.—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.

Gold Heaters.—Hastings and Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. J. Keeley, New York City; F. W. Rauskolb, Boston, Mass.

Lumber.—Reinie Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.; Gray's Harbor Commercial Co., Cosmopolis, Wash.

Leather.—Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

Rubber.—Lambertville Rubber Company, Lambertville, N. J.

Wall Paper.—William Bailey & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio.

Wagons.—The Hickman-Ebbert Company, Owensboro, Ky.; Owensboro Wagon Company, Owensboro, Ky.; F. A. Ames Company, Owensboro, Ky.

Watches.—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor; T. Zurburg Watch Case Company, Riverside, N. J.

Wire Cloth.—Thos. E. Gleeson, East Newark, N. J.; Lindsay Wire Weaving Co., Collingwood, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bill Posters.—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Van Buren Co. and New York Bill Posting Co., New York City.

Hotels.—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Railways.—Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

Telegraphy.—Western Union Telegraph Company and its Messenger Service.

D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.

Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.

C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Following is a statement of the receipts and expenses for the month of October, 1907. (The months are abbreviated thus: J, J. M., A., M., etc.)

1. Balance on hand October 1, 1907.....	\$127,910 02
Elastic goring weavers amal asso, tax, a, s, o.....	1 45
Gas workers 9915, tax, J, a, s, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70.....	5 40
Stoneware potters 7117, tax, J, a, s, o, n, d, \$18; d f, \$18.....	26 00
Watch finishers 10454, tax, a, s, o, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Ship machinery and derrick riggers 10816, tax, sept, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70.....	5 40
Horse nail makers 7073, tax, J, a, s, \$10.50; d f, \$10.50.....	21 00
Cloth and stock workers 10134, tax, a, s, \$4.80; d f, \$4.80.....	9 00
Furnace workers 12481, tax, J, a, s, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Penn state fed of labor, tax, a, m, J, J, a, s.....	5 00
Gardeners and florists 11984, tax, a, s, \$5; d f, \$5; sup, \$1.....	11 00
2. Hat trimmers 11591, tax, sept, \$1.55; d f, \$1.55.....	3 10
Curb setters 12372, tax, J, J, a, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80.....	3 60
Tin plate workers intl prof asso of A, tax, a, s.....	14 00
Brushmakers intl union, tax, aug.....	2 15
Intl typographical union, tax, sept.....	223 57
Switchmen union of N A, tax, sept.....	40 00
Va state fed of labor, tax, a, m, J, J, a, s, o, n.....	6 00
Central labor union, Millinocket, Me, tax, J, J, a.....	2 50
Central labor union, Fall River, Mass, tax, tax, J, a, s, o, n, d.....	5 00
Trades and labor council, Hancock, Mich, tax, J, a, s.....	2 50
Federal labor 11651, tax, a, s, \$5.85; d f, \$5.85.....	11 70
Federal labor 11459, tax, sept, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30.....	2 60
Federal 12108, tax, a, s, \$4; d f, \$4.....	8 00
Interlocking switch and signalmen 11867, tax, sept, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50.....	9 00
Firemen's asso 12370, tax, sept, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00
Rockmens prot 10631, tax, a, m, J, J, a, s, \$60; d f, \$60.....	120 00
Suspender workers 5144, tax, sept, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30.....	2 60
Hospital employees asso 10708, tax, a, s, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40
Spring and pocket knife makers 12349, tax, J, a, s, \$3.05; d f, \$3.05.....	6 10
Mineral water bottles 11829, tax, a, s, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30.....	2 60
Federal labor 8208, tax, a, s, \$4.00; d f, \$4.00.....	9 20
Hospital employees asso 10641, tax, aug, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50
Federal labor 12424, tax, J, a, s, \$4.83; d f, \$4.80; sup, \$2.40.....	12 00
Federal labor 7087, tax, a, s, \$12.70; d f, \$12.70; sup, 5c.....	25 45
Machinists helpers 12361, tax, sept, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50; sup, 7c.....	7 74
(Lee H Griffin) street and electric railway employees local 258, sup, 90c.....	90
Egg candlers 12060, tax, aug, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25; sup, \$2.....	6 50
Federal labor 12339, tax, a, s, \$6.10; d f, \$6.10; sup, \$1.....	13 21
Base ball makers 10929, tax, a, s, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40
United show figuremakers 12599, sup.....	11 00
3. Kentucky fed of labor, tax, nov, '06, to and inc, oct, '07.....	30 00
Rhode Island fed of labor, tax, J, J, a.....	1 50
N Y state fed of labor, may, '07, to and incl apr, '08.....	10 00
Federal labor 12471, tax, aug, \$4; d f, \$4.....	8 00
Federal labor 8428, tax, J, a, s, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	2 10
Federal labor 9066, tax, J, a, s, \$3; d f, \$3.....	6 00
Arsenal machinists helpers 12623, tax, J, a, s, \$8; d f, \$8.....	6 00
Bottlers union 10218, tax, J, J, a, s, \$4.40; d f, \$4.40.....	6 20
Stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers and assistants 11597, tax, a, s, \$6.25; d f, \$6.25.....	6 25
Cigar factory tobacco strippers 10227, tax, sept, \$7.75; d f, \$7.75.....	7 50
Egg inspectors 11254, tax, sept, \$14; d f, \$14.....	22 00
Stonemasons 12076, tax, aug, 60c; d f, 60c; sup, 2c.....	1 20
Wood, wire, and metal lathers tax, tax, tax.....	25 21
Intl union of elevator constructors, tax, aug.....	1 00
Federal labor 8228, sup.....	1 00
Steel casemakers 11843, tax, aug, \$1.05; sup, \$2.10.....	2 10
4. Suspender workers, 12339, sup.....	1 00

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT, OCTOBER, 1907.

Compiled by the Editor of the American Federationist.

Of the 1,649 unions making returns for October, 1907, with an aggregate membership of 127,500, there were 1.4 per cent without employment. In the preceding month 880 unions, with a membership of 26,880, reported 2.2 per cent unemployed.

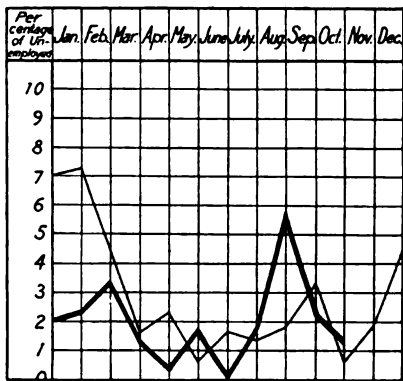


Chart showing the reported percentage of unemployed members of trade unions at the close of each month, commencing January, 1906.

The heavy line indicates the per cent for 1907; the light line for 1906.

THE OLD RELIABLE**ROYAL****BAKING
POWDER****Absolutely Pure****HAS NO SUBSTITUTE**

Oil and gas well workers, 1241, tax, J, A, S, \$15; d f, \$15	\$90.00
Laborers, excavators, and rockmen 11679, tax, J, A, S, O, \$10; d f, \$10	20 00
House raisers and movers 12314, tax, A, O, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80	3 80
Mechanics helpers 12415, tax, aug, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Conduit trench laborers 12235, tax, aug, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50
Federal labor 8720, tax, sept, 50c; d f, 50c	1 00
Central labor union, Northampton, Mass, tax, m, j, j, a, s	2 50
United pearl workers 12474, tax, sept, \$0.85; d f, \$0.85	19 70
Federal labor 7274, tax, sept, 0c; d f, 60c	1 20
Indiana state federation of labor, tax, nov, '07, to and incl oct, '08	110 00
Central labor union, Akron, Ohio, tax, A, m, j, j, a, s	5 00
Central labor union, Hardwick, Vt, sup	10 00
Bakery and confectionery workers Intl union of A, tax, j, A, S	159 68
Am fed of musicians, tax, oct	187 50
Intl union of pavers and rammermen, tax, j, A, S, O	30 00
Amal sheet metal workers Intl alliance, tax, oct, '06, to and incl, sept, '07	917 95
Amal meat cutters and butcher workmen of N A, tax, sept	30 00
Railroad helpers and laborers 12580, tax, sept, \$1; d f, \$1; sup, 25c	2 25
Laborers prot 12541, tax, aug, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70; sup, \$3.50	6 90
Hair spinners 10699, sup	1 00
Horse nail workers 10653, tax, sept, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, \$2	7 80
Water pip-extension laborers 12093, tax, j, j, A, \$10; d f, \$10; sup, 50c	20 50
Central labor union, Tamaqua and Panther Creek Valley, Pa, tax, j, A, S	2 50
Lithographers Intl prot and beneficial asso of U S and Canada, tax, sept	10 00
Suspender workers 11251, tax, sept, 40c; d f, 40c	80
Trades and labor council, Wallace, Idaho, sup	5 00
5. Soap workers 12379, tax, sept, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20	\$3 40
Trades and labor council, Wallace, Idaho, tax, nov, '07, to and incl oct, '08	10 00
Federal labor 12578, sup	7 10
Federal labor 12300, tax, sept, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35	2 70
Federal labor 11983, tax, sept, \$4.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Federal labor 12440, tax, aug, \$1.45; d f, \$1.45	2 90
Federal labor 9068, tax, j, A, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
Federal labor 12222, sup	2 50
Machinists helpers 9713, tax, oct, 55c; d f, 55c; sup, \$2	12 00
Milk dealers prot 8228, tax, A, m, j, j, A, S, O, \$2.45; d f, \$2.45; sup, \$1.05	5 95
Railroad helpers and laborers 12457, tax, sept, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50; sup, \$2.10	9 10
7. The order of railroad telegraphers, tax, j, A, S	225 00
Amal asso of iron, steel, and tin workers, tax, A, S	100 00
Intl slate and tile roofers union of A, tax, j, A, S, O, N, D	18 00
United bro of carpenters and joiners of A, tax, aug	992 50
United asso journeymen plumbers, gas- fitters, steamfitters, and steamfitters helpers of U S and Can, bal, j, j, A, S	285 00
Central labor assem, Wash, Pa, tax, A, m, j, j, A, S	5 00
Central fed of labor, Cohoes, N Y, tax, j, A, S	2 50
Central labor union, Rockland, Me, tax, m, A, m, j, j, A	5 00
Central labor union, White River Junction, Vt, tax, j, A, S	2 50
Trades and labor assem, Charleston, S C, tax, A, S, O	2 50
Trades council, Anderson, Ind, tax, m, A, m	2 50
Central labor union, Rich Hill, Me, tax, j, A, S	2 50
The Florida state fed of labor, tax, m, A, m, j, j, A	5 00
Machinists helpers 12304, tax, sept, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75	3 50
Railroad helpers and laborers 12269, tax, sept, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40	4 80
Railroad helpers and laborers 12263, tax, sept, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Federal labor 12264, tax, j, A, S, \$0.75; d f, \$0.75	19 50
Federal labor 12355, tax, O, N, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50	7 00
Federal labor 8233, tax, A, S, \$3; d f, \$3	12 00
Federal labor 8770, tax, A, S, \$3; d f, \$3	6 00
Federal labor 11567, tax, j, A, S; d f, \$1	2 00
Federal labor 12544, tax, O, N, 70c; d f, 70c	1 40
Nail mill employees 9967, tax, oct, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	3 00
Scale workers prot 7692, tax, sept, \$0.90; d f, \$0.90	19 80
Fur hat feeders and weighers 12300, tax, sept, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75	3 50
Stable employees 12382, tax, sept, 50c; d f, 50c	1 00
Milkers 8881, tax, sept, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50	15 00
Telephone operators 12562, tax, sept, 35c; d f, 35c	70
Needlemakers 11453, tax, j, A, S, \$4.65; d f, \$4.65	9 30
Bridge tenders 12333, tax, oct, 35c; d f, 35c	6 00
Union de miners 12343, tax, aug, \$14; d f, \$14	28 00
Federal labor 7231, tax, aug, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10; sup, \$1.80	6 00
Window cleaners 12020, tax, oct, 70c; d f, 70c; sup, 50c	1 90
Federal labor 9657, tax, oct, 75c; d f, 75c; sup, \$1	2 50
Laborers prot 12558, sup	2 50
Suspendermakers 9500, sup	16 00
3. United bro of leather workers on horse goods, tax, sept	20 00
Nail asso of machine printers and color mixers of U S, tax, A, O, N	6 99
Central trades and labor council, Allen- town, Pa, tax, apr, '07, to and incl mar, '08	10 00
Trades and labor council, Poughkeepsie, N Y, tax, bal, A, S	1 25
Central labor union, Thompsonville, Conn, tax, A, m, j, j, A, S	5 00
Womens laborers prot 11752, tax, aug, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70	9 40
Laborers prot 11817, tax, j, j, A, S, \$2.90; d f, \$2.90	5 80
Federal labor 12545, tax, sept, 55c; d f, 55c	1 10
Federal labor 12448, tax, A, O, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10	2 20
Navy yard clerks and draughtsmens asso 12227, tax, sept, \$6.25; d f, \$6.25	12 50
Rock drillers and tool sharpeners 12360, tax, sept, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50	7 00

SAMUEL SWAN, Pres.
CHAS. F. TOWNER, Sec'y and Treas.

W. D. LENT, Vice-Prest.
CHAS. F. TOWNER, Sec'y and Treas.

THE David B. Crockett Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE VARNISH SPECIALTIES

We are the original and only makers in the world of Genuine Spar Composition, and Nos. 1 and 2 Preservative. These goods we have manufactured almost thirty years, by a process exclusively our own, and after a formula which is an absolute secret known only to this company. As a result we have the best materials ever used as Varnishes. We warrant and will defend them against all comers.



OF LATE YEARS, HOWEVER, others have taken advantage of the popularity of our goods to bring out numerous imitations which are offered under the same or similar names.

Avoid all such as they are not in the same class with our Genuine Spar Composition and Nos. 1 and 2 Preservative in any respect—and in all probability will crack, soften, discolor, stick, peel, or otherwise ruin interior or exterior finish.

Please send us freely for copies of our Architectural Hand-Book, Sample Boards, or samples of our goods.

If local dealers can not supply you, send direct to—

**THE DAVID B. CROCKETT COMPANY,
Bridgeport, Conn., U. S. A.**

8. Lamplighters 12464, tax, aug, \$26.50; d f, \$26.50	\$53 00
Hospital employees 10088, tax, j, a, s, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25	4 50
United neck wear cutters 6889, tax, a, s, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50	15 00
Tobacco strippers 12571, tax, oct, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10; sup, 50c	2 70
Am society of plate engravers 9008, tax, oct, 95c; d f, 95c; sup, 50c	2 40
Federal labor 8060, tax, oct, \$3.90; d f, \$3.90; sup, 50c	8 30
Packers prot 12517, tax, \$2.90; d f, \$2.90; sup, 7c	5 87
Federal labor 12106, tax, sept, \$1.65; d f, \$1.65; sup, 25c	8 55
Intl shingle weavers union of A, tax, sept, \$18.17; sup, \$32.60	46 77
9. Egg inspectors asso 12591, sup	10 00
Cigarmakers Intl union, sup	349 91
Bro of painters, decorators, and paperhangers of A, tax, sept	388 59
Laborers prot 9523, tax, j, a, s, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10	4 20
Federated trades assem, Duluth, Minn, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d	5 00
Central labor union, Hartford, Conn, tax, j, a, s	2 50
Central labor union, Taunton, Mass, tax, m, a, m, j, j, a	51 00
Central trades council, DeLand, Fla, tax, o, n, d	2 50
Central labor union, Nashua, N H, tax, a, m, j	2 50
Federal labor 12558, tax, oct, \$2.30; d f, \$2.30	4 80
Federal labor 8189, tax, sept, \$3; d f, \$3	6 00
Federal labor 12414, tax, a, s, \$5.80; d f, \$5.80	11 80
Federal labor 11098, tax, sept, 35c; d f, 35c	70
Federal labor 11838, tax, s, o, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10	2 20
Elevator conductors and starters 11959, tax, sept, \$5; d f, \$5	10 00
Florists and gardeners 10726, tax, s, o, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Meter makers and repairers 12234, tax, sept, 85c; d f, 85c	1 70
Horse nail makers 9656, tax, oct, \$2.80; d f, \$2.80	5 80
Hair spinners 12368, tax, sept, 40c; d f, 40c	80
Sewer and tunnel workers 7319, tax, sept, \$8; d f, \$8	16 00
9. Tobacco strippers 9008, tax, oct, \$5; d f, \$5	\$10 00
Federal labor 12559, tax, sept, 70c; d f, 70c; sup, 44c	1 54
Ohio state federation of labor, sup	3 10
Federal labor 8228, tax, n, d, '07, jan, '08, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05; sup, \$1	3 10
Furriers 7, sup	25
Spring and pocket knife makers 12570, sup	50
Machinists helpers and handymens 12492, tax, j, a, \$2.65; d f, \$2.65; sup, \$1	6 30
Machinists helpers 12573, sup	2 80
10. Kansas state federation of labor, tax, s, o, n	2 50
United mine workers of A, tax, sept	1,657 94
Intl bro of teamsters, tax, sept	178 59
Intl union of steam engineers, tax, sept	67 50
Metal polishers, buffers, platers, brass molders, brass and silver workers of N A, tax, sept	50 08
Trades and labor assem, Beaumont, Tex, tax, feb, '07, to and incl jan, '08	10 00
Central labor union, Lyndonville, Vt, tax, j, a, s	2 50
Federal labor 6906, tax, oct, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10	4 20
Federal labor 10279, tax, sept, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90	3 80
Federal labor 8805, tax, oct, 40c; d f, 40c	30
Federal labor 11200, tax, a, s, 90c; d f, 90c	1 80
Federal labor 9435, tax, oct, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20	2 40
Fibre pressmens 9381, tax, oct, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75	3 50
Horse nail makers p and b 7180, tax, oct, \$4; d f, \$4	8 30
Sewerinspectors 12381, tax, oct, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90	3 80
Paper carriers p and b asso 5783, tax, s, o, \$3; d f, \$3	6 00
Horse nail makers p and b 6170, tax, sept, \$5.75; d f, \$5.75	11 50
Mineral water bottlers 11817, sup	16 00
Electrical workers and linemens 9001, tax, j, j, a, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35	2 70
Railway machinists helpers 12592, sup	10 00
Lamplighters 12464, sup	1 00
Quarry workers Intl union of N A, sup	2 40
Laborers prot 12508, tax, sept, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75; sup, \$2.40	5 80
Trades and labor council, West Mineral, Kans, tax, j, a, s, \$2.50; sup, \$2.50	5 80
Federal labor 10185, tax, sept, \$2.40; d f, \$2.40; sup, \$2.75	7 75
11. Federal labor 7087, tax, oct, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50	22 70



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11. Steel and copper plate engravers league 12511, tax, sept, \$1.45; d f, \$1.45.....	\$8 90	12. Drain layers and helpers 12534, tax, nov, \$5; d f, \$5.....	\$10 00
Machinists helpers 12438, tax, j, a, s, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10.....	4 20	Central labor union, Lafayette, Ind, tax, j, a, s.....	2 50
Machinists helpers 12307, tax, oct, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00	Curb cutters and setters 8373, tax, o, n, d, '07; j, f, m, a, '08, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	7 00
Stave pilers and helpers 12301, tax, sept, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	3 00	Central labor union, North Adams, Mass, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.....	5 00
Laborers prot 12442, tax, oct, \$2.75; d f, \$2.75; sup, 50c.....	6 00	Federal labor 12325, tax, nov, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Central labor union, Zanesville, Ohio, tax, may '07, to and incl apr, '08.....	10 00	Intl bro of maintenance of way employees, tax, sept.....	87 25
Federal labor 7241, tax, oct, 75c; d f, 75c.....	1 50	Intl asso of bridge and structural iron workers, tax, a, s.....	100 00
Federal labor 9993, tax, oct, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00	Federal labor 11722, tax, sept, \$4; d f, \$4.....	8 00
Federal labor 12012, tax, sept, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25.....	2 50	Federal labor 12594, sup.....	10 00
Federal labor 10816, tax, aug, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00	Federal labor 12018, tax, oct, \$2.75; d f, \$2.75.....	5 50
Federal labor 12444, tax, sept, \$3.30; d f, \$3.30.....	6 60	Municipal water pipe layers 12357, tax, sept, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Oil and gas well workers 12010, tax, sept, \$3.90; d f, \$3.90.....	7 80	Intl longshoremen asso, tax, bal jan, to and incl sept.....	90 00
Railroad helpers and laborers 12593, sup.....	10 00	Telephone operators 11498, tax, oct, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20
Artesian well drillers and leversmen 10344, tax, oct, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00	Tobacco strippers 10422, tax, oct, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50.....	7 00
United bro of carpenters and joiners of A, tax, bal of June, bal of aug.....	66 50	Spring and pocket knife makers 12308, tax, sept, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20.....	2 40
City firemens prot asso 11874, tax, sept, \$5; d f, \$5.....	10 00	Mineral and soda water bottlers 9275, tax, a, s, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Hospital employes asso 10725, tax, oct, \$3.05; d f, \$3.05.....	6 10	Paving cutters union of U S and Can, sup.....	2 60
Oil and gas well workers 12004, tax, j, a, 8c; d f, 8c.....	16	Laborers prot 12541, tax, sept, \$2.35; d f, \$2.35; sup, 50c.....	5 20
Moving picture operators 12377, tax, j, a, \$4; d f, \$4.....	8 00	Scalemens prot 11403, tax, sept, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, 80c.....	3 60
Intl stereotypers and electrotypers union, tax, j, a, s.....	41 81	Machinists helpers 12550, tax, sept, \$3.55; d f, \$3.55; sup, 50c.....	7 60
Paving cutters union of U S and Can, tax, sept.....	9 50	Highway dept employes 12510, tax, oct, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50; sup, \$1.....	8 00
Natl fed of post office clerks, tax, sept.....	5 00	14. Trades and labor assem, New Athens, Ill, tax, j, a, s.....	2 50
Suspender workers 9480, sup.....	7 50	Central labor union, Marine City, Mich, tax, m, j, j.....	2 50
Leland Stanford, jr, university, Stanford university, Cal, sup.....	15 00	Central labor union, Nelsonville, Ohio, tax, j, a, s.....	2 50
Pipe calkers and tappers 7348, tax, j, a, s, \$12; d f, \$12; sup, 50c.....	24 50	Central trades and labor assem, Watertown, N Y, tax, j, j, a.....	2 50
Ceramic, mosaic and encaustic tile layers and helpers intl union, sup.....	19 50	Central labor union, Washington, D C, tax, a, s, o.....	2 50
Central labor union, South Framingham, Mass, sup.....	60	Trades union assem, Williamsport, Pa, tax, June, '06, to and incl aug, '07.....	12 50
Water workers employes 12306, tax, oct, \$4.15; d f, \$4.15; sup, \$2.25.....	10 55	Music engravers 11809, tax, sept, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	8 50
Machine chain assem 12507, tax, oct, \$3; d f, \$3; sup, \$1.....	7 00	Metermakers prot 11250, tax, July, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	15 00
Federal labor 7501, tax, sept, \$2.75; d f, \$2.75; sup, \$1.50.....	7 50	Saw filers 12519, tax, sept, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	8 00
Intl bro of boilermakers, iron shipbuilders of A, I, sup.....	3 50	Spring and pocket knife makers 12570, tax, oct, 90c; d f, 90c.....	1 80
Planeremans prot 10805, tax, oct, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00		
12. Railroad helpers and laborers 12535, tax, oct, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25.....	4 50		

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14. Domestic laborers 11668, tax, j, a, \$1; d f, \$1...	\$2 00	15. Machinists helpers 12678, tax, oct, \$1; d f, \$1	\$2 00
Dock builders 12429, tax, sept, \$15; d f, \$15	30 00	Baggage messengers 10167, tax, j, a, s, \$3;	
Newspaper and mail deliverers 9463, tax,		d f, \$3	6 00
aug, \$45; d f, \$45	90 00	Sheep shearers 12586, tax, a, s, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70	
Bootblacks prot 11964, tax, a, o, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00	sup, 50c	5 00
Telephone operators 10795, tax, oct, 70c; d f,		Federal labor 8277, tax, oct, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75;	
70c	1 40	sup, 50c	8 00
Shirt, waist, and laundry workers intl		Oil and gas well workers 12107, tax, \$4.30;	
union, tax, a, s	20 00	d f, \$1.30; sup, 50c	9 10
Intl union of slate workers, tax, sept	15 00	Flat janitors 12361, tax, a, s, \$2.30; d f, \$2.30;	
Cigarmakers intl union of A, tax, sept	200 50	sup, \$1.50	7 10
Intl glove workers union of A, tax, oct	4 40	Stoneware potters 7117, sup	75
Suspendermakers 9680, tax, aug, \$3.25; d f,		Typographical union, \$0, sup	60
\$3.25	18 50	16. Iowa state fed of labor, tax, apr, '07, to and	
Cemetery employees 10634, tax, oct, \$6.50; d f,		incl mar, '08	10 00
\$6.50	18 00	Intl asso of marble workers, tax, a, s	21 10
Federal labor 12538, tax, sept, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80	8 20	Retail clerks intl prot asso, tax, j, '07, f, m, '07	750 00
Federal labor 12363, tax, j, a, s, o, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00	Intl bro of woodsmen and sawmill workers,	
Federal labor 12321, tax, sept, 80c; d f, 80c	1 60	tax, sept	4 50
Federal labor 12002, tax, sept, 50c; d f, 50c	1 00	Steel plate transferers asso of A, tax, j, a, s	80
Federal labor 9628, tax, oct, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50	7 00	Intl compressed air workers union, tax, j,	
Flat janitors 12597, sup	10 00	a, s	19 50
Railroad helpers and laborers 12598, sup	10 00	Intl bro of foundry employees, sup	2 00
Railroad helpers and laborers 12598, tax,		Mosaic workers 12510, tax, a, o, \$2.30; d f, \$2.30;	
nov, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10; sup, \$1	8 20	sup, 40c	5 00
Railroad helpers and laborers 12599, sup	10 00	Laborers prot 8836, tax, oct, 75c; d f, 75c;	
Railroad helpers and laborers 12599, tax,		sup, \$1	2 50
nov, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80; sup, \$2	5 60	Horse nail workers 10532, tax, oct, \$1; d f, \$1;	
Gold dredge miners 12595, sup	12 00	sup, 25c	2 25
Ropemen helpers and surfacemen and		Mineral water bottlers 11817, sup	1 25
federal 12392, tax, sept, \$4.50; d f, \$4.50; sup,		Central labor union, Wilmington, Del, tax,	
\$1	10 00	j, a, s	2 50
Federal labor 12566, tax, a, o, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50		Federal labor 11006, tax, oct, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50
sup, \$2.72	7 72	Federal labor 11989, tax, sept, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85	3 70
Gardeners and florists 10615, tax, sept, \$2;		Federal labor 8620, tax, oct, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30	2 00
d f, \$2; sup, 50c	4 50	Federal labor 9641, tax, oct, 50c; d f, 50c	1 00
Claymakers 12461, tax, sept, \$2.95; d f, \$2.95;		Federal labor 8769, tax, sept, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05	2 10
sup, \$1.50	7 40	Federal labor 11617, tax, j, a, s, \$6.60; d f, \$6.60	12 20
Federal labor 10677, sup	1 50	Federal labor 12317, tax, sept, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
Central fed of labor, Cohoes, N Y, sup	50	Federal labor 12257, tax, j, a, s, o, \$4; d f, \$4	8 00
Moccasin workers 12484, tax, a, s, \$3.40; d f,		Interlocking switch and signalmen 11780,	
\$3.40; sup, 50c	7 80	tax, sept, \$4; d f, \$4	8 00
15. Actors natl prot union of A, tax, sept	5 50	Bottlers, sorters, and handlers 11759, tax, oct,	
Intl ladies garment workers, tax, sept	10 13	\$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Pole raisers and electrical assets 12491, tax,		Printers roller makers 10638, tax, oct, \$1.25;	
oct oct, \$3; d f, \$3	6 00	d f, \$1.25	2 50
Trades council, Millville, N J, tax, j, j, a	2 50	Machinists helpers 12383, tax, a, o, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Central labor union, Philadelphia, Pa, tax,		Ice mens prot 12288, tax, sept, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70	3 40
j, a, s, o, n, d, '07	5 00	Spring and pocket knife makers 12229, tax,	
Trades and labor assem, Shawnee, Okla,		sept, \$8; d f, \$8	12 00
tax, a, s, o	2 50	Stablemen and groomers 12015, tax, aug, \$11.75;	
Trades Council, Enid, Okla, tax, j, a, s	2 50	d f, \$11.75	23 50
N J state fed of labor, tax, oct, '06, to and		Suspenders workers 11291, tax, oct, \$1.70; d f,	
incl sept, '08	20 00	\$1.70	3 40
Federal labor 12416, tax, sept, 80c; d f, 80c	1 60	Dairy workers 12529, tax, sept, 95c; d f, 95c	1 90
Federal labor 8818, tax, oct, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20	2 40	Federated trades council, Janesville, Wis,	
United pearl workers 12497, tax, sept, \$8; d f, \$8	16 00	sup	10 00
N Y trans co employees prot 11824, tax, oct,		United garment workers of A, tax, a, s	406 27
\$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50	Quarry workers intl union of NA, tax, a, s, o	47 40
Bleachers, dyers, and helpers 12096, tax, a, o,		Intl bro of stationary firemen, tax, aug	100 00
\$4; d f, \$8	12 00	Upholsterers intl union of A, tax, j, a, s	42 00
Stoneware workers 6888, tax, oct, \$5.25; d f,		Coopers intl union - f N A, tax, sept	36 25
\$5.25	10 50	Federal labor 12771, tax, sept, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35	5 00
Park dept laborers 12435, tax, a, s, o, \$4.50;		Federate trades council, Waukesha, Wis,	
d f, \$4.50	9 00	tax, m, j, j	2 20
Laborers prot 10215, tax, a, s, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00	Trades and labor assem, Fargo, N D, tax,	
Laborers prot 12410, tax, j, a, s, \$2.35; d f, \$2.35	5 70	j, a, s	3 00
Steel and copper plate cleaners 8810, tax,		Porters prot 12344, tax, sept, \$2.00; d f, \$2.00	3 00
oct, 50c; d f, 50c	1 00	Laborers prot 12256, tax, sept, \$2.00; d f, \$2.00	3 00

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17. Saw filers and setters 9814, tax, aug, \$1; d f, \$1	\$2 00
Telephone operators 12402, tax, sept, \$6c; d f, \$6c	1 80
Half spinners 12347, tax, sept, \$8.05; d f, \$8.05	6 10
Well drivers 12523, tax, sept, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90	3 80
Riggers prot 10298, tax, sept, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
Gardeners prot 12411, tax, j, a, \$4; d f, \$4	8 00
Bottlers prot 8434, tax, j, a, s, \$5.40; d f, \$5.40	10 80
Aluminum workers 8261, tax, oct, \$14; d f, \$14	28 00
Federal labor 9481, tax, a, s, o, \$15; d f, \$15	30 00
Federal labor 8281, tax, oct, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	3 00
Federal labor 12522, tax, sept, \$3.25; d f, \$3.25	6 50
Federal labor 10419, tax, j, a, s, o, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40	2 80
Federal labor 8243, tax, j, a, s, \$4.20; d f, \$4.20	8 40
Federal labor 12396, tax, nov, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Stove mounters Intl union, tax, j, a, s	23 50
Federal labor 11478, tax, oct, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, \$1	6 00
Pile drivers 12088, tax, aug, \$2.60; d f, \$2.60; sup, \$1.50	6 70
Federal labor 11823, tax, aug, \$1.15; d f, \$1.15; sup, \$3.25	5 55
Janitors prot 10867, tax, j, a, \$5; d f, \$5; sup, \$5	15 00
18. Central trades council, Bay City, Mich, tax, j, a, s	2 50
Trades and labor assem, Council Bluffs, Iowa, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o	5 00
Central labor union, Rome, Ga, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j	5 00
Granite workers 9289, tax, oct, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50
Intl asso of car workers, tax, sept	25 00
Intl jewelry workers union of A, tax, j, a, s	7 85
Amal lace curtain operatives, tax, acct sept	8 50
Wire sewers prot asso 12800, sup	10 00
Brushmakers Intl union, tax, sept	2 18
Intl bro of papermakers of A, tax, a, s	35 00
Central labor union, Sherman, Texas, tax, feb to sept on acct, '07	6 00
Federal labor 11891, tax, sept, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50	7 00
Federal labor 12475, tax, sept, \$1.85; d f, \$1.85	3 70
Gas workers 11633, tax, sept, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05	2 10
Half spinners 10899, tax, oct, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90	3 80
Hospital attendants prot 8097, tax, a, o, 70c; d f, 70c	1 40
Machinists helpers 12408, tax, oct, \$2.60; d f, \$2.60	5 20
Paper bag workers 11757, tax, oct, \$5c; d f, \$5c	1 80
Soap workers 12279, tax, oct, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20	2 40
Federal labor 12426, tax, a, s, \$5.60; d f, \$5.60	11 20
Tobacco strippers 12571, sup	5 00
Federal labor 12382, sup	1 00
Fire department employees 10446, tax, a, o, \$10.15; d f, \$10.15; sup, \$7.10	27 40
Oil and gas well workers 12574, sup	8 25
Granite polishers, quarrymen, and laborers 10906, tax, oct, \$1.60; d f, \$1.60; sup, 75c	3 95
19. Federation of labor, Detroit, Mich, tax, nov, '07, to and incl apr, '08	5 00
Table knife grinders natl union, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '07	7 80
Intl photo-engravers union of N A, tax, a, s	30 74
Central labor union, Palatka, Fla, tax, j, a, s	2 50
Trades and labor council, Tonopah, Nev, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o	5 00
Federal labor 12080, tax, sept, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05	2 10

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19. Federal labor 12448, tax, oct, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05	\$2 10
Federal labor 12490, tax, sept, \$5c; d f, \$5c	1 80
Federal labor 12578, tax, oct, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75	7 50
Bootblacks prot 11623, tax, s, o, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30	3 80
Chair plaiters prot 12542, tax, sept, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75	7 50
Railroad helpers and laborers 12299, tax, sept, \$5c; d f, \$5c	1 10
Laborers prot 12068, tax, j, a, \$2.10; d f, \$2.10	4 20
Machinists helpers 12350, tax, oct, \$3.65; d f, \$3.65	7 30
Metermakers prot 11250, tax, j, a, \$15; d f, \$15	30 00
Newspaper carriers 12062, tax, sept, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70	5 40
Street cleaning employees 12474, tax, sept, \$5.50; d f, \$5.50	11 00
Federal labor 11044, tax, j, a, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75; sup, 10c	3 80
Federal labor 12499, tax, sept, 75c; d f, 75c	1 50
Thos Dulan, Toronto, Ont, sup	1 00
Federal labor 8621, tax, s, o, \$9; d f, \$9; sup, \$2.50	14 50
Egg inspectors 8348, tax, a, s, o, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25; sup, \$1	5 50
Telephone operators 12601, sup	10 00
21. Central labor union, Hazleton, Pa, tax, j, a, s	2 50
Central labor union, Newport News, Va, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d	5 00
Spokane central labor union, Spokane, Wash, tax, nov, '06, to and incl oct, '07	10 00
Newsboys and bootblacks 8907, j, a, s	2 40
Button workers prot 12404, tax, sept, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Barber shop porters and bath house employees 11968, tax, s, o, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
United bro of carpenters and joiners of America, tax, sept	1,026 00
Amer bro of cement workers, tax, s, o, \$90; sup, \$9.41	69 41
Federal labor 12532, tax, a, o, 70c; d f, 70c	1 40
Federal labor 6947, tax, nov, \$3.35; d f, \$3.35	6 70
Federal labor 10234, tax, j, a, s, \$5.50; d f, \$5.50	11 00
Federal labor 11331, tax, oct, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
Federal labor 12528, tax, oct, \$11.25; d f, \$11.25	22 50
Gas workers 12451, tax, oct, \$3.55; d f, \$3.55	12 70
Hat block makers and helpers 12099, tax, s, o, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10	2 20
Hat and capeleathers sweatband cutters 11807, tax, oct, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50
Locomotive hostlers and helpers 11894, tax, sept, \$4; d f, \$4	8 00
Highway laborers prot 12324, tax, oct, \$2.15; d f, \$2.15	4 30
Laborers prot 12485, tax, sept, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40	2 80
Sewer workers 12231, tax, aug, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50
Soft beer bottlers and peddlers 8884, tax, oct, 75c; d f, 75c	1 50
Street railroad construction workers 12286, tax, sept, \$5c; d f, \$5c	1 00
Tin, steel, iron, and granite ware workers 10943, tax, oct, \$5.85; d f, \$5.85	11 70
Wire and cable workers 12513, tax, j, a, s, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50	15 00
Railroad helpers and laborers 11988, tax, oct, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25; sup, \$1	5 50
Federal labor 12284, tax, oct, \$3.15; d f, \$3.15; sup, \$1.50	7 80
Federal labor 10123, sup	10 00
Federal labor 8796, tax, a, s, \$3; d f, \$3; sup, \$5c	6 50

21. Cement finishers, rock asphalt layers and helpers union 2, sup.	\$1 00
Trades and labor council, Olean, N Y, sup.	50
22. Trades and labor council, Honolulu, H I, tax, sept, '07, to and incl feb, '08	5 00
Central trades council, Pittsburg, Pa, tax, a, s, o	2 50
City firemen prot asso 11481, tax, oct, \$14.20; d f, \$14.20	28 40
Cooks and waiters 10968, tax, oct, \$8.85; d f, \$8.85	17 70
Federal labor 12226, tax, oct, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Federal labor 11440, tax, a, s, \$2.20; d f, \$2.20	4 40
Federal labor 8279, tax, a, s, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Federal labor 11953, tax, sept, \$10; d f, \$10	20 00
Gas workers 9840, tax, oct, \$14.75; d f, \$14.75	29 50
Laborers prot 10191, tax, a, s, o, \$3; d f, \$3	6 00
Lace menders prot 8151, tax, j, a, s, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75	7 50
Maryland state federation of labor, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s	5 00
Rhode island state federation of labor, tax, sept	84
Stonemasons 12076, tax, sept, 90c; d f, 90c; sup 8c	1 89
23. Intl bro of bookbinders, tax, j, a, s	193 50
Switchmens union of N A, tax, oct	49 25
Central labor union, Arcelbo, P R, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j	5 00
Jefferson co trades and labor assem of Steubenville and vic, Ohio, tax, j, a, s	2 50
Free federation of workmen, P R, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o	5 00
Colorado state federation of labor, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o	5 00
Federal labor 7187, tax, a, s, \$3; d f, \$3	18 00
Federal labor 8328, tax, a, s, o, n, \$2.25; d f, \$2.25	4 50
Federal labor 8564, tax, oct, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80	3 60
Federal labor 12395, tax, oct, \$2; d f, \$2	4 00
Federal labor 12390, tax, oct, \$1.35; d f, \$1.35	2 70
Federal labor 12522, tax, oct, \$1.80; d f, \$1.80	3 60
Locomotive hostlers and helpers 11944, tax, a, s, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50	7 00
23. Jewelry and silverware casemakers 10448, tax, sept, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50	15 00
Laborers prot 8079, tax, a, s, \$10.30; d f, \$10.30	20 60
Wax and plaster model makers 11488, tax, oct, 80c; d f, 80c	1 80
Ship drillers 9087, tax, a, m, j, j, \$5; d f, \$5	10 00
Central labor union, Toledo, Ohio, sup.	12
Horse nail workers p and b 6170, tax, oct, \$5.50; d f, \$5.50; sup, \$7.50	18 50
Grain workers asso 11407, tax, oct, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, 60c	3 80
Bottlers and carbonators 10801, sup	1 75
Plumbers laborers and excavators 12602, sup	10 00
Central labor union, Plymouth, Mass, sup.	5 00
24. Intl carriage and wagon workers, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s	98 00
United cloth hat and cap makers of N A, tax, j, a, s	84 47
Trades and labor assem, Brees, Ill, tax, j, j, a, s, o, n	5 00
Trades and labor assem, Keokuk, Iowa, tax, a, s, o	2 50
Trades and labor assem, Marissa, Ill, tax, j, a, s	2 50
Central trades and labor council, New Orleans, La, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d	5 00
Central trades and labor council, Oneonta, N Y, tax, m, a, m	2 50
Central labor council, of Alameda co, Cal, tax, sept, '07, to and incl may, '08	7 50
Central labor union, Raleigh, N C, tax, j, a, s	2 50
Trades assem, Rome, N Y, tax, m, j, j, a, s	2 50
Central labor union, of Salisbury, N C, tax, j, a, s	2 50
Florida state federation of labor, tax, sept, '07, to and incl feb, '08	5 00
Federal labor 8170, tax, dec, '06, to and incl sept, '07, \$5; d f, \$5	10 00
Federal labor 8367, tax, sept, \$7; d f, \$7	14 00
Federal labor 8384, tax, sept, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25	2 50
Federal labor 9816, tax, a, s, o, \$6.15; d f, \$6.15	12 30
Federal labor 11643, tax, oct, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20	2 40
Federal labor 11971, tax, j, a, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Federal labor 12352, tax, m, j, j, a, s, \$2.55; d f, \$2.55	5 10
Paving inspectors and material testers 10579, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d, \$3.80; d f, \$3.80	6 80
Laborers prot 12430, tax, a, s, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30	8 00
Badge and lodge paraphernalia makers, 9134, tax, 60c; d f, 60c	1 20
Newer diggers 8682, tax, sept, \$3; d f, \$3	6 00
Suspenders makers 8144, tax, oct, \$1.30; d f, \$1.30	2 80
Tuck pointers 10884, tax, oct, \$3.20; d f, \$3.20	6 40

Liberal Offer to Kidney Sufferers.

If you suffer from unpleasant desire to urinate frequently, especially at night; pain in the small of the back; pain in making water; a sediment at the bottom of urine which has stood twenty-four hours; urine that stains linen; or constipation of the bowels, send your name and address to Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y., and a sample bottle of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, the great Kidney and Liver Medicine, will be mailed free, together with full directions for its use and a complete medical treatise on the causes, symptoms and treatment of all Kidney and Liver ailments.

24. Watch workers 6961, tax, a, s, \$4; d f, \$4	\$8 00
Lamp workers 12804, sup	10 00
Federal labor 12813, sup	10 00
Horse nail makers p and b 7180, sup	10 00
Hotel and restaurant employees Intl alliance, sup	47 00
25. Central labor union, Asheville, N C, tax, j, j, a, s, o, n	5 00
Central labor union, Berwick, Pa, tax, j, a, s	2 50
Central labor union, Bliddeford and Baco, Me, tax, j, j, a, s, o, n	5 00
Central associated trades council, Corning, N Y, tax, m, j, j	2 50
Central trades and labor union, Pawtucket, R I, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d	5 00
Central trades and labor council, Rochester, N Y, tax, m, j, j	2 50
Cut nail makers prot 7029, tax, oct, \$1.06; d f, \$1.05	2 10
Metropolitan asso of double drum holster runners 11275, tax, sept, \$2.90; d f, \$2.90	5 80
Federal labor 6354, tax, sept, 80c; d f, 80c	1 80
Federal labor 12332, tax, sept, 35c; d f, 35c	70
Icemens prot 9990, tax, a, s, o, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Lamp lighters 11943, tax, a, s, o, \$12; d f, \$12	24 10
Wire drawers 12493, tax, sept, \$2.60; d f, \$2.60	5 20
Federal labor 9993, sup	1 00
Federal labor 10829, tax, oct, \$6.50; d f, \$6.50; sup, \$8	21 00
Bro of painters, decorators, and paperhangers of A, sup.	5 50
Paper box workers 12581, tax, oct, 80c; d f, 80c; sup, \$3.75	5 35
26. Intl union of shipwrights, joiners and calkers of A, tax, j, a, s	28 74
Trades and labor assem, Burlington, Iowa, tax, j, a, s	2 30
Central labor union, Hyde Park, Mass, tax, m, j, j	2 50
Trades council, Jackson, Mich, tax, j, j, a, s	2 50
Central trades council, Mobile, Ala, tax, jan, '08, to and incl dec, '08	19 00
Trades and labor council, Olean, N Y, tax, j, a, s	2 30
Trades and labor assem, Union, N Y, tax, j, a, s	2 30
Michigan federation of labor, tax, sept, '07, to and incl sept, '07	5 80



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ING, THAN THE APPROVAL OF
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26. Ohio federation of labor, tax, may, '07, to and incl apr, '08.....	\$10 00
Oklahoma federation of labor, tax, june, to and incl nov, '07.....	5 00
Assorters and packers \$316, tax, oct, \$5.50; d f, \$5.50.....	11 00
Buttonmakers prot 7181, tax, s, o, 15; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Federal labor 8217, tax, oct, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50.....	5 00
Federal labor 8398, tax, sept, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 40
Federal labor 10486, tax, oct, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20
Federal labor 11866, tax, oct, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Federal labor 11624, tax, sept, \$9; d f, \$9.....	18 00
Federal labor 12047, tax, s, o, \$1.90; d f, \$1.90.....	3 80
Federal labor 12450, tax, j, a, s, \$3.30; d f, \$3.30.....	6 60
Lamplighters 12464, tax, s, o, \$25.75; d f, \$25.75.....	51 50
Suspender workers 11251, tax, oct, 40c; d f, 40c.....	80
Ropemakers and helpers 12319, tax, oct, \$2.85; d f, \$2.85.....	5 70
Central trades council, Kittanning, Pa, tax, oct, '06, to and incl sept, '07, \$10; sup, \$2.....	12 00
Federal labor 12414, sup.....	1 75
Trades assem, Saratoga Springs, N Y, sup.....	5 00
28. Trades and labor assem, Pueblo, Colo, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d.....	5 00
Federation of labor, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d.....	5 00
Central labor union, Lebanon, N H, tax, j, a, s.....	2 50
Federation of labor, Saginaw, Mich, tax, j, a.....	2 50
Central labor union, New London, Conn, j, a, s.....	2 50
Trades assem, Bridgeport, Tex, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.....	5 00
Central labor union, Ithica, N Y, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d.....	5 00
Central trades and labor assem, Corinth, N Y, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '07, j, '08.....	5 00
Central labor union, Omaha, Nebr, tax, a, s, o.....	2 50
Central labor union, Salem, Mass, tax, j, a, s.....	250
Central labor union, Indianapolis, Ind, tax, j, a, s.....	2 50
United trades and labor council, Paterson, N J, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d.....	5 00
Trades council, Muncie, Ind, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.....	5 00
Machinists helpers 12394, tax, oct, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	3 50

28. Central labor union, Rome, Ga, tax, j, a, s.....	\$2 50
Conduit trench laborers 12385, tax, s, o, \$2; d f, \$2.....	4 00
Railroad helpers and laborers 12375, tax, sept, \$1; d f, \$1.....	8 00
Agricultural laborers 11708, tax, j, a, s, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50.....	8 00
Laborers prot 11649, tax, sept, 60c; d f, 60c.....	1 20
Rolling mill helpers and laborers 12467, tax, s, o, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 40
Amal lace curtain operatives of A, tax, bal sept.....	85
Hotel and restaurant employes intl alliance, etc, tax, sept.....	196 48
Federal labor 12316, tax, sept, \$1.8; d f, \$1.8.....	3 70
Federal labor 12515, tax, sept, \$1.05; d f, \$1.05.....	2 10
Curbatone and sidewalk layers, cutters, and setters 9186, tax, j, a, s, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50.....	15 00
Bottle canners 10535, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o, \$8; d f, \$8.....	12 00
Egg examiners, breakers, and packers 11946, tax, a, m, j, j, \$1.40; d f, \$1.40.....	2 80
Fur hat feeders and weighers 12260, tax, oct, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	3 50
Womens prot 12551, tax, sept, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Steel case makers 11842, tax, s, o, \$9.10; d f, \$9.10.....	18 20
Soda and mineral water bottlers 10833, tax, oct, \$1.75; d f, \$1.75.....	3 50
Bootblacks prot 10175, tax, sept, \$2.85; d f, \$2.85.....	5 70
Suspender workers 12282, tax, sept, 70c; d f, 70c.....	1 40
Bricklayers 10882, tax, sept, \$3.60; d f, \$3.60.....	7 20
Federal labor 11969, sup.....	65
Suspendermakers 9590, tax, sept, \$6.75; d f, \$6.75; sup, \$16.....	29 50
Millmens prot 10297, tax, oct, \$5.90; d f, \$5.90; sup, \$1.....	18 80
Suspender workers 12282, sup.....	5 00
Federal labor 12011, tax, s, o, \$1.25; d f, \$1.25; sup, \$1.....	3 50
Glass house packers 12390, sup.....	2 05
Federal labor 12011, sup.....	1 08
Railway machinists helpers 12548, tax, oct, \$11.25; d f, \$11.25; sup, 60c.....	23 00
Central labor San Juan, P R, sup.....	1 50
Federal labor 11617, sup.....	1 40
Central labor, Winston-Salem, N C, sup.....	10 00
29. Federation of labor, Pope co, Ark, tax, j, j, a.....	2 50
Federation of labor, Balto, Md, tax, j, j, a, s, o, n.....	5 00
Railroad helpers and laborers 12380, tax, oct, \$1; d f, \$1.....	2 00
Central trades and labor council, Ft Smith, Ark, tax, j, a, s.....	2 50
Trades and labor council, Pine Bluff, Ark, tax, m, a, m, j, j, a.....	5 00
Retail clerks intl prot asso, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.....	1,500 00
Central labor council, Los Angeles co, Cal, tax, a, s, o.....	2 50
Texas state fed of labor, tax, mar, '07, to and incl feb, '08.....	10 00



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29. Intl bro of teamsters, 4 weeks assess I T U...	\$1,640 00
Federal labor 10128, tax, oct, 60c; d f, 60c	1 20
Stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers and assts 11773, tax, sept, 35; d f, \$3...	6 00
Foremen blasters 11956, tax, a, s, o, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75	7 50
Cloth examiners and spongers 11690, tax, sept, 16; d f, \$16	32 00
Federal labor 11811, tax, sept, \$1.70; d f, \$1.70; sup, 40c	8 80
Machinists helpers 12354, tax, bal sept and oct, \$2; d f, \$2; sup, \$1	5 00
Federal labor 12645, sup	10 00
Central labor union, Independence, Kans, sup	10 00
30. Trades council, New Haven, Conn, tax, s, o, n	2 50
Central labor union, Posey co, Ind, tax, m, J, J	2 50
Trades assem, Schenectady, N Y, tax, J, a, s	2 50
Trades and labor council, East Liverpool, Ohio, tax, J, a, s	2 50
Central labor union, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va, tax, oct, '06, to and incl sept, '07	10 00
Trades and labor council, Newark, Ohio, tax, may, '06, to and incl oct, '07	15 00
Trades and labor council, Peru, Ill, tax, J, a, s, o, n, d	5 00
Trades and labor council, Peekskill, N Y, tax, J, a, s, o, n, d	5 00
Trades and labor council, Port Huron, Mich, tax, J, J, a, s, o, n	5 00
Central labor union, Fremont, Ohio, tax, J, a, s	2 50
Central labor union, Middletown, N Y, tax, a, s, o	2 50
Central labor union, Malden, Mass, tax, m, J, J, a, s, o	5 00
Trades and labor assem, Quincy, Ill, tax, J, a, s	2 50
Trades and labor council, Piqua, Ohio, tax, J, a, s	2 50
W Va state fed of labor, tax, may, '07, to and incl apr, '08	10 00
Intl bro of blacksmiths tax, J, a, s	150 00
Chainmakers natl union of U S A, tax, a, s	6 00
Machinists helpers 12608, sup	10 00
Federal labor 9068, tax, sept, \$1; d f, \$1	2 00
Federal labor 11519, tax, a, s, o, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75	7 50
Federal labor 12362, tax, oct, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50	5 00
Federal labor 12525, tax, oct, 90c; d f, 90c	1 80
Cigar factory tobacco strippers 11939, tax, bal aug, \$1.10; d f, \$1.10	2 20
Bottle cap, cork and stopper workers 10875, tax, oct, \$12.50; d f, \$12.50	25 00
Egg inspectors asso 12501, tax, nov, \$1.20; d f, \$1.20	2 40
Bed spring makers prot 12106, tax, oct, \$3.75; d f, \$3.75	7 50
Railroad helpers and laborers 12524, tax, a, s, \$5; d f, \$5	10 00
Lastmakers prot 11922, tax, a, s, \$3.50; d f, \$3.50	7 00
Cigar factory tobacco strippers 11939, tax, sept, \$4.20; d f, \$4.20	8 40
Soap, soda and candle workers 10383, tax, J, a, s, \$7.50; d f, \$7.50	15 00
Horse nail makers 10853, tax, oct, \$2.80; d f, \$2.80	5 60
Federal labor, 12305, tax, oct, \$2.50; d f, \$2.50; sup, 50c	5 50
Federal labor 12584, tax, oct, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50; sup, \$1	4 00
Local 3, bill posters and billers of A. sup	8 00
Elevator conductors and starters 11939, sup	15
31. Janitors prot 12607, sup	10 00
Tri-city central trades council, Granite City, Ill, tax, J, a, s, o, n, d	5 00
Trades and labor council, Kenosha, Wis, tax, J, a, s	2 50
Central labor, South Bend, Ind, tax, J, J, a, s, o, n	5 00
Trades and labor council, Winona, Minn, tax, J, J, a	2 50
Labor and trades assem, Litchfield, Ill, tax, J, a, s	2 50
Central labor union, Fremont, Neb, tax, s, o, n	2 50
Tennessee state federation of labor, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '07, J	5 00
Laborers prot 11223, tax, J, J, a, \$1.50; d f, \$1.50	8 00
Essex trades council, Newark, N J, tax, J, a, s, o, n, d	5 00
Washington state fed of lab to and incl apr, '08	10 00
Mechanics helpers 12115	4 00
\$2	6 60
Federal labor 7481 tax	

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31. Federal labor 12102, tax, oct, \$11.50; d f, \$11.50	\$23 00
Hair spinners 12347, tax, oct, \$3.05; d f, \$3.05	6 18
Riggers prot, 11561, tax, sept, 35; d f, \$5	10 00
Ship machinery and derrick riggers 10815, tax, oct, \$2.70; d f, \$2.70	5 40
Stenographers asso 12390, tax, oct, 35c; d f, 35c	70
Suspender workers 11294, sup	16 00
Federal labor 8339, tax, n, d, \$8.50; d f, \$8.50; sup, \$8.50	23 50
Federal labor 7479, tax, s, o, \$3.30; d f, \$3.30; sup, 50c	7 10
Laborers prot 9558, tax, oct, \$4.25; d f, \$4.25; sup, \$1	9 50
Ceramic, mosaic and encaustic tile layers and helpers intl union, sup	85
Small supplies	3 87
Advertisements, AM FED	1,552 54
Subscriptions, AM Fed	48 70
Premiums on bond	108 01

Total.....\$147,078 55

EXPENSES.

1. One month's rent, Geo G Seibold, secy	\$182 00
Organizing expenses, Santiago Iglesias, \$101.50; H L Eichelberger, \$100	204 50
3. Seale, J Baumgarten & Sons	44 56
Organizing expenses, T H Flynn, \$100; H M Walker, \$100	200 00
4. Dues to the natl asso for the study and prevention of tuberculosis to June 1, '08, Dr Geo W Sternberg, treas	5 00
Organizing expenses, J J O'Donnell	25 00
Translating, Louis Faber	1 90
Strike benefit for week ending July 27, '07, J and s casemakers 10418, Chas E Kuser, treas	298 00
5. Organizing expenses, M Grant Hamilton, \$100; J D Pierce, \$30; Stuart Reid, \$100; H Robinson, \$100 Jacob Tazelaar, \$100; E R Wright, \$50; W C Hahn, \$100; A E Holder, \$50; Peter Hanraty, \$105.70	755 70
Expenses Jamestown exposition, C P Connolly	50 00
Organizing expenses, S D Burford	11 00
8. 1,000 2-c stamps, P O dept	20 00
150 1-c stamps, 1,250 2-c stamps, P O dept	26 50
Organizing expenses, Thos F Tracy, \$200; J D Pierce, \$75	275 00
10. 1,000 1-c stamps, 1,000 2-c stamps, P O dept	30 00
Organizing expenses, J J O'Donnell, \$25; A Sineriz, \$10	35 00
11. Organizing expenses, Peter Hanraty, \$57.70; John A Flett, \$100; E T Flood, \$100; Hugh Frayne, \$100; M G Hamilton, \$100; Jas Leonard, \$100; H Robinson, \$100; Jacob Tazelaar, \$50; Wm E Terry, \$100; H M Walker, \$50; C O Young, \$100; E R Wright, \$50; A E Holder, \$100; H L Eichelberger, \$50; John Fitzpatrick, \$117.50	1,276 20
Reprint of 1,000 Minneapolis proceedings, National Tribune co	180 00
Organizing expenses, Geo Snyder, \$100; Frank J Glenn, \$5	105 00
Strike benefits for week ending aug 2, '07, J and s casemakers 10448, Chas E Kuser, treas	298 00
14. Printing 4,500 envelopes and 4,500 circular letters, Cook & Hazletts	23 75

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1009

16. Organizing expenses, H M Walker.....	\$35 00	30. catalogue, \$10.50; 300 strike reports (local), \$8; 5,000 aims, \$10.50; 3,000 letter circulars, injunction bill, \$15; 3,000 injunction bills, \$10.50; 500 letter circulars to delegates, \$7.50; 5,000 letter circulars, 4 pp Cannon, \$32; 50,000 leaflets, declarations, \$55; 1,000 8 hour primers, \$12; 2,000 per capita tax letters, \$6.50; corrections, list of organizations, \$11.20; 3,000 envelope catalogue, \$9; 25,000 trade unions, \$32.50; 25,000 hows, \$47.50; 25,000 endeavors, \$42.50; 5,000 greeting, \$15; 25,000 whys, \$47.50; 2,000 instructions to organizers, 72 pp, \$252; Trades Unionist Pub co.....	\$759 45
Organizing expenses, T H Flynn.....	50 00	3 qts Sanford mucilage, \$1.93; 12 sheets 6 ply china, 90c; 1 grech pens, \$22, \$12, 404, \$1.95; 1,000 niagara clips, 90c; Trades Unionist Pub co.....	5 40
Printing 2,000 card, Jamestown exposition exhibit, Tidewater Printing and Blank Book co.....	6 00	One month's salary, Samuel Gompers, pres.....	250 00
Printing 15 signs, Jamestown exposition exhibit, J M McRidde co.....	3 75	One month's salary, Frank Morrison, secy.....	208 33
Attorney fees, H Winslip Whitley.....	9 00	4 weeks' salary, office emp, E Valesh, \$100; J Kelly, \$92; R L Guard, \$92; D F Manning, \$80; J W Bernhard, \$102.08; L A Gaver, \$72; L A Sterne, \$72; F C Alexander, \$88.56; A G Russell, \$72; (2 1/2 weeks) J W Lowe, \$13.31; A L McCoy, \$43; (3 weeks) D L Bradley, \$51.80; J Gallaher, \$64; F L Faber, \$64; Z M Manverse, \$64; A Boswell, \$73.72; I M Rodier, \$60; T E Fawkes, \$60; E M Peacock, \$60; I V Kane, \$60; (3 weeks) W I Francis, \$15; A McClellan, \$60; (1 week) I M Lauber, \$15; W H Howlin, \$56; G A Boswell, \$53.38; (3 weeks) D J Nielsen, \$48.04; B S Thomas, \$48; L Black, \$54.40; (3 weeks) W Von Exdorf, \$34.15; E R Brownley, \$41.38; (3 weeks) B M Holtzman, \$38.72; (1 week) F McCallen, \$7.50.....	1,982 58
Organizing expenses, H M Walker.....	50 00	Expenses trip to Norfolk and return, Frank Morrison.....	20 85
Organizing expenses, J J O'Donnell.....	47 80	25,000 2-c stamps, P O dept.....	500 00
Organizing expenses, Wm J Nugent.....	10 00	R R rare and expenses, S and O, Sam'l Gompers.....	285 45
Organizing expenses, Wm L Johns.....	6 10	Organizing expenses, Fred Myers.....	5 00
18. Ribbon, Underwood typewriter co.....	1 00	IT U assess, J W Bramwood, secy-treas.....	1,640 00
Organizing expenses, Hugh Frayne.....	100 00	Organizing expenses, E B Day, \$25; E T Flood, \$100; H Krayne, \$100; M G Hamilton, \$100; Stuart Reid, \$100; H Robinson, \$100; J Tazelaar, \$100; Peter Hanraty, \$100; H L Elchenberger, \$50; G B Howley, \$74.60; S A Bramlette, \$41.20; J E Roach, \$100.....	1,081 80
Organizing expenses, M G Hamilton.....	100 00	Expenses attending conference, New York, James Duncan.....	87 00
Organizing expenses, Herman Robinson.....	100 00	Postage on AM FED P O dept.....	85 19
Organizing expenses, Cal Wyatt.....	100 00	Printing 30 dummies AM FED, Law Reporter co.....	22 25
Expenses Jamestown expo, C P Connolly.....	100 00	1 cut, Law Reporter co.....	75
Organizing expenses, Peter Hanraty.....	100 00	Binding 21 copies AM FED, leather, Law Reporter co.....	34 50
Organizing expenses, H L Elchenberger.....	50 00	Printing 6,000 catalogues of Jamestown exposition, Law Reporter co.....	172 00
Organizing expenses, Stuart Reid.....	100 00	Printing 5,000 letter-heads and 5,000 second sheets, \$31.50; 2,000 certificates of membership, \$10; Law Reporter co.....	41 50
Organizing expenses, W C Hahn.....	50 00	200-page ledgers, \$200; 400-page ledgers, \$30; Law Reporter co.....	280 00
19. 2 files, W H Brown.....	2 00	6 tape catch files, \$2; 2,000 sheets paraffin paper, \$1.50; 3 penholders, 15c; 3 docket files, \$2.25; 1 date stamp, 50c; 1/2 gro pencils, \$2.25; 1/2 gro pencils, \$2.25; 1 order book, 25c; 1/2 lb pins, 80c; 6 scrap books, \$5.40; 1/2 doz desk blotters, 25c; Law Reporter co.....	17 10
Stamps, 2,000 2-c, \$40; 1,000 1-c, \$10; 500 3-c, \$15; 500 4-c, \$20; 500 5-c, \$25; 500 6-c, \$30; 300 8-c, \$24; 200 10-c, \$20; P O dept.....	184 00	Stamps received and used, Frank Morrison, secy.....	7 39
22. Translating, Wilfrid Rouleau.....	4 35	Commissions for October.....	791 25
Expenses, Jamestown expo, Wm A Davis.....	120 00	Printing November AM FED, Law Reporter co.....	825 41
1,000 1-c stamps, P O dept.....	10 00	Total.....	\$16,554 04
23. Organizing expenses, James E Roach.....	100 00		
Organizing expenses, S Iglesias.....	128 50		
24. 5,000 1-c stamps, P O dept.....	50 00		
Organizing expenses, Thos E Burke, \$9; T H Flynn, \$100; John A Flett, \$100; Jas Leonard, \$100; Jacob Tazelaar, \$100; Wm E Terry, \$100; W C Hahn, \$50; A E Holder, \$100; Peter Hanraty, \$50; H L Elchenberger, \$50.....	759 00		
Expenses, Jamestown expo, C P Connolly.....	100 00		
Atty fees, H W Wheatley.....	3 00		
Organizing expenses, Michael Raphael.....	5 00		
25. Expressage, U S express co.....	53 68		
100 no 2 fasteners, 15c; 100 no 3 fasteners, 20c; 1 set leather index tags, \$1.50; 2,000 fasteners, \$1.40; 1,000 clips, \$2.25; 1 gross pens 90c, 1 doz pencils, 5c; Law Reporter co.....	6 90		
Printing 3,500 blank credentials to convention, \$25.50; printing 3,500 blank credentials to convention, \$21.50; printing 3,000 circulars, convention call, \$21.50; making 58 tablets, paper furnished, \$1.15; Law Reporter co.....	77 65		
Clippings, Natl press intl co.....	10 00		
Towel service, Fowler mfg co.....	7 00		
Ice, Columbia ice co.....	5 80		
2 books, Brantanos.....	1 40		
Cleaning windows and doors, Leon L Cahoon window cleaning co.....	7 00		
Repairing fountain pen, The Reliance Trading co.....	.80		
4 cuts, \$1.30; printing 1,000 letter-heads, \$4 50; Law Reporter co.....	5 80		
Phone service, The C & P Telephone co.....	41 12		
1 cut, The M Joyce engraving co.....	75		
Organizing expenses, H I Carey.....	4 50		
26. 500 bulletins for oct, \$5; 125 copies Sweet-Orr co ad, \$1.75; Law Reporter co.....	6 75		
Printing oct AM FED, Law Reporter co.....	528 23		
Freight, Geo W Knox express co.....	3 00		
Refund of prem on bond, H A Howard.....	1 25		
Organizing expenses, L D Biddle, \$10; Fred Myers, \$5; D N Ferguson, \$5.....	20 00		
27. 750 2-c stamps, P O dept.....	15 00		
Attorney fees, H W Wheatley.....	3 00		
30. Phone, 6c; disinfectants, 10c; rat poison, 15c; matches, 15c; postage due, 20c; key, 25c; newspapers, 35c; rubber mat, 40c; table, 55c; pitchers and tumblers, 80c; express drayage, \$3.46; car tickets, \$6.50; J W Bernhard.....	12 96		
Hauling AM FED, J W Bernhard.....	1 30		
500 1-c stamps, P O dept.....	5 00		
Premiums on bonds, Natl surety co.....	96 80		
Organizing expenses, E E Smith.....	5 00		
Refund of premium on bonds, F Fiday.....	2 39		
2 mats and glass, \$1; boxing framed picture, \$3; W H Cooper.....	4 00		
Repairing lights, John O Rau.....	1 05		
Organizing expenses, H M Walker, \$150; Cal Wyatt, \$100; Sidney H Gray, \$100.....	350 00		
500 committee report blanks, \$4.50; 2,500 proposition blanks, \$60; 3,000 envelopes no 10, \$11.25; 15,000 attendance cards (nov 11 to 25, 1,000 blank), \$20; 2,000 blank whitening, 40 pads, \$6; 3,000 pass words, \$7.50; 1,000 weekly reports (organizers), \$7.50 3,500 envelopes,			

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand October 1, 1907.....	\$127,910 02
Receipts for month of October.....	19,168 58
Total.....	147,078 55
Expenses for month of October.....	16,554 04
Balance on hand November 1, 1907.....	\$130,524 51
General fund.....	26,497 22
Defense fund	104,027 29
Total.....	\$130,524 51

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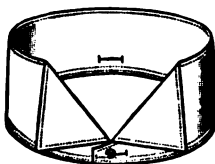
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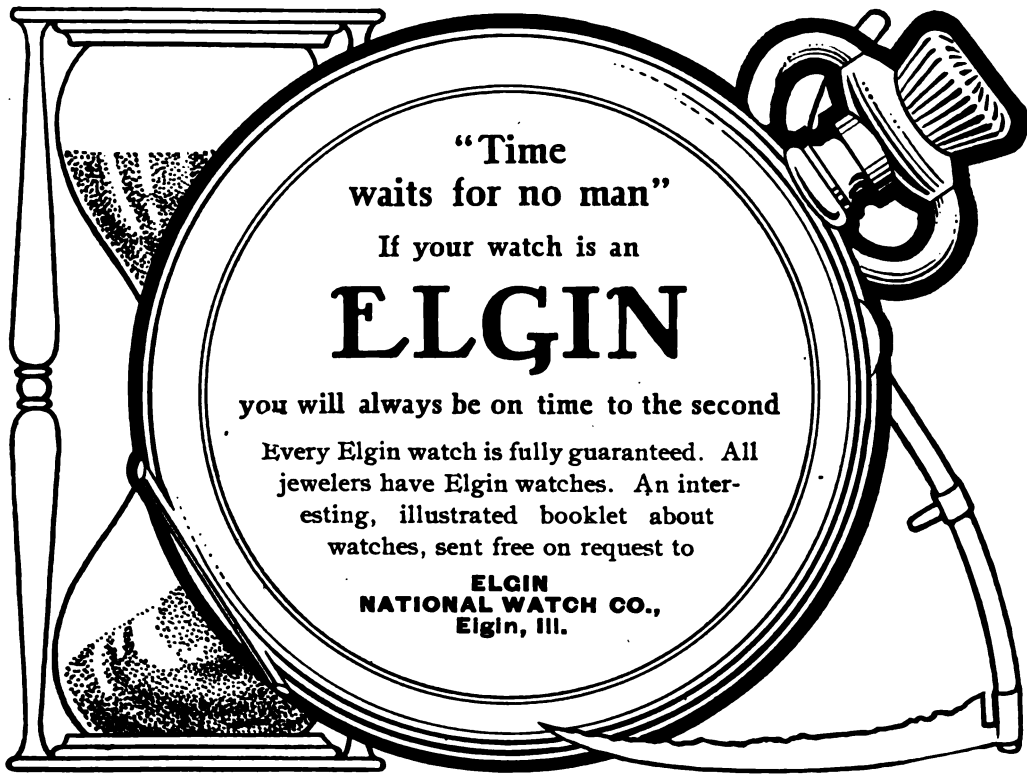
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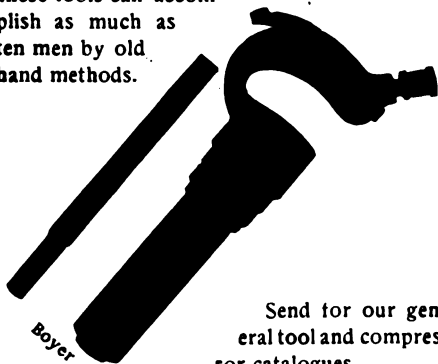
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